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THE TIMES

Bernard Levin: Let the Everest heroes lie, page 16

Zimbabwe coalition agreed in Mugabe-Nkomo talks

Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, who together won 77 of the 80 black seats in the elections, agreed yesterday to form a coalition Government of Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe also arranged to meet Mr Ian Smith, whose Rhodesian Front holds the 20 white seats. As soon as the new Government takes office, Lord Soames is to leave as there is no role for him to fill.

Meeting with Mr Smith arranged

Salisbury, March 5.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Rhodesian Prime Minister-designate, and his chief guerrilla rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, agreed today to form a coalition government for the independent Zimbabwe.

"We are now at one," Mr Eddison Zvobgo, Mr Mugabe's spokesman, said after a 20-minute meeting between the two leaders this morning. "Mugabe made the offer," Mr Zvobgo said. "Comrade Nkomo has agreed to join us. It will be a Patriotic Front government."

Mr Zvobgo said he did not know if Mr Nkomo was offered a specific post in the new government. There has been speculation that he would be offered the largely ceremonial role of President.—UPI.

Dan van der Vat writes: Mr Mugabe had two meetings with Mr Nkomo, and also arranged a second meeting with Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Rhodesian Front white caucus of 20 members in the new 100-seat Parliament.

But he spent most of his time today at sessions of the central committee of his Zanu (PF) Party, a body which he punctiliously consults before making decisions.

Mr Mugabe received a telegram of congratulations from Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today, wishing him every success in forming a broad-based government to work for national unity and reconciliation.

A well-placed source made it clear tonight that there was no question of Lord Soames staying on after independence day, for three reasons: There was no room for two governments; there was no suitable role for him to fill after being Governor; and his continued presence could be seen as delaying the grant of independence.

Soundings within the British Administration today produced a reaction of pleased surprise at the way things were going and what is identified as the conciliatory approach of Mr Mugabe.

Progress on the most important immediate issue, the integration of the two guerrilla armies and the Rhodesian security forces, is now well in hand, helped by the remarkable immediate decision of Mr Mugabe to allow this to happen under the auspices of Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the Rhodesian military leader, who will stay on, it is thought, for some months after independence.

The next stage of this process, the bringing together of units of both Zanla, the pro-Mugabe forces, and Zipra (pro-Nkomo) into one camp for training under British monitoring group supervision and with Rhodesian Army participation will take place "very soon", sources said.

At present a Zanla battalion is being retained in the north-east and a Zipra battalion in the south-west. But the delicate problem of restructuring the High Command to create a fused general staff for a new national Army has not yet been resolved or even seriously broached.

Although the British rule out a post-independence role for Lord Soames, they emphasize that Britain has no plans to cut and run. Any request for help of any kind will be considered, notably in such areas as the reorganization of the military, the police, the judiciary, the civil service, technical training, the establishment of an agricultural development bank and the like. So far, Mr Mugabe has not drawn up a detailed shopping list.

British officials appear optimistic that the Mugabe Government will apply for membership of the Commonwealth. If it does so, Britain will back the application.

Meanwhile, "waiting for Mugabe" is the name of the game here, and the rumours continue to flourish. One, to the effect that the entire board of ZRBC, the national broadcasting organization, had resigned was flatly denied by ZRBC tonight. There has been a trickle of resignations from the civil service and the security forces, but a subsequent flood is not anticipated at present.

The confusion about ZRBC may have been prompted by the unusual spectacle last night of a white announcer introducing Mr Mugabe, who was about to address the nation, as "Comrade President R. G. Mugabe," surely a valient effort to adapt to changing circumstances.

Three-month revival of imperial rule and then decolonization was enormous, brilliant bluff

Britain shows right amount of flag

From Dan van der Vat
Salisbury, March 5

The British may no longer have an empire to speak of, but the brief, three-month revival of colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia proves they can still be first-class imperialists in case of need, and even better decolonizers.

The interim administration imposed by Lord Soames, the Governor, at the end of December is like a thin sheet of tinfoil smoothed down over the top of a cauldron to stop it boiling over. It worked to such an extent that Lord Soames, who is leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, is now preparing for the peaceful and orderly transfer of power to a Marxist prime minister with all deliberate speed.

To change the metaphor, watching the election campaign, the actual polling and the aftermath up to now has been like an overlong ride on a big dipper. The structure was shaky enough to be capable of sudden collapse at any time, and every now and again a car was derailed and somebody was flung off. But the ramshackle structure survived the funfair season and is now being packed away until the next time—Belize?

The reimposition of imperial rule here after more than half a century without British intervention and the decolonization which began at once has really been one enormous, brilliant bluff.

Whatever course Zimbabwe takes after independence is her affair if the word independence has any meaning. What has happened here, before it, amounts to a fairly desperate gamble by Mrs Thatcher's Government which, barring an increasingly unlikely last-minute hitch, has paid off.

Lord Soames and his small team of officials arrived here before the ink was dry on a shaky ceasefire agreement breaking off a vicious race war which had cost at least 20,000 lives. The armistice left three undefeated armies—The Rhodesian security forces and the Zanla and Zipra guerrilla armies—in the field.

To keep them apart, the Governor was given the thin jungle-green line of 1,400 mainly British soldiers in the Commonwealth monitoring group, who parcelled themselves out among the 16 guerrilla assembly camps and scores of Rhodesian military bases. This week their numbers were reduced to just over 200, now all British.

This handful of soldiers could easily have become hostages in camps bristling with weapons up to and including field artillary and awash with ammunition in the hands of nervous guerrillas who knew they were most exposed when concentrated.

Instead, the soldiers with the red, white and blue shoulder flashes and the white crosses on their Land-Rovers won the confidence of the bush warriors, played cards and football with them, drank beer and swopped yarns with them, exchanged items of uniform and lived with them without a single noteworthy incident.

It would be difficult to gainsay what Lord Soames wrote in his letter of thanks to them: "The task which you have been performing is unique in the annals of military and political history . . . Nobody has ever before even attempted what you have now achieved with such notable success."

The monitoring operation, organized by the British and ably supported by Australians, New Zealanders, Fijians and Kenyans, have been a success based on outrageous bluff and can do the British Army's image nothing but good.

But the public relations masterstroke of the whole affair

Continued on page 8, col 7

Tête-à-tête: Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, encountered a French lamb and its owner during a visit to an agricultural show in Paris yesterday. Mr Walker, after two days of fruitless negotiations with his EEC counterparts in Brussels in an attempt to resolve the "lamb war" between Britain and France, told French sheep farmers that the situation could prove disastrous for the Community Page 6

Steel unions join to prepare fresh compromise peace deal

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A new joint package is being drawn up by unions involved in the national steel strike with a view to reaching a negotiated settlement with the British Steel Corporation.

Two negotiators from each of the five main groups of workers met at TUC headquarters last night to agree the terms of a fresh peace initiative designed to end the strike, now in its tenth week.

The signs are that, having constituted themselves as a TUC-sponsored Iron and Steel coordinating committee covering process workers, blastfurnacemen, craft, and general workers, the unions are looking for a compromise deal that will get their 140,000 striking members back to work quickly.

At the same time the TUC is issuing instructions that trade unionists, particularly lorry drivers, should not cross picket lines outside the British Steel Corporation's customers' gates. That somewhat confusing "war and peace" approach is apparently designed to put the unions in as strong a bargaining position as possible for a resumption of negotiations that have been in deadlock for many weeks.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said last night that the 150 delegates at a joint union conference had endorsed plans to step up the blockade of steel movements, but he added that the new draft settlement to be drawn up by the negotiators would be presented to the corporation "shortly".

BSC management is waiting until the outcome of the "ballot about a ballot" among the strikers is known on Monday. Judging by his mailbag, Mr Robert Scholey, the corporation's chief executive, thinks the result will be in favour of holding a vote on British Steel's "final" 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer.

The issue of the secret ballot was raised in a letter to Mr Scholey from Mr Sirs, who wrote: "Quite naturally we are opposed to a system of ballots since it will only serve to delay a settlement of the dispute and establish a precedent for further occasions—a precedent that will eliminate the democratic decisions of our lay members who are elected to negotiate pay with their employers."

The steelworkers' leader added that the last set of proposals put to the BSC were a "constructive approach.

"They indicate clearly our acceptance of locally negotiated productivity deals and that these shall be self-funding, and shall fund a portion of the national award. We have also indicated we accept the need for improved working practices with a closer alignment of process and maintenance activities".

The new document being prepared by the Iron and Steel Coordinating Committee will be an amalgam of the package unsuccessfully proposed by the ISTC and the blastfurnacemen two weeks ago and British Steel's "6B" agreement, which has been rejected by all the unions.

But the initiative may break new ground by omitting a pay claim figure. Pushed to name their price for peace, the steelworkers and blastfurnacemen proposed 20 per cent rises spread over 15 months.

Mr Scholey insisted once again yesterday that the corporation could not improve on its last package. "We have made our final offer. We have also said there is plenty left that the trade unions could give BSC to improve its viability."

EEC nears recognition of Palestinian rights

From Michael Horsby
Brussels, March 5

The EEC is moving towards collective recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination in the growing belief that the autonomy concept enshrined in the Camp David agreements will not produce a lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict acceptable to the Arab world.

The declaration by President Giscard d'Estaing on Monday in Bahrain, calling for the "right of self-determination within the framework of a just and durable peace", was merely the latest straw in the diplomatic wind. It reflects a change in EEC thinking that has been developing over many months.

A communiqué issued on February 10 after a visit to Bahrain by Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister, also spoke of self-determination. Reporting later to the Irish Parliament, Mr Lenihan endorsed the Palestinians' "right should they wish to exercise it to an independent state".

The Germans and Italians have independently supported the concept of self-determination for some years, while the British officially confirmed this week that M Giscard d'Estaing's statement was in line with their own views and those of the Community

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been working behind the scenes for revision of the United Nations Security Council resolution 242 of 1967, of which Britain was the main author, to embrace the idea of self-determination. This has provoked strong criticism of Lord Carrington in Tel Aviv.

Although the Nine have not yet formally recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization, they have made it clear, in their September statement to the United Nations, that the Palestinian people should have "the right through its representatives to play is full part in the negotiation of a comprehensive settlement".

A declaration issued by the EEC heads of government in London in June 1977 recognized the Palestinians' "need for a homeland" and their right "to give effective expression to their national identity". A revision of this declaration to include the concept of self-determination now seems only a matter of timing.

The Nine may want to wait until May 26, the date by which the present Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy are supposed to have been completed, so as to avoid giving the impression that they are deliberately sabotaging the Camp David accords.

Israeli anger: The Israeli Government's anger and concern at what is seen as growing EEC support for the Palestinian cause will be voiced tomorrow when Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, makes a policy statement to the Knesset (Christopher Walker writes from Jerusalem).

British thinking: Recognition of the PLO as the representatives of the Palestinians is not yet British policy, but is certainly an integral part of official thinking (David Spanier writes).

The British view appears to be that in the interests of all concerned, self-determination for the Palestinians is a condition of a lasting settlement, and the time has come to say so out loud.

Mr Anderson emerges as a force in Republican presidential race

From David Cross
Boston, March 5

The Massachusetts primary has injected a fresh element into the bemusing Republican race for this year's presidential nomination. Mr John Anderson, a liberal member of the House of Representatives who was virtually unknown outside his home state of Illinois, has surprised even himself by finishing in second place in yesterday's poll only a few hundred votes behind Mr George Bush, the former Director of the CIA.

On the Democratic side, his home state handed Senator Edward Kennedy an impressive victory over President Carter, his first since he entered the campaign. The remarkable showing by Mr Anderson, whose chances of finishing strongly in any primary were never rated highly, has, for the moment at least, turned the Republican race into a three-man contest. With 97 per cent of the results in, Mr Bush and Mr Anderson each had 31 per cent of the vote with Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, finishing a close third with 29 per cent.

The results in the tiny neighbouring state of Vermont, which also held its primary yesterday, reflected a similar trend. Mr Anderson, with 30 per cent of the vote, ran just behind Mr Reagan with 31 per cent. Mr Bush finished a reasonably strong third with 23 per cent of the total.

At a tumultuous election party for his supporters in a Boston hotel, Mr Anderson said that some people had scoffed at his campaign. "Obviously, I was talking to an entirely different group of people." As chants of "all the way with JBA" split the air he used the words of one of the state's heroes to explain his near victories. "There is nothing that astonishes men so much as commonsense and plain dealing". His campaign, he said, was first and foremost one of ideas and "now we are going to carry that same new message across the country."

Mr Anderson has, however, not mounted a campaign effort for the next four primaries which will take place in the South this week and next. Nevertheless, his campaign staff said today that their candidate would challenge at least 20 primaries, including Illinois, which is generally regarded as the next key test for him.

Mr Bush, who expects to fare well in the South against Mr Reagan, made the most of his narrow first place finish in Massachusetts. He told a television interviewer in South Carolina that he had "turned things around after taking one on the chin" in last week's New Hampshire primary where he fared very badly against Mr Reagan. Mr Bush failed, predictably, to mention the fact that he had once expected to win this state handsomely.

As expected, many of those voters who might once have supported Mr Bush appeared to have shifted to Mr Anderson's camp yesterday. There was also an unusually high turnout of independent voters, a majority of whom cast their votes for the Illinois Member of Congress. Cross-voting is not allowed in most primaries and this bodes ill for the future of Mr Anderson's campaign.

He did particularly well among independents in the Liberal suburbs to the west of Boston. Most of Mr Bush's support came from the northern and central parts of the state

Continued, page 8, col 4

Plutonium voyage safety plan

By Nicholas Hirst

Highly toxic radioactive plutonium nitrate is to be shipped from the prototype fast reactor site at Dounreay in Scotland later this year to the reprocessing site at Windscale. About 800 kilogrammes will be transported each year.

Permission for the transport, involving a 10-mile road journey to Scrabster in Caithness, a two-day sea voyage to Workington and a further 20 miles by road to Windscale, was given by the Government yesterday after publication of a detailed report by the Health and Safety Executive and follow-up studies by the Department of Energy.

The executive concluded that the chance of an accident involving harm to the public did not exceed a chance in a million in one year.

A person near such an accident might inhale plutonium and would then face about one chance in a hundred of dying eventually of cancer as a result.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority emphasized that there was no danger whatever of the plutonium exploding.

The road journey will be by a 36-ton low-loader travelling with a police escort at 12mph.

The authority has tested its ability to recover the 20-ton container should the ship be sunk. It was recovered from a depth of 600ft within a week. It would have been safe for 250 days.

Mr Mulley has heart attack

Omaha, Nebraska, March 5.—Mr Fred Mulley, aged 61, who was Secretary of State for Defence in the Labour Government, is seriously ill here after a heart attack. He was taken ill while visiting the Strategic Air Command headquarters in an eight-man delegation.—Reuter.

Cuts force BBC1 to drop live cover of Derby

The BBC will not be covering this year's Derby on June 4 because of spending cuts, Mr Bill Cotton, Controller of BBC 1, announced yesterday.

This self-denial will save the BBC £60,000, its share of the television rights to the race, plus the cost of putting a crew into Epsom for the one race that day, ITV having the rights to the remainder of the card. Mr Cotton said: "In the present financial climate we feel bound to cut this particular event".

Last year's Derby, the 200th, was watched by 5.5 million on BBC, although average audiences for previous races have been between two and three million. The BBC dropped live Derby television broadcasts in 1975 and 1976 for economy reasons, and in 1978 because it clashed with World Cup events.

By Nicholas Timmins

Motorists may be hardest hit in Budget

Motorists are likely to be harder hit in the Budget than smokers or drinkers, if the Chancellor decides to raise indirect taxes. Increasing petrol and car taxes would produce more money, yet minimize the inflationary impact. Increasing petrol taxes in line with inflation would raise £420m but only push up the retail price index by 0.3 points. A similar increase in tobacco tax would raise £230m but increase the RPI by 0.4 points Page 25

Prior warning

A warning that he would resign if overridden by Cabinet hawks on his approach to trade union reform was given by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in the Commons. He was speaking in the context of the treatment given to Mr Eric Varley, former Labour minister over Chrysler Page 2

Espionage fear

A Tory MP has called for a government review of Eastern-block trade inspectors temporarily living in Britain. He fears they may be used for espionage and that for the Soviet Union it could be a way of replacing diplomats expelled in 1971 for spying Page 4

Catholic tensions

An outbreak of controversy is expected in May at a congress in Liverpool of the Roman Catholic community in England. A survey disclosed sharp tension over divorce and contraception, where officials teaching and attitudes are at odds with the feeling of many Catholics Page 5

Commuter services investigation

An inquiry into London's commuter services will focus on British Rail's efficiency, the terms of reference, published yesterday, show. It will be conducted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the Competition Bill, which is expected to become law this month. The Minister of Transport said that the quality of services had declined Page 5

Council staffs intact

Most councils in England and Wales have made spending cuts in accordance with the Government's guidelines, but have failed to reduce their staffs by an equivalent amount, according to a survey made by the Conservative Central Office. The result in many cases has been severe cuts in services Page 6

Countryman forecast

Up to 25 police officers could be prosecuted as a result of the Operation Countryman inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, Mr Arthur Hambleton, former Chief Constable of Dorset and an adviser to the inquiry, said. Those under investigation went up to "a very high rank" Page 2

Mr Scargill called before MPs

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, is being called before a select committee of the House of Commons on April 2 to give his views on the employment Bill and picketing, particularly a suggestion that it may occasionally be necessary for them to defy the law Page 2

HOME NEWS

Up to 25 London police officers may be prosecuted, adviser to Countryman inquiry says

By Craig Seton

Between 20 and 25 police oficers could be prosecuted as a result of the Operation Countryman inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, Mr Arthur Hambleton, who retired as Chief Constable of Dorset last week, said yesterday.

Mr Hambleton, who was *effectively* an adviser to the Countryman operation, said on BBC radio that criminals had made allegations against about 80 officers. Those under investigation did not go up to assistant commissioner level, but did go up to "a very high rank".

He had been staggered to see how many policemen had been the subject of complaints and thought that when the inquiry ended the public was going to think it had been a disgusting business.

The number of officers who would have to account for their actions "depends on whether the evidence comes up to scratch". Some of the officers investigated had been cleared, some allegations had little foundation and in other cases there had been evidence to support charges.

Mr Hambleton, whose assistant chief constable in Dorset, Mr Leonard Burt, was until recently the head of Operation Countryman, spoke of the difficulties the investigation had encountered and said that he was not happy with its progress.

"*It is true to say* that on occasions some of the middle ranks and lower ranks have not been very helpful", he said. They had not told the inquiry *things about which they* had been asked and they had not produced documents when they were requested, but none of these difficulties had lasted.

The inquiry *had received* very good cooperation from Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

When a senior officer "had not given us the cooperation we could have expected", Sir David had moved him. He believed that there was an understandable element of self-protection among officers.

Mr Hambleton said of the role of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions: "To say they have interfered is too strong a word. Certainly they have made suggestions about what Countryman should do and detectives do not like that. Detectives, policemen and lawyers do not always see eye to eye".

Some criminals had refused to speak to the Countryman team, which now numbers 80 officers from forces outside London, for fear of reprisals. "Anyone who speaks to Countryman with information will not be got at or 'fitted up'".

When Countryman finished, and he believed it would complete its tasks, two questions would need to be answered. *Had it succeeded in eliminating* police corruption, and what would stop it happening again.

It was announced last month that Mr Burt, who had headed Countryman *since it was started* about 18 months ago, would return temporarily to his own force in Dorset to take over the position of the deputy chief constable, who has been seconded.

TV urged to do more for children

By Our Arts Reporter

Television had accepted its educational role in school for it needed urgently to thing again about its role in the home in relation to children and adolescents, Lady Plowden, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, told a conference in London yesterday.

She also asked whether the picture of youth given on television gave young people credit for dignity and sense.

The conference on television and the family is taking place this week under the auspices of the University of London Department of Extra-Mural Studies and the United Kingdom Association for the International Year of the Child.

Lady Plowden said television needed to do more for the 12 to 14-year-olds and she thought it was doing a disservice both to itself and to parents. The nonsense of Kenny Everett and *Tiswas* was "just the ice-cream that melts and vanishes".

The emphasis in the educational world was on breaking down the barriers between school and home and the drawing together should be echoed in broadcasting to children and young people.

Rural garages treated unfairly, MP claims

By Our Political Correspondent

Some petrol companies were putting up their price for petrol sold at rural filling stations subjecing them to unfair competition, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, said *last night*.

Mr Mills said tha tahe had written to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of Statae ror Consumer Affairs, taelling her *of reports he had received* that two companies, Shell and Esso, had been putting up the price of petrol to independent petrol *stations, but not to their own* stations.

"I have asked for a full inquiry into this policy. While I agree with the need for private enterprise and freedom of competition, it is a different matter when there is a naar-monopoly situation", Mr Mills said.

He had also told Mrs Oppenheim that pressure was being brought to bear on independent petrol station proprietors, who *in many cases had been buying* petrol from the same company for many years, to the effect that they would have to buy oil, tyres and accessories to be sure of petrol supplies.

"I have been informed that some companies have told the independent garages that they will not supply petrol unless what they call 'the drop' is big enough. In other words, they must take a large quantity otherwise they will not get supplies

"There is a system of *payment in advance and with the* price of petrol what it is manv of these small operators do not have the cash to buy large quantities in advance."

Mr. Mills *sees this "squeezing"* of the village garages as another pressure being brought to bear on rural communities to *make life difficult.*

"I am constantly campaigning on the preservation of the five 'Ps' in our rural communities: *the* post office, the parson, the pub, the primary school and the petrol station", he said.

"Unless we can preserve these amenities, life in our villages is going to be so difficult that whole communities will die."

Brothels backed

Wellingborough borough council Northamptonshire, has voted by 16 to 12 to support legalized brothels, after a request from residents in Southampton to back their lead for official brothels.

MPs call in Mr Scargill for views on picketing

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, is to be called before a House of Commons select committee to explain his attitude to picketing and the Employment Bill.

The employment committee, which has also asked the Attorney General to appear before it to clarify a series of points arising from the Bill, yesterday decided to take the unusual step of calling on Mr Scargill to appear in the House on April 2, the same day that the TUC will be presenting evidence.

The MPs are likel yto question Mr Scargill about suggestions attributed to him since the steel strike began, that it may on occasion be necessary for pickets to defy the law.

Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle-Under-Lyme and chairman of the committee, said last night that Mr Scargill was being invited so that he could give evidence "on the way in which he has organized picketing" and his attitude to mass picketing in the light of curbs proposed in the Bill.

A senior Conservative member of the committee, Mr John Gorst, MP for Barnet, Hendon North, said: "What we are not principally concerned with is the question of Mr Scargill's political conviction". MPs did however want to know what the response to the Yorkshire miners' leader and those whom he leads would be to "any changes in the law which are proposed and whether it would be adhered to or rejected".

He added: "What we want to look at, if you like, is the acceptable and the unacceptable face of trade unionism".

The committee is seeking from Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, clarification of the extent to which the police will be called upon to enforce proposed changes in picketing law outlined in the Bill. The evidence last month by chief constables and Sir *David McNee, Metropolitan* Police Commissioner, have left MPs in some confusion about what the police's role is intended to be.

In addition, the MPs want Sir Michael to explain what kind of grounds for opting out of a closed shop will be allowed to fall within the category of "deeply held personal conviction" under the Bill's provisions.

Mr Gorst suggested last night that ministers had not satisfactorily clarified for example, whether an active conservative "might be entitled to withdraw from a closed shop negotiated by a socialist trade union, on the grounds of deeply held political conviction".

The committee does not expect *Mr Scargill* to pas up the chance of a public platform afforded by an appearance before it, but it has already made clear its readiness to use powers to compel a witness to appear if necessary.

Mr Golding said last night that in the case of invited *witnesses holding public office*, the committee had decided not to accept a refusal. It had not yet determined its stance in the case of an individual not holding public office.

Gas leak victims

Two pipe-fitters killed when gas leaked at an oil refinery near Ellesmere Port were named yesterday as Mr Bernard Patrick O'Reilly, aged 33, of Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, and Mr Keith William McDermott, aged 40, of Chester.

Injunction on 'Private Eye' remains, Mr Taylor says

By John Groser

Mr Edward Taylor, the Tory candidate *in next week's* by-election at Southend, East, pointed out in a statement issued yesterday from Conservative Central Office that as *two efforts by Private Eye* had failed to have lifted the interim injunction granted to him in the High Court last Friday, the injunction against Pressdram Ltd and Mr Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, remained in force.

The statement said that last week the court ruled that the defendants be restrained from publishing any false statements of fact on the personal conduct or character of Mr Taylor, "*such as is printed in the first* three paragraphs of the article about him on page five of issue number 475 of *Private Eye.*".

In a speech in the constituency yesterday, Mr Taylor avoided all reference to his acrimonious battle with the satirical magazine and confined himself to the theme "Southend, East, does not need extremists". He asked Mr Colin George, his Labour opponent, three questions.

Did he agree *that all unions* should, by means of secret ballots, ask their members whether they wanted to strike or not? Did he think the closed *shop needed* reforming? And did he feel that flying pickets should be allowed to pressure workers in firms which had nothing to do with a strike?

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Labour minister, speaking last night in support of Mr George, said that it was time *to take back from wasteful* democracy in Brussels the power to govern onrselves and then work as free and equal self-governing partners for *peace and development* in Europe and worldwide.

Mr David Evans, the Liberal candidate, said last night that he believed the tide was turning. "While making no predictions at this stage of a sensational Liberal victory, I do feel it fair to claim that the Liberal Party has every reason to be confident of a very good Liberal result."

Salary by cheque pays bonus

By Frances Gibb

North Thames Gas is offering its manual workers a £50 incentive to induce them to open bank accounts and switch from being paid in weekly pay packets to having their earnings put straight into the bank.

The offer, open to 3,500 workers in the region without bank acconuts, is aimed at cutting *the increasing cost of handling* and protecting large pay

"Bigger and bigger sums of money are being handled in wage packets, which have to be distributed to some 80 depots through London traffic with all the security problems that entails," the gas board said.

If every worker takes up the £50 offer ,which is taxable, the cost to the board will be £175,000, which represents a considerable saving on security and distribution costs.

"We have thought this out carefully and it is a sound commercial decision", the board said.

So far 1,500 workers have taken up the offer, so that two-thirds of the region's 5,000 manual workers now have bank accounts. The 8,000 white collar staff are all paid through their banks.

The £50 is to cover bank charges incurred while employees are adjusting from having cash-in-hand.

Steel users keep up show of confidence

By Our Industrial Staff

Short-time working and lay-offs in manufacturing industry are becoming more widespread as the steel strike moves towards *its eleventh* week, but industry remains outwardly confident that overall levels of production can be maintained, certainly to the end of this *month and in many cases* beyond.

But employers will face real difficulties if, as some union officials believe, the strike continues for another eight to 12 12 weeks, and the impact on the British Steel Corporation's own business wil be massive.

The latest survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that manufacture is running at about 5 per cent below expected levels due both *to* the effects of the strike and the reduced level of demand from industry's customers.

Existing stocks are reckoned to be sufficient to maintain production for at least four weeks on average, although shortages have developed in particular grades and products. Imports are continuing to flow into Britain—and the BSC is particularly concerned at imports being shipped from steelmakers in Brazil and South Korea—although the corporation claims that industry generally supports the stand that it is taking over the steelworkers' pay claim.

The corporation's main con*cern is the number of* its customers who are switching to foreign suppliers and being tied to long-term contracts. It now expects that at least 30 per cent of the *United Kingdom* market will be taken up by imported steel once the strike is resolved, with consequences for the balance of payments.

Last night Mr Gordon Sambrook, BSC's commercial managing director, said that the corporation's survival was at stake.

"If the strike does go on for another *eight to 12 weeks*, our employees and managers would have to understand that we would not have a business and I refuse to believe that anyone in the BSC would want that".

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday voiced support for the BSC posture in its negotiations and warned against the Government attempting to intervene. Although its recognized the long-term damage that would be in*flicted on industry*, the ABCC said that far greater damage would be caused to the economy if union demands, involving even greater subsidies from the *taxpayer* were conceded.

The impact of the strike has so far been mainly felt by can producers, particularly Metal Box (BSC's largest customer for tinplate) and increasingly by food canners. But the reverberations of the strike are now being felt elsewhere. In the North-west, about 2,000 workers at the Foden heavy commercial vehicle plant in Sandbach, Cheshire, will begin a four-day week on Monday. About 500 workers at the Metal Box company plant at Westhaughton, Lancashire, have been laid off indefinitely.

Elsewhere in the region the *heavy concentration* of engineering firms appears to be surviving the strike without much difficulty although if the steelworkers stay out for several more weeks, many engineering firms will be in serious trouble. The regional office of the Engineering Employers' Federa*tion has been operating a "steel* swap shop" which has helped to keep production lines going.

In the Midlands, badly hit by the British Leyland layoffs, the Department of Employment's local office estimated that 3,000 workers were laid off and a further 6,000 in the region were on short-time work*ing because of the strike*. The office said that it was possible that many more have been affected but so far no formal notification had been given.

However, confirmation that steel imports are continuing to flow into the United Kingdom was given by one large Black *Country* steel stockholder. "There is a great deal of steel coming in and moving about in all sorts of guises. Some of it is coming in in closed containers, in lorries piled with vegetables, and in fishing boats. It is quite amazing the ingenuity being shown by shippers and shipping agents", the company said. The main worry is that the Transport and General Workers Union may instruct lorry drivers to refuse to handle all steel.

In Wales, more than 5,600 workers have applied for temporary social security benefits. That figure does not include the 38,000 workers employed by BSC's Welsh division. The hardest hit have been the members of the regional Road Haulage Association and yesterday, Mr Peter Webb, regional secretary of the RHA, estimated that 1,000 out of 2,800 lorries had not turned a wheel since the strike began on January 2.

Between 5 and 10 per cent of companies affiliated to the Engineering Employers' Federation in Wales have laid off workers *because* of the strike and among the hardest hit is the Metal Box plant at Neath, which has laid off 1,000 workers. There is real concern that the level of redundancies will rise sharply.

Ingenuity and alternative sources for steel appear to have enabled much of Scottish industry to survive the strike without major disruption so far and the regional CBI estimates that stocks are sufficient overall to maintain production for at least another four or five weeks.

The Offshore Supplies Office is closely monitoring the effects on yards building structures for the offshore industry. Most of *the yards managed* to buy in steel before the strike began and since all have private access to the sea, foreign supplies can be brought in without difficulty.

A number of workers employed by sub-contracting companies at Scottish steelworks have been laid off but there is no positive sign that unemployment *is likely to rise in the* immediate future.

Mr Michael Mallett, chairman of the Yorkshire and Humberside regional council of the CBI, said that by and large the only people who had to reduce their level of production were those directly concerned with tinplate, those who made metal boxes or used cans for food. Everybody appeared to be looking after their mainstream requirements.

Mr Nicholas Kemp, of the Engineering Employers Association at Sheffield, said the effects of the steel strike were "fairly minimal" though the *situation could change rapidly.*

Mr Ronald Taylor, of the Yorkshire and Humberside Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said a *survey revealed that nine com*panies would have to close down production in March because of steel shortages and another 10 would have to lay people off, though some of these were suppliers to BSC rather than steel users. He said that generally speaking there was still steel around, coming in through various ports but at a price. One report said steel was costing 20 per cent above the normal price.

There was a general weakening in order positions at home and *abroad* and eventually *this* would cause layoffs and short-time working.

BSC soundings show many workers keen to go back

From Ronald Kershaw
Sheffield

British Steel Corporation directors said last night that in the North-east they felt the heart had gone out of the steel strike. Letters, telephone calls and personal interviews led one director, Mr Dennis Murray, to observe: "Without doubt they are pig sick of the strike and want to get back to work."

Mr John Pennington, managing director of BSC Yorkshire and Humberside, said there were 22,000 employees in South Yorkshire and another 16,000 at Scunthorpe who wanted to see the end of the strike, which has entered its tenth week.

Since it started, manual workers had each lost about £1,300 in pay by not staying within the agreed pay procedure. The corporation was prepared to restore lost holidays *in its settlement*, and that would amount to an additional 1 per cent on the BSC offer.

Mr Murray said management and middle management frequently met steel workers in clubs, pubs and the BSC choir, and all had the impression that the common *wish* was for the strike to end.

BSC had sent out a leaflet explaining the forthcoming ballot and many leaflets as well as ballot forms and pamphlets had reached headquarters saying: "We want to get to work. Why is there this delay?" he said stories had been coming in of lost savings, building society payments and cancelled holidays.

Mr Pennington pointed out that BSC workers in the south Yorkshire area had never wanted the *strike* but simply followed *union* instructions. They had agreed to the strike only because they were told it was going to be a short, sharp exercise.

Mr Stanley Sheridan, spokesman for the south Yorkshire strike committee of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, dismissed the suggestion *that* the will had gone out of the strike. He said: "We are still 100 per cent solid. This kind of statement by BSC is typical propaganda."

Mr Sheridan said the £1,300 lost earnings quoted by BSC implied losses of £130 a week. Nearer the mark would be £70 to £80 a week.

The ISTC had watched with interest the decision by Hadfields of Sheffield to sue the police and the South Yorkshire County Council for damages arising from picketing on February 14 outside the plant.

"If asked, we will act on behalf of the police. We will give evidence showing exactly why Hadfields stopped work on *at particular day*. We are quite willing to support the police and the county council", Mr Sheridan added.

Prior warning to Cabinet hawks

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent,
Westminster

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, gave a warning in the Commons yesterday to the hawks in the Cabinet, that he would resign if on his '*softly, softly' approach* overridden by his colleagues to trade union reform.

Speaking in the context of *the treatment given by the* Labour Cabinet to Mr Eric Varley, then Secretary of State for Industry, over Chrysler, Mr Prior told the House: 'If I get overridden in the same way, I will resign, but it has not happened to me yet."

The Secretary of State gave *his warning at the start of* a debate on unemployment and training opportunities. The intriguing question that must have puzzled many MPs last night was whether Mr Prior's resignation threat was a premeditated warning to those in the Cabinet who want tougher immediate action against the unions to curb pickets or whether it was a spur-of-the-moment reaction to some rough treatment from the Labour Party.

It is known that senior ministers not entirely enamoured of Mr Prior's approach to the unions include Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Sir* Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Just before Mr Prior began his speech he was subjected tn considerable mockery by Mr Varley, now Opposition spokesman on employment. Everyone knew, he said, that Mr Prior *had spoken up in the Cabinet* against many of the Government's acts of industrial butchery. But, he went on, the voice of the Secretary of State was a minority voice and to the Prime Minister he was the wettest of the wet.

"We all know", Mr Varley went on, as Mr Prior squirmed uncomfortably on the government front bench, "that he counts for *so little in the* Cabinet that the Prime Minister can afford to insult and humiliate him before millions of people publicly on television".

He was fighting a rearguard action to prevent his employment Bill being turned into a bludgeon *against the unions.*

But, within minutes of rising to his feet, Mr Prior was hitting back hard at Mr Varley. He seemed to have a short memory, he remarked. Although he could sympathize with what he considered as his (Mr Prior's) isolation in the Cabinet, he *should remember his own isola*tion over Chrysler. Mr Varley, he went on, was a former hawk who was *overridden* in Cabinet by Mr Harold Lever (now Lord Lever) when he wanted to get rid of Chrysler.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Rail chief urges decision on Channel Tunnel

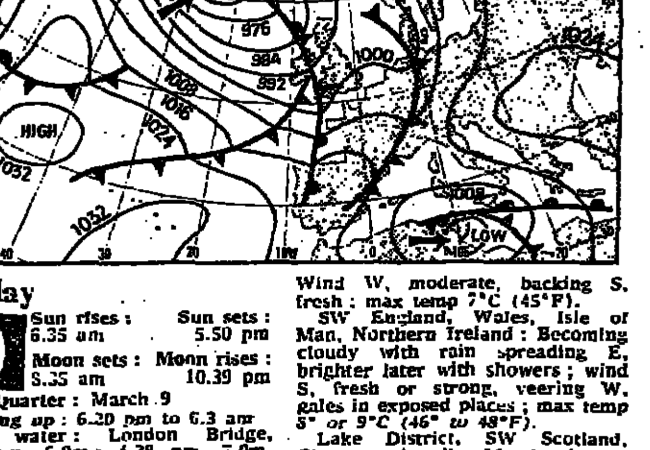
By Our Transport Correspondent

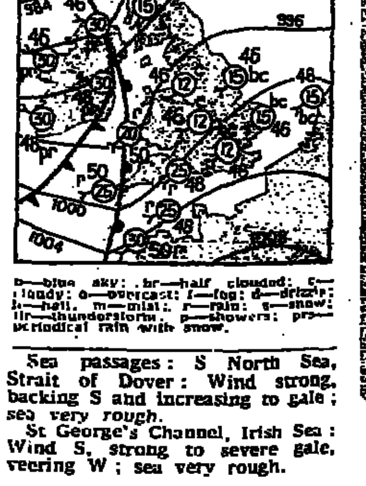
An early decision on the Channel Tunnel was urged yesterday by Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, *addressing the Commons special* committee on transport.

The single tube rail-only tunnel proposed by British and French railways, he said, would not rip up Kent like the last project, nor would it take so large a market share as to seriously hit other modes. The important thing was to act now, rather than to wait for something better.

Such a tunnel would be used by British trains only, Mr Robert Barron, BR board member, told the committee. The entire system was too small to take continental rolling stock, and it would cost about £100m to enlarge the London-Kent coast section alone to handle continental stock.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.35 am. Sun sets: 5.50 pm
Moon sets: 8.35 am. Moon rises: 10.39 pm
Last Quarter: March 9

Lighting up: 6.20 pm to 6.3 am
High water: London Bridge, 4.19 am, 6.9m; 4.38 pm, 7.0m. Avonmouth, 9.37 am, 12.8m; 9.51 pm, 12.5m. Dover, 1.19 am, 6.3m; 1.28 pm, 6.1m. Hull, 8.42 am, 6.8m; 8.44 pm, 7.0m. Liverpool, 1.32 am, 8.7m; 1.39 pm, 8.7m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

A ridge of high pressure will give way as a trough of low pressure moves quickly E into the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, NW, Central N England, Channel Islands: *Mostly dry with bright* periods, becoming more cloudy with rain spreading from W; Wind SW, moderate, backing S fresh or strong, then veering W; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Mostly dry with bright periods, becoming more cloudy with rain; Wind W, moderate, backing S, fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Becoming cloudy with rain spreading E, brighter later with showers; wind S, fresh or strong, veering W, gales in exposed places; max temp 8° *or* 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mostly dry at first with bright intervals, cloud thickening and rain spreading NE, clearing later; wind SW, moderate, backing SE, strong to gale, veering S; max temp 7°C

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Bright or sunny intervals. Scattered showers, rain spreading NE. Wind SW, moderate, backing SE, increasing strong; max temp 7° (45°).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: *Scattered showers, bright* or sunny intervals, rain in evening; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 6° (43°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Becoming colder with showers and sunny intervals in most places; sleet or snow on high ground.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind strong, backing S and increasing to gale; sea very *rough*.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, strong to severe gale, veering W; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 79 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.01 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1003.5 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Cardiff	r	6	43	Jersey	c	5	41	Naples	s	15	59
Algiers	r	13	55	Cologne	f	5	41	L Palmas	s	20	68	Nice	s	16	61
Amsterdam	s	8	46	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Lisbon	f	13	55	Oslo	f	−1	30
Athens	c	11	52	Dublin	f	10	50	Locarno	c	8	46	Paris	s	7	45
Barcelona	c	14	57	Edinbrgh	c	5	41	London	f	8	46	Reykjvk	sn	0	32
Beirut	s	15	59	Florence	c	14	57	Luxembrg	s	6	43	Rome	f	16	61
Belfast	c	7	45	Funchal	f	18	64	Madrid	s	13	55	Ronldswy	r	6	43
Berlin	sn	−3	27	Geneva	c	4	39	Malorca	c	12	54	Stockholm	c	0	32
Biarritz	c	10	50	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Malaga	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	15	59
Brmnghm	c	5	41	Guernsey	c	6	43	Malta	c	14	57	Venice	f	7	45
Bristol	r	6	43	Helsinki	c	−7	19	Manchstr	c	6	43	Vienna	s	1	34
Brussels	s	9	48	Innsbruck	s	7	45	Moscow	c	−5	23	Warsaw	f	−1	30
Budapest	r	4	39	Istanbul	s	3	37	Munich	s	6	43	Zurich	s	4	39

Overseas selling prices
Australia $1.50; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 80; Cyprus 350 Mils; Denmark Dkr 4.75; Finland Fmk 4; France Frs 4; Germany Dm 2.30; Greece Dr 40; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 900; Jordan JD 0.375; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 25; Madiera Esc 35; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 4.50; Norway Kr 5.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 9.00; Portugal Esc 40; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 4.25; Singapore $4S; Spain Pes. 75; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland Sfrs 2.70; Syria LS 4.50; Tunisia Din 0.35; USA & Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 6.50; Yugoslavia Din 30.

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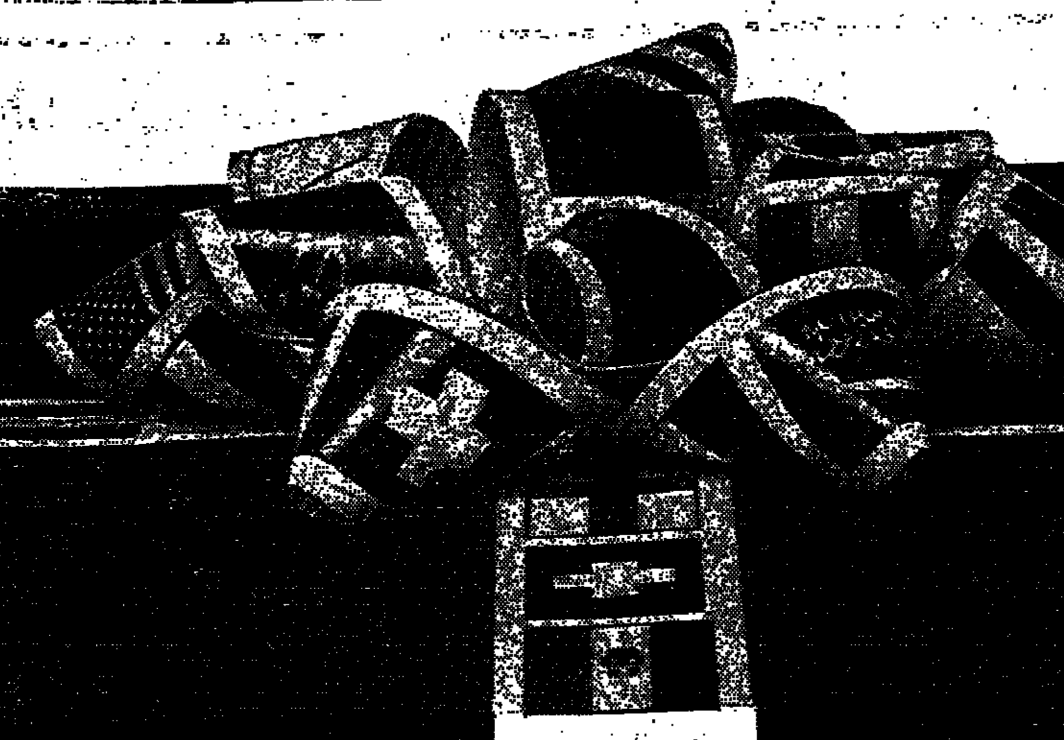


Imported Office Equipment

	1979
Hand held Calculators	72%
Ballpoint pens	60%
Typewriters	71%

Imported Household Goods

	1979
Toys/Games	51%
Heated Rollers	99%
Hairdryers	78%
Mirrors	60%
Clocks	61%
Furniture	22%
Carpets	16%
Vacuum Cleaners	31%

Imported Kitchen Equipment

	1979
Dry Irons	45%
Domestic Glassware	66%
Cutlery	70%
Saucepans/Frying Pans	36%
Kitchen Knives	40%
Toasters	61%
Electric Cookers	21%
Hand held Mixers	58%

Imported White Goods

	1979
Dishwashers	99%
Fridge Freezers	68%
Automatic Washing Machines	44%
Refrigerators	32%
Spin Dryers	28%

Imported Clothing/Accessories

	1979
Footwear	34%
Luggage (leather)	57%
Handbags (leather)	72%
Mens/Boys Tailored Outerwear	33%
Womens/Girls Outerwear	28%
Mens Shirts/Overalls	38%

Imported Leisure Equipment

	1979
Sports Equipment	74%
Bicycles	30%

Imported Audio Visual

	1979
Television B & W	50%
Television Colour	27%
Portable Televisions	53%
Record Players/Decks	51%
Portable Radios	96%
Music Centres	66%

Imported Vehicles

	1979
Cars	56%
Commercial Vehicles	23%

Import Trends

	1970	1979
Agricultural Machinery	22%	44%
Machine Tools	28%	48%
Construction Equipment	40%	71%
Mechanical Engineering	19%	32%
Textiles	14%	33%

BUY NOW, PAY LATER.

Buy something made outside Britain and we pay twice.

Once over the counter.

And again when we pay for the unemployment we're helping to create.

Each time we choose a foreign made product rather than one made at home, we drive another nail in Britain's industrial coffin. So why do we buy so many foreign made goods?

It's true that there is sometimes no real choice. Whole industries that once flourished in Britain no longer exist.

And the trend for many other industries is looking increasingly unhealthy.

Things wouldn't be quite so bad if we were able to export our way out of trouble. But our exports are only growing at one tenth of the rate of our imports.

Right now it must be sensible for us to stop trying to pin the blame on each other. And start trying to put things right instead.

We could all make a start by buying British whenever possible.

This doesn't mean that we should choose British goods out of blind patriotism.

But that we should never ignore a British made product in the mistaken belief that it cannot be as good as a foreign one.

Foreigners find our defeatist attitude amusing. And extremely profitable.

They instinctively support their own industries by choosing home-produced goods.

Which is almost certainly why the problem is unique to Britain.

One industry at risk right now is the motor industry. An industry whose importance to Britain cannot be overestimated.

It brings employment to millions of workers. It trains most of our engineers. Indeed it is our biggest single manufacturing industry.

BL is the only British owned volume car maker. The other large manufacturers can, and do, switch car production away from Britain.

Not so BL.

Which is why it's so important for BL to succeed. And remain British owned.

Of course BL would have a tremendous amount to gain from a shift in attitude towards the British buying British.

But the problem doesn't just belong to the motor industry.

It affects us all. And it's striking deeper and deeper every day.

Not too long ago, our standard of living was the highest in the world.

Now we're not even in the top twenty.

The climb back will not be easy. But we can all begin today by taking a fresh look at British manufactured goods.

Next time you're looking to buy *anything*, but especially a motor car, see how the British product stacks up first. If then you find it doesn't suit you, we'll be surprised. But we'll have no complaints.

ISSUED MAINLY IN THE INTERESTS OF BL BUT ALSO ON BEHALF OF BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Severn estuary tidal power barrage 'technically feasible'

By Our Technology Editor

Construction of a tidal barrage across the Severn estuary to generate electricity was technically feasible "at a range of positions as far seawards as areas to the west of Minehead", the Government said yesterday.

Mr John Moore, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Energy, said in a parliamentary reply that the technical feasibility had been established by a Severn Barrage Committee, formed in August, 1978, under the chairmanship of Sir Hermann Bondi, chief scientist of the department.

The committee had selected in its interim progress report two possible barrage lines for *single-basin, ebb-generation* schemes. The westward scheme would run between Minehead and Aberthaw and would *develop the full energy potential.*

The easterly scheme would run between Weston-super-Mare and Cardiff and might prove the more economic.

Assessment of the more complicated double-basin designs are continuing, Mr Moore said. Solutions to some of the potential environmental prblems had been identified, but much further work remained to be done. There were potential opportunities for recreational developments.

Mr Moore said of the economics of the proposed schemes: "The economic clculations of the costs and benefits are subject to large uncertainties, but *altsough it has been shown that* the output from a given sized barrage could be substantially greater than was previously thought, it still appears unlikely to produce electricity at competitive costs when compared with generation using nuclear reactors at present costs.

"It might, however, be more nearly competitive with electricity generated from fossil fuels if fossil fuel prices continue to rise in real terms."

Further work was needed to complete the pre-feasibility study in order to identify the main environmental and engineering questions which still remained unanswered, Mr Moore said. Most of this work shoud be completed this year.

Total cost of the "prefeasibility study" is put at about £2.5m, an increase of about £1m over the previous estimate.

Britain urges review of European air fares

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Britain is to press its EEC partners for less regulation and more competition on European air services so the air traveller *can have a better deal on service* and fares, Mr Norman Tebbitt, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said in London yesterday.

Giving evidence to a House of Lords committee, he said he did not subscirbe to the over-simplified view that air fares in Europe were high compared with those in the United States. But the standard economy fare in Europe was too high on *many routes, and although* there were discount fares these were hedged about with restrictions to a greater extent *than was needed to reflect* costs.

"We are tring to persuade our European partners that now is the time for a fresh look at air transport in Europe without undermining the operations of airlines at a very difficult time for them. But we are one among nine in the Community. With a few exceptions other EEC states are very cautious about making moves in the direction of more liberalization."

Mr Tebbit was asked if he agreed wit ha statement made *by Sir Freddie Laker, chairman* of Laker Airways, at an earlier meeting of the committee that more competition in Europe *would lead to air travel doubling* in the first two years and then settling down to increase at between 10 and 15 per cent a year.

He replied: "I think there is every indication that an increase in the amount of competition in the market for air travel stimulates a great deal more travel. In general Sir Freddie is right. One of the problems that more competition is associated with is a very sharp fall in revenue yield, and number of airlines into financial problems.

"The reaction to that would be a great wave of new protectionism by governments anxious to protect their favourite airlines. Sir Freddie is right in part, but I think he does not take into account all the possible repercussive effects that might arise".

Photograph by David Jones

National Union of School Students' members on a protest march in London yesterday.

Pupils' union march draws 70

By Ian Bradley

A march through London by the National Union of School Students (NUSS) yesterday in protest at the Government's education cuts attracted less than a tenth of the support its organizers expected.

About 70 pupils, aged between 11 and 18, marched from Russell Square to the students' union of the North London Polytechnic, in Holloway Road, where they were addressed by a teacher and a striking steelworker from Sheffield.

Daniel Ashton, aged 17, the full-time organizer of the NUSS, who had hoped for up to 1,000 on the march, said: "A lot of people have let us down".

He said that most of the pupils on the march had come from five schools in Islington. Others expected from schools in south London and Ilford had failed to appear.

The poor turn-out for the march, which was to have been the central feature in a week of action against educational cuts, compulsory school uniforms and corporal punishment, casts considerable doubt on the credibility of the NUSS, which claims a membership of 12,000 students in secondary schools

The union, which has an office in the National Union of Students' headquarters in London, was formed in *1972*. Its magazine, *Blot*, has frequently been the subject of complaints by teachers and members of local education authorities over what they take to be the obscenity and subversiveness of its contents.

Two years ago the Labour Party became concerned that its youth organization, the Young Socialists, was recruiting pupils to the NUSS. A report presented to the party's national executive said that the union was urging children to disrupt school life.

Mr Rupert Prime, headmaster of Shelburne School, one of the Islington schools from which the children on yesterday's march came, said that he thought that 12 "at most" of *his 850 pupils had left school* to join the protest.

"There was an attempt to establish a branch of the union *in the school a few months* ago, but they thought better of it. My impression is that the union is very close to death", he said.

Trade inspectors ma[y] be spies, MP says

By David Nicholson-Lord

A Government review of the number of Russian and Esat European "trade inspectors" temporarily resident in Britain has been called for by a Conservative MP who fears they may be used for espionage.

Mr Cyril Townsend, MP for Bexley, Bexleyheath, said yesterday that he would be seeking an *adjournment debate on* the numbers of Eastern-block inspectors whose official role is to check goods and equipment *being manufactured* under export contracts.

In a series of parliamentary questions over the past month, Mr Townsend has elicited from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that there are 68 inspectors from the Soviet Union but that figures for other East European countries were not available. Of the 68, about 50 are accompanied by their families and many live outside London, including three in Northern Ireland.

Mr Townsend described the numbers as high and said he was *opposed to the concept* which permitted the Soviet Union to send inspectors here to monitor contracts. It could be a *way of replacing* the 105 diplomats expelled in 1971 for industrial and other forms of espionage, he added.

"A lot of the trade *inspectors* are no doubt genuine but I would like an assurance from the Government that it has looked at the situation came into office and fied with arrangeme *cause there is obv* potential threat", he

Security experts an nies involved in expor Eastern block yesterda to discount Mr To fears, pointing out th toring of contracts by t was common commerc tice and that large companies with inte markets were well awa needs for safeguards *industrial espionage.*

A spokesman for t Corporation, which ha history of exporting *Soviet Union* and is turing two bethanol pl a contract value o dollars (£123m), said normal in a large con a representative of th to inspect progress.

Much of the best technology was prote world patents, which European countries w reluctant to break, he

Mr John Wheeler, general of the British Industr yAssociation, knew of no firms wh expressed worries ab *activities of trade insp*

"I would have thou mercial operators fro Western countries wo a *greater threat of i* espionage than the rat fisted employees of th Union", he said.

Control units in jails 'not like segregation'

By Annabel Ferriman

Experimental control units set up by the Home Office in 1974 were quite different from the normal segregation cells used on occasion to isolate prisoners in all *British prisons,* Professor Laurence Taylor, professor of sociology at York University, told the High Court *yesterday.*

Professor Taylor said that when a prisoner is relegated to a segregation cell under *prison rule 43, he is frequently* allowed association with other prisoners and can often take with him his own books, a radio and *sometimes even a record player.*

Professor Taylor, who has written extensively about prisons, was giving evidence in *support of Mr Michael Williams,* a prisoner who spent 180 days in a control unit at Wakefield Prison in 1974-75 and who is suing the Home Office, claiming that the regime was illegal.

There was a greater degree *of visual deprivation in the* control units than in the segregation cells, Professor Taylor told Mr Justice Tudor Evans.

"The *place struck* me as rather like a concrete vault. It was difficult to imagine a greater degree of visual deprivation and *what was* particularly disturbing was that it was planned visual deprivation."

Prisoners were given little human stimulation because of *their isolation from* fellow prioners and because the unit's prison officers were instructed to adopt a "coolly neutral" attitude.

Deprivation of visual, auditory and human stimulus could produce serious personality problems, hallucinations, fantasizing and concern about personal identity, Professor Taylor said.

The control units, which existed at Wormwood Scrubs as well as Wakefield, were abolished in 1975 because of a public outcry.

Mr Williams, who was released on parole last month from a 14-year prison sentence for armed robbery and whose case is being brought by the National Council for Civil Liberties, told the court earlier that reports by the prison officers that he was cheerful, good humoured and always laughing and joking when in the unit were inaccurate.

They might have reflected what the prison officers thought he was feeling but that just showed their lack of insight. He said the report of Mr Philip Holt, the prison psychologist, which said Mr Williams was somewhat distressed, anxious and depressed, was more accurate.

The hearing continues today.

Council chief cuts his own job

Stafford Borough Council *has agreed to a recommendation* by Mr Derek Almond, aged 54, its chief executive, that he should be made redundant.

Mr Almond, *whose duties* will be reallocated under proposals which will save the council at least £25,000 a year, will leave in June after 14 years as town clerk and chief executive.

High Court fight over M25 reopens

Miss Lesley Lovelock, a secretary, yesterday started a *new round of her High Court* battle to hold up plans to build a new £30m motorway extension to the M25.

With help from other objectors. Miss Lovelock has succeeded in delaying the building of the Essex A13—A12 section *of the motorway since* 1976. Some reports put the cost to the taxpayer of her battle at £100,000 a week.

Until yesterday's hearing Miss Lovelock, of Cranham, Upminster, Essex, had argued her case in person, but now she has engaged counsel. She *asked Mr Justice Willis to* quash two compulsory purchase orders made on green belt land for the motorway.

Mr Paul Teverson, her counsel, said the first of the two compulsory purchase orders, made by the Minister of Transport last September, affected land between the North Ockenden and Nags Head Lane section of the A13—A12.

The second affected section between Nags Head Lane and Brook Street, Brentwood.

Mr Teverson said: "It is a mater of considerable social *concern that green belt land* shoul dbe used by the Minister of Transport for construction of the M25".

He submitted that in mak_g the compulsory purchase orders, the Minister of Transport did not comply with the requirements of certain Acts.

The first three public notices published in the autumn of 1978 did not give potential objectors the statutory 14 days in which to lodge objections.

The hearing continues today.

Cardinal suggests ways [to] end Maze prison protes[t]

Cardinal Tomás O Fiaich, *Roman Catholic Primate of All* Ireland, yesterday put forward proposals for ending the "blanket protest" by more than *350 republican prisoners at the* H blocks in the Maze prison, near Belfast.

The suggestions were made at *a 45 minute meeting at Stormont* with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. They agreed to meet *again but it is clear the Government* is determined not to grant special category status to the prisoners.

After the meeting the cardinal, who was accompanied by the Most Rev Dr Edward Daly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, read out a somewhat neutral statement which was in sharp contrast to his outspoken comments about inhuman conditions in the H blocks on his last visit in July, 1978, when he likened the conditions of those of people living in sewer pipes in the Calcutta slums.

This time his prepared statement said merely that "we expressed our concern and made a number of suggestions which the Secretary of State promised to consider".

The cardinal's visit to the Maze earlier this week with Dr Daly, during which he visited other prisoners as well as those "on the blanket", lasted nearly 10 hours. The visit appeared to have revived interest in the protest, which has flagged in the past year.

Nevertheless, the issue remains immortalized in countless wall slogans throughout west Belfast and in parts of Dublin. The protesters live in self-imposed filth by spreading their cell walls with excreta. They refuse to wash, wear regulation clothing or *do priso[n] They are removed regu* the cells to be cleaned walls are promptly foul when the men return.

The protest remains a tant rallying point for man sympathizers and command large marches *nowhere near the size* demonstrations of th days.

Classified adverti *appear in the Irish* Northern Ireland almo day, inserted by fam fathers, husbands an c protesters. A typical read: "Solidarity g Gerry on completing tw on the blanket in Britai caust. You may lose yo leges but never your pr Your fight is our fight"

Stormont talks: Ulste cians have a fortnigh appraise their positions Stormont constitutiona after a halfday session day drew to a quiet clos

Discussion of the Der Unionists' hard-line p on the role of minority has not been complet delegates yesterday co their appraisal of th sectarian Alliance Party on the issue.

The next session, on 19, will begin with a s the Social Democrat Labour Party's policies role of minorities. As th voice of Roman moderates in Ulster the views are clearly of significance.

More sessions are sc to follow on March 21 and it is clear the con will continue to meet in though no dates have fixed.

Prince Charles to race again

The Prince of Wales, who finished second at Plumpton on *Tuesday in his race-riding* debut, will ride at Sandown on Saturday in a steeplechase for amateurs.

The Prince will ride Sea Swell for Mr Nick Gaselee, a Lambourn trainer, in the Duke of Gloucester Memorial Trophy. One leading bookmaker was offering odds of 10—1 yesterday *against a royal win.*

Guard on girl after mother's murder

Police guarded Amanda Lowson, aged four, in hospital yesterday. She is the key witness in the hunt for her mother's killer.

The girl had to be dragged clear of her blazing home at Colestrete, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, after the *killer had* strangled her mother and started the fire early on Tuesday.

Mrs Susan Lowson, aged 25, was found dead in bed and the girl later told neighbours she saw a man setting fire to her mother's bed. A post-mortem examination showed that Mrs Lowson had been strangled.

Det Sergeant Robin Younger, joint deputy head of Hertfordshire CID, said: "It is a very callous murder. We think he deliberately started the blaze knowing that the little girl was at home and had no way of getting out.

"She has already given us some information and we hope *to see her again.*

The police have issued a description of a man they would like to interview. He is of normal height and build, has dark hair and may have a moustache. He may have been wearing a light coloured sweater and was seen running away from the house at about 6.30 am on Tuesday.

When Mr David Lowson, aged 22, the girl's father, saw her in hospital it was the first time he had seen her for almost two years. He and his wife separated in 1978 after three years of marriage. He said: "I am going to bring her up".

Mr Lowson lives with his parents in The Paddocks, Stevenage.

Stronger watchdog urged

The Exchequer and Audit Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Parliament's spending watchdog, urgently needed to be strengthened if the new Commons select committees were to scrutinize Whitehall effectively, MPs were told last night by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies.

It said in the evidence to the Civil Service sub-committee of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, that having an effective select committee system was the only way for the Commons to scrutinize the executive.

Government departments should be obliged to report to the committees shadowing their activities on their policy objectives, the resources required to achieve them and their success in attaining them.

The select committees should move fro mexamining specific policy failures to investigation of the wider organization of departments. Where MPs found examples of good practice they should congratulate the department

PC killed by cables

Police Constable George Garrott, aged 27, was killed by electric shock yesterday while investigating vandalism on a train parked in sidings at Paisley, Strathclyde. He touched overhead cables.

Lightship death

The body of Mr S McClary, aged 27, wh appeared from the Seven lightship off Lands En recovered yesterday fro sea nearby.

MPs' defence group wants sub-committee

By Our Political Staff

The House of Commons Select Committee on Defence submitted a report to the House yesterday asking for the power to appoint a sub-committee.

Their report states: "The responsibilities of the Ministry of Defence are extremely wide. They range from strategic defence policy to the supervision of numerous procurement projects and involve a budget of £8,462,513,000 in 1979-80."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Langford-Holt, Conservative MP for Shrewsbury, points out that its size (11 MPs) is the same as that of three committees (Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Treasury) which have been given the power to appoint a *sub-committee.*

"We intend only to form the sub-committee as required by the pressure and progress of our work. *It is not our intention* to expand our work simply for the sake of so doing", the report states.

A sub-committee would be able to make visits overseas without interrupting all the inquiries being pursued by the main committee.

"It will be more efficient and economical if MPs are able to concentrate on particular aspects

First Special Report of the Defence Committee, Session 1979-80 (Stationery Office, 50p).

TAYLOR m5380

Move to close Tube section

London Transport is to seek closure of a six-mile section of the Central Underground line in Essex.

The section, between Epping and Ongar, carries only about 650 passengers in each direction ever yweekday, most of them in the peak period, London Transport said yesterday. "Despite the charging of premium fares, the line loses more than £600,000 a year, including fixed costs."

Civil Service union fears pay curb

By David Felton
Labour Staff

Leaders of the second largest Civil Service union are holding an emergency executiv committee *meeting this afternoon to* consider what action to take on what they claim is Government intransigence on pay negotiations.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants' executive will decide whether to ask its 105,000 members if they want to take industrial action.

The meeting reflects the growing feeling in all the Civil Service unions that the Government is planning to impose a cash limit of about 14 per cent for Civil Service pay increases. Ministers are due to discuss the limit *for the second time today.*

Evidence compiled by the independent Pay Research Unit suggests that increases of about *18 per cent to 20 per cent are* due if civil servants are to keep pace with pay rises in comparable sectors.

The union said yesterday that *pay negotiations* wit hthe Civil Service Department had virtually come to a halt because of the imminence of an announce*ment o nth ecash limit.* The society claims that reports by the unit show that increases of between 22 and 25 per cent are due.

A confidential report from the Government Actuary shows that this year pay increases *should be reduced* by 3.8 per cent to take account of the index-linked pensions enjoyed by civil servants. Last year the actuary's *discount figure* was 2.6 per cent.

The main sticking point in negotiations has been the difference between union and Government calculations of the value of fringe benefits, such as 5 per cent mortgages and free medical insurance.

The unions fear that the Government may demand job reductions. Another Government tactic could be insistence that increases be staged throughout the year. The unions' settlement date is April 1.

A circular from the society to members says: "Negotiations with the Civil Service Department on the pay research evidence are now entering the final stage. For the past week or so however—since the *department submitted* a paper to *the Cabinet on determining the* cash limit—their attitude has become intransigent and arbitary.

"In respect of i mportant factors, such as the evaluation of fringe benefits, they are *simply ignoring pay research* evidence, past practice and agreements on how these should be evaluated. It is *becoming clear that the Government* wish to subordinate the facts of pay research to their arbitrary cash limit."

Season ticket fraud costs commuter £96[7]

A commuter who def British Rail was ordered *£967 in compensation, fin* costs yesterday. Brian aged 40, a building work Holbeck Road, Canvey *Essex, pleaded guilty at* ford Magistrates' court taining a rail journey be Benfleet and London by *tion and to a similar atte* deception on the same when he was caught on t turn journey by a ticket c

British Rail *offered* n dence on a further 196 c of deception between N ber, 1978, and June, 1979. Mr Bacci *agreed to pay* pensation of £517.76.

The court was told tha Bacci bought a weekly s *ticket to a nearby statio* then traveled through to don. He was fined £400 £50 costs.

Tussle behind the scenes over immigration

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A tussel behind the scenes to *save the Government more* serious embarrassment over its proposed immigration rules is disclosed in a report of the *House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs.*

The dispute was between Conservative and Labour MPs over the inclusion of evidence in the report suggesting that the Government would find it difficult to justify its proposals to the European Commission of *Human Rights or the European* Court.

Under the European Convention on Human Rights, it must secure the stipulated rights and freedoms to everyone within its jurisdiction.

The evidence was given to a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York. The committee's report says it felt that the Commons should be aware of the opinions of a number of lawyers before making a final decision about the rules.

One of the lawyers, Mr Anthony Lester, QC, was also *special adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins* when he was Home Secretary and Mr Lyon, Minister of State in the Labour Government.

When the report came before the full Select Committee, two significant sections were removed on the casting vote of the chairman, Sir Graham Page, Conservative MP for Crosby.

Mr Lyon has since been replaced as chairman of the *sub-committee by Mr John* Wheeler, Conservative MP for the City of Westminster, Paddington.

The report makes clear that none of the witnesses disputed that proposed rules on husbands and fiancés embodied "differential treatment on grounds of sex".

The Home Office is quoted as saying that did not necessarily constitute discrimination.

But the report quotes Professor Francis Jacobs, Professor of European Law at the University of London, as telling the committee "he had not found the *main justifications* advanced particularly convincing".

Lord Scarman, as quoted in the report, "maintained that, in the light of all *the circumstances* and the general context of the rules, any differential treatment amounted to discrimination".

The report adds: "Both he and Mr Anthony Lester, QC, further argued that the declared aim of the exploitation of *marriage* as a means of primary immigration could not be held to justify the means".

Modification to the rules announced by *Mr William* Whitelaw, Home Secretary, in favour of women with a parent who had been born in the United Kingdom did *not appear* to Lord Scarman to lessen the likelihood of the rules being found to be racially discriminatory.

But the Conservatives' scissors came out when the paragraph went on to say: "Indeed Lester argued that this co sion 'strengthened the ment based on race by mak it clearer that it was colo immigration from the Com wealth that was prim envisaged'".

Mr George Gardiner, Co vative MP for Reigate, successful, backed by Graham's vote, in having passage omitted, and als reference to evidence by Scarman. "He could not the force of any justifica that the *Government has* developed which would suade the European Commis or the European Court to that this was a diffferentia which did not amount to unlawful discrimination in rights conferred by the vention'."

House of Commons First Re[port] from the Home Affairs Commi[ttee] 1979180 Proposed New Immi[gra]tion Rules and the Europ[ean] Convention on Human Rig[hts] (Stationery Office, £3).

Leading article, page

BR commuter services inquiry will focus on efficiency

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Details of the inquiry into London's deteriorating rail commuter services to be conducted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission this summer, were announced yesterday.

It will be carried out under the Competition Bill, which is expected to receive Royal Assent later this month and should be published in the autumn.

Although British Rail, which welcomed the inquiry last night, is hoping that it will lead to increased government support to improve the quality of the service, the terms of reference are focused on BR's efficiency, and particularly the area of productivity and restrictive practices.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said: "There is no doubt that the quality of commuter services in London and the South-east has declined over the past few years.

"Commuters have faced rising fares, but less reliable and less punctual services. The essential question is, does it have to be like that?"

Mr Fowler saw the inquiry, the first under the Government's new powers to examine the efficiency and monopoly role of nationalized industries, as an important step in identifying measures needed to obtain better value for money.

The commission will examine the extent to which any deficiency in the services is due to inefficiency; scope for improvements in efficiency and manpower productivity; BR efficiency in adjusting services to match demand; and whether greater efficiency would increase revenue.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, welcomed the inquiry when it was first announced last autumn as "a new chance to make the case for improving the railways and improving the lot of the London commuter". BR said yesterday: "We are pretty confident we run the services efficiently and give good value for money, but there are some areas where the service is not as good as the commuter deserves, and we hope to get government help to improve it."

Sir Peter launched a "commuters' charter" in December calling for a doubling of the proposed investment of £900m over the next ten years if the service, which carries 400,000 passengers a day and loses about £60m a year, is not to deteriorate further.

So far there has been little public response, but a series of meetings is planned with local authorities and commuters.

Union objections to driver-only trains, one of the sticking points in BR's present management-union productivity talks, are an obvious target for the commission.

Insistence by the National Union of Railwaymen on unnecessary guards forces up fares and interrupts service when there is no guard for a train. Restrictive practices by drivers are also likely to feature.

NGA to meet employers today on pay claim

By Our Labour Staff

Talks will take place today in the hope of averting possible industrial action in provincial newspapers and the general printing industry.

Union negotiators will be seeking substantial improvements to a 14.6 per cent pay offer in response to a claim by the National Graphical Association for 28 per cent.

The NGA, which threatened to boycott today's talks, will, however, be going to the meeting with the Newspaper Society and the British Printing Industries Federation.

Most print unions have told the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the employers' organization for national papers, that their members have accepted a 14 per cent offer made up of 13 per cent from January 1, and 1 per cent from July 1.

Negotiations are expected to take place at local offices for further increases in return for improvements in productivity.

Of the three biggest unions in the industry, the members of the NGA accepted the offer by a three-to-one majority; and the National Society of Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel has announced decisive acceptance, despite an executive recommendation to reject the offer.

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades has not announced the results of its ballot on the offer, but that is believed to favour acceptance.

Tension is disclosed as Roman Catholics in England launch a frank inquiry

Clash on divorce and contraception likely at congress

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic community in England has launched itself into a self-examination of extraordinary frankness, leading up to a national assembly in Liverpool in May. It will be the first democratic and representative meeting of its kind.

The first glimpse of the character of this National Pastoral Congress came yesterday with the publication of summaries of grass-roots feeling on a range of issues.

One of the key sections draws attention sharply to tension over divorce and contraception, where official practice and teaching are at odds with the attitudes of many Roman Catholics.

In all other matters there is far greater alignment between the official position and ordinary attitudes, and the scene seems to be set for an outbreak of controversy.

The official summary of surveys prepared by every Roman Catholic diocese in England and Wales reports a "general request" to "reconsider the implications" of the opposition to artificial birth control reasserted in the papal encyclical *Humanae Vitae* 12 years ago.

"Most reports reject the forbidding of contraception; they find it unacceptable", the summary says. While there was also some demand for a reaffirmation of the teaching of *Humanae Vitae*, there was almost universal dissatisfaction with the present impasse.

"Many Catholics have a crisis of conscience about contraception", it states. "It is fairly widely practised; scrupulous people leave the sacraments because of it; other people sort out their own attitudes, remain at the sacraments, but feel ill at ease.

"The lack of pastoral guidance is keenly felt. It is frequently remarked that priests are unwilling or unable to discuss the issue, so that individuals are left to their own guidance without help. The church seems to some to be not a caring mother but a hard taskmaster, in this matter."

Almost every diocese submitted a survey of opinion which called for a reexamination of policy towards the divorced, many asking that they be admitted to the sacraments. One report commented: "The church forgives anything, even murder; but not remarrying."

These contentious matters aside, th egeneral level of comments on active issues depicts the Roman Catholic Church in England as strongly motivated and cohesive, but also constructively critical about almost every aspect of its life.

Priests are frequently taken to task for the inadequacy of their preaching and their resistance to lay participation; there is a general demand for a better quality of leadership, for a stronger sense of community (parishes and dioceses are thought by some to be far too large) and for the means towards a heightened sense of commitment to Christianity. Many appear to feel insufficiently challenged and tested.

Family life is one of the primary focal points of concern, and it crops up under such headings as social justice and education as well as in the section of the official summary reserved for it.

There is, on the other hand, a vagueness behind the often-declared commitment to justice and to evangelization, and the latter provokes a comment from the authors of the document that it is still predominantly seen in terms of "conversion" rather than "the liberation from everything that oppresses man", as it was described in the latest official teaching on the subject.

The National Pastoral Congress will be attended by some 2,000 delegates, some chosen on the basis of one for each thousand members of the Catholic community and some representing special interests.

That group includes Catholics in the armed forces, and there is an incipient conflict apparent from the summaries on the use of military force. The moral aspects of nuclear weapons were raised by many of the surveys, and there was a clear dislike of international arms trading.

On some political matters, however, Catholic opinion appears confused; and there was a considerable void in the surveys about employment and industry, which appear to raise no moral or spiritual issues for Catholics in general.

The congress is to be marked by a national peal of bells and simultaneous services in all Roman Catholic churches in England at the time of its opening.

Prestel offers guidance to complainants

By Kenneth Owen

Mills & Allen Communications, the company which earlier this week withdrew its "Buyer's guide to dirty books" pages from the Post Office's Prestel viewdata service after complaints and a police raid on one of the Soho bookshops recommended in the guide, has provided a new set of Prestel pages which explain: "How to complain about a Prestel page".

First, get in touch with the information provider (IP), the company advises (Mills & Allen was the IP in the case of the buyer's guide). If you do not get a satisfactory response, get in touch with the Association of Viewdata Information Providers (AVIP).

If the offending IP is a member of AVIP, the association's complaints committee will deal with the matter. If a non-member, the complaint will be referred to the Post Office.

Another page outlines what you can complain about. If you find a page grossly offensive, for example, the IP "will either remove it himself or refer you to AVIP".

AVIP has more than 80 members. One of its aims is to "promote and uphold standards among members through their Code of Practice".

Another Mills & Allen page states: "Mills & Allen have suspended Rupert Street-Walker's guide to Soho bookshops pending clarification of the legal position". Mr Street-Walker was the nom de plume of the author

Rocket fuel waste disposal halted for blast inquiry

Disposal of rocket fuel waste at the Government's top-secret research plant near Kidderminster has been halted while experts continue their investigation into the explosion which killed two men.

Until now, burning off the waste in a special section of the 200-acre complex has been regarded as safe. The deaths on Tuesday were the first at the factory which has been run by Imperial Metal Industries for the Ministry of Defence since it opened in 1951.

IMI said the company would pay compensation to residents at Sommerfield, Worcestershire, whose homes were damaged by the explosion Tiles were ripped off and windows shattered. Three people were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Belvoir plan 'gamble with countryside'

Mining in the Vale of Belvoir would damage the environment for ever and if tipping were allowed as well it would amount to "gambling with the Leicestershire countryside", Mr Christopher Symons, counsel for the Countryside Commission, said yesterday.

If mining were permitted, the vale and the surrounding areas would be dramatically changed for the worse, he told a public inquiry into the National Coal Board's mining plans for the Vale of Belvoir on the borders of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.

If permission were refused the coal would still be there should the need ever be sufficient to justify the damage which would be caused, Mr Symons said.

The impact on the environment could be lessened by transferring spoil to the derelict clay pits in Marston Vale, Bedfordshire. Tipping there would be expensive, but it would represent only about 5 per cent of the total cost of mining the coal.

A six-point plan was put forward by Mr Frank Walmsley, a Countryside Commission official. One point, he said, was that the Coal Board should produce a 75-year tipping scheme acceptable to the planning authorities.

The others were: the appointment of a civil engineer to supervise tipping; the apointment of a restoration manager; the setting up of working parties to deal with main environment issues; countryside management to lessen the effect of mining and tipping, which would include tree planting and other landscaping work; the setting up of an independent landscape agency to coordinate all countryside management.

The inquiry is being held at Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Aim to free docks board from State

By Our Transport Correspondent

The Government intends to "denationalize" the successful British Transport Docks Board, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said yesterday in a written Commons answer.

The board runs a quarter of the country's ports, including Southampton, Hull and South Wales, and has raised profits steadily in recent years, from £1.7m after tax and charges in 1973 to £7m in 1978.

Mr Fowler said he had invited Sir Humphrey Browne, docks board chairman, to consult and report on ways of introducing private capital into the undertaking, which would not be broken up.

It was intended not principally as a money-raising exercise, he said later, but to give the board greater commercial freedom and flexibility to build on its past success. The Government wanted to reduce the public sector wherever possible, as proposed with the National Freight Corporation and British Rail subsidiaries.

At present the docks board was subject, like other state undertakings in time of financial stringency, to government cash limits which might inhibit its freedom to take advantage of market opportunities.

Sir Humphrey said last night he would prefer not to comment on the proposal until he had consulted the unions, but he was very pleased the Government did not want to break up the undertaking. A fair estimate of the board's recent financial performance, he suggested, was for pre-tax profits up from £2m in 1973 to £23m in 1978, after returning additional depreciation.

Legislation to set up the board as a company and replace its £93m government debt with a mixture of equity and fixed-interest capital was envisaged towards the end of this year, Mr Fowler said.

Call to close loopholes in trade description law

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A call to tighten the Trade Descriptions Act is made in the March issue of *Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

An article in the magazine describes loopholes in the Act, particularly in the rules about descriptions of services. It points out, for example, that it is not an offence for a package tour operator to feature an hotel swimming pool in the brochure even if it is unusable or does not exist when holidaymakers arrive.

Where goods are concerned traders have to check all their statements before making them, and could be convicted for making a misleading statement which they sincerely believed to be true; with services the trader who makes a false statement commits no offence if he can show that he had reason to believe his statement was true.

Which? is also concerned that house descriptions in estate agents' advertisements are not covered by the Act.

At present, the magazine says, it would be no offence to describe a farmhouse as being in tranquil countryside if it was situated between a sewage farm and an airport. Legislation, the Consumers' Association says, would save house hunters many wasted journeys.

Municipal mix-up leaves widow with empty home

From Our Correspondent
Portsmouth

Mrs Kezya Woodcock, aged 74, moved out of her flat for council staff to mend a water leak. When she went back to her home in Arundel Street, Portsmouth, everything had gone. Council workers had thrown away her clothes, furniture, personal things and even food from her larder by mistake more than a week before.

A relative said: "She is distraught. She has lost all the memories of bringing up a family. Her grand-daughter is getting married next week and the present she had got them has gone as well."

Council officials have promised Mrs Woodcock a new home, furniture and money to cover immediate expenses while solicitors sort out compensation.

Mr Ray Kirby, Portsmouth City Council housing director, said: "We are very concerned. It is very much regretted. We can fully understand Mrs Woodcock's feelings."

It is thought repair men in the city engineer's department were given the wrong set of keys and went to Mrs Woodcock's flat by mistake.

A washing machine only 18 months old was thrown away as well as a gold watch that was a present from her late husband.

Mrs Woodcock's son-in-law said: "The council accepts full responsibility. I think it is one of those things. She wouldn't want to go back there now."

HOME NEWS

Councils keep down spending by cutting services while leaving bureaucracies intact

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Most councils in England and Wales have made spending cuts this year in accordance with the Government's guidelines, but they have failed to reduce their staffs by an equivalent amount, a survey by the Conservative Central Office has disclosed.

The result in many cases is that councils have made severe cuts in services while keeping their bureaucracies intact, Sir Frank Marshall, a Conservative party vice-chairman, believes.

There are some notable exceptions, largely among Conservative-controlled authorities. Labour authorities have been reluctant to make any cuts in services or to reduce their staffs.

The survey was set up by Sir Frank, who was concerned by what appeared to be the Government's hostility towards local government as evidenced by its proposals for firmer control of local expenditure.

The first findings, reported in *The Times* on January 14, showed a broad picture of determination, particularly by Conservative authorities, to reduce spending by the 3 per cent called for by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

A more detailed view has emerged from the returns of about three-fifths of the 456 authorities, of which most came from Conservative-controlled councils.

Only three Conservative councils—Wyre (Lancashire), Harrogate (North Yorkshire) and Wokingham (Berkshire)—admit to having made no reductions in spending, although Wyre has trimmed its staff by 12.

Many of the Labour councils included in the survey have refused to make cuts this year and two have increased their expenditure. Langbaugh (Cleveland) has increased its spending by 8 per cent and Crawley (West Sussex) by £67,000.

County councils in general have kept fairly close to the 3 per cent target of cuts, but many districts have made spectacular savings. Alnwich (Northumberland) has reduced spending by 13.8 per cent (£110,000) although its staff has been reduced by only four. Derby, Labour-controlled, has made cuts of 8.6 per cent (£472,000) and 58 staff.

Conservative Barnet in Greater London reported 1.5 per cent savings (£983,000) with no staff cuts and North Yorkshire, which has made a 5 per cent cut worth £7.7m, has also kept its staff intact. Derbyshire has achieved cuts of 2.4 per cent (£5.6m), but has increased its staff by 301.

Scope for staff reductions appears to have been greater in county councils than in district councils. Nottinghamshire has made cuts of 1.5 per cent (£3.2m) and 899 staff; Essex of 3.9 per cent (£13m) and 913 staff; and Kent of 4 per cent (£12.1m) and 500 staff.

Overall the figures for staff reductions are unlikely to satisfy Mr Heseltine, who regards them as the key to savings. The expedient of filling every four vacancies with three staff in his view would enable local authorities to reach their targets.

'Deplorable' use of photograph

The acceptance by a newspaper company of the privilege of taking school photographs and then using one to illustrate a court case involving a former pupil was deplored yesterday by the Press Council.

The Courier and Advertiser carried a six-column headline at the top of its leader page over a short sheriff court report with a picture of "Laura Hutchison" in school uniform. The report gave her full name and address and said that she and another teenage girl were remanded in custody after admitting stealing drugs

Two complaints were made by her father, Mr John Hutchison, formerly of Monifieth Road, Broughty Ferry, Tayside, and now living in Saudi Arabia. He told the Press Council that the picture had embarrassed his younger daughter at the same school. Later, writing from Saudi Arabia, he said that he was a department head at a school near by until the adverse publicity caused him to seek employment elsewhere.

The press reports caused his wife suffering and the long-term effect on his daughter was incalculable.

Mr Iain Stewart, the editor, told the council that local social agencies and councillors had asked for publicity to reduce the drugs menace.

The report did not tell the whole story. A fortnight later the girl's solicitor told the court that she had gone her own way to her parents' dissatisfaction and the sheriff placed her on two years' probation.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Press Council is not able to rule that newspapers should not use photographs from their files and this complaint, therefore, is not upheld. The council considers it deplorable that in this case a company, having accepted the privilege of being able to go into a school and take photographs, should later use one to illustrate a news story of this nature.

The Press Council rejects the complaint against *The Courier and Advertiser* that the prominence given to the report and photograph was out of all proportion to the offence.

MP sees 1984 in silent Radio 4 power control

By Kenneth Gosling

An MP said yesterday that he intends to question Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, about the use of BBC Radio 4 signals in a Central Electricity Generating Board experiment on the control of domestic electrical equipment.

Mr Gwilym Roberts, Labour MP for Canock, calls it "this strange excursion into the Dr Who world of 1984" and he believes it has enormous implications in terms of privacy and security.

"You are moving into a 1984 society where people can be controlled by things they cannot hear", he said.

The CEGB confirmed yesterday that an experiment was in progress in 280 homes of electricity supply industry employees. For years there had been research into what was called tele-switching, by which electrical appliances could be switched on and off by coded radio signals.

In this instance it had a limited application in connexion with the correction of time-clocks controlling night storage units and water heating, both big users of electricity. The signals were being transmitted, a spokesman said, on 1,500m (the Radio 4 wavelength) from Droitwich and the homes concerned were fitted with a new experimental time-switch activated by inaudible signals

They did not interfere with normal radio programmes and could not be used without special equipment or without the knowledge of the householder He agreed that although there was no mystery about the procedure, its potential implications for electricity supply load management were "very significant".

He added: "Obviously the ultimate decisions on how this is used will have to be taken politically".

He said it was possible at present for consumers to be put on an interruptible supply tariff which meant a cheaper rate in return for disconnexions at times of high demand. But a special switch had to be installed.

There was no way, the spokesman said, that the present pilot study could be done with conventional equipment. He was emphatic about the potential benefits. Enormous savings were possible if, over a relatively short peak demand period, part of the load could be removed.

More claim welfare rights

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Welfare rights workers in the Strathclyde region are adding £100,000 a year each to the social security bill by persuading claimants and officials that too little weekly benefit is being paid. In addition, they are adding £10,000 a year on average to the amount paid in lump sums for clothing, household equipment and fuel bills.

Many of the cases taken up by welfare rights workers involve people who are already receiving some form of benefit. But they have been either badly advised or not identified as having extra needs, Mr Quintin Oliver, welfare rights adviser to Strathclyde Regional Council, said yesterday.

Physically handicapped school leavers were often advised to claim the non-contributory invalidity pension, which was paid at 60 per cent of the equivalent national insurance benefit, without being told that they could claim supplementary benefit as well to bring their incomes up to the official poverty line.

Mentally handicapped adults living with their parents were paid the minimum benefit although many had extra needs for heating, diet or laundry expenses, Mr Oliver said.

Only two of 40 trainees at an adult training centre were receiving any additional money for special expenses before welfare rights workers took up their case. Now all were receiving extra help.

Life prisoner gets jail leave to marry

A double killer, who was first married in his death cell, is to be allowed out of prison today to marry for a third time.

Donald Forbes will leave Peterhead jail, Grampian, for a brief register office ceremony but will get no other special privileges, the Scottish Office said yesterday. Normal prison arrangements for occasions of that kind would apply, an official said.

He said Mr Forbes's wife would be able to visit him at the prison after the ceremony but added: "The visiting arrangements will accord with those that normally apply

According to the register office list, Mr Forbes, aged 45, is to marry Alison Maureen Fraser Grierson.

He was sentenced to death in 1958 for the murder of an Edinburgh nightwatchman. While awaiting execution he married an Inverness girl, and six days later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The marriage ended in divorce, as did a second marriage. In 1970, Mr Forbes was released on parole after serving nearly 12 years of his sentence. Seven weeks after his release he stabbed a man to death outside a public house in Leith, Edinburgh, and was jailed for life.

Man saved as he tried to jump

A man was rescued yesterday afternoon as he was attempting to jump off the bridge which links *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* buildings in Gray's Inn Road, London.

Mr Keith Winfield, aged 20, a messenger in the correspondence department of Times Newspapers Ltd, spent 20 minutes sitting on the bridge which is about 70 feet above the ground. He was grabbed by Mr David Walder, an ambulence driver, and was brought down unhurt.

WEST EUROPE

Industrialists sought by police over Italian savings bank scandal

From John Earle
Rome, March 5

Signor Nino Rovelli and Signor Raffaele Ursini, two leading Italian industrialists, and Signor Carlo Aloisi, the chairman of the international property company Generale Immobiliare-Sogene, were being sought today by police in connexion with the scandal at Italcasse, the Central Institute of Savings Banks.

They were among those not at home yesterday when police arrested 38 out of 49 bankers and industrialists wanted on charges of complicity in embezzlement during the period 1970-1977, when Italcasse granted thousands of millions of lire in loans often, it is alleged, without proper security.

Signor Rovelli and Signor Ursini used to head Societa Italiana Resine and Liquigas respectively—the third and fourth biggest Italian chemical groups—for which rescue operations are being mounted through the establishment of banking consortiums.

Also sought are three Roman building constructors, the brothers Gaetano, Camillo and Francesco Caltagirone, to whom Italcasse lent more than 200,000m lire (£110m).

They are known to have gone abroad, however, before arrest warrants were issued in early February by magistrates dealing with insolvency proceedings against 29 companies owned by them.

Their friendship with Signor Francesco Evangelisti, a Christian Democratic leader who has admitted receiving money from Gaetano, led to his resignation yesterday as Minister of Merchant Marine.

The banking and political worlds are still reeling from this unprecedented wave of arrests, which has virtually decapitated the savings bank movement, taking in 24 heads, former heads, or senior managers of savings banks, who at one time served on the board of Italcasse.

Among those being held are prominent figures like Professor Giordano Dell'Amore, aged 78, for 25 years head of the Cassa di Risparmio Delle Province Lombarde, which claims to be the biggest savings bank in the world.

The number of those detained rose today to 39, with the arrest at Potenza of Signor Faustino Somma, chairman of a local cooperative bank and former managing director of a steelworks, Siderugia Lucana, which has received concessional credits.

To assess the implications on the banking system, Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Treasury Minister, has summoned a meeting of the Cabinet's Ministerial Committee for Credit on Friday. The government is also to make a statement to the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission next Tuesday.

Signor Gaetano Caltagirone: sought by police.

Signor Angelo Senin: one of 38 businessmen arrested.

Signor Evangelisti: resigned as Merchant Marine Minister.

Mr Walker rounds on France over Lamb

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 5

Like Daniel entering the lions' den Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, came to the French agricultural show at the Porte de Versailles today. In he taemporary British pub in the hall, still ree king from a stink bomb thrown the previous day by irate French sheep farmers, he stood up for Britain on an upturned beer craate.

Asked about "Community preference" by a French journalist, who was clearly unable to digest a surfeit of stories about British imports of New Zealand lamb, Mr Walker rounded impaiently on the whole French nation. "It ill becomes anybody," he said, "to lecture us on Community preference when they put up illegal restrictions on imports from another Community country."

Fresh—and obviously frustrated—from two days of fruitless negotiations in Brussels to resolve what French newspapers today call "the mutton war", Mr Walker was in no mood to mince his words.

"Last night we had the spectacle of eight countries in Europe pleading with France to abide by the treaty of Rome," he said.

Britain annually imported £500m worth of agricultural produce from France and sold only half as much to France. The British apple trade had virtually been destroyed by cheap Golden Delicious apples, and he was under pressure to impose the same sort of illegal ban on French apples as France was imposing on British lamb.

That sort of thing would be "disastrous" for the Community and he hoped that this would give France food for reflection so that it would ultimately abide by the treaty.

"As a good European I believe that the eighties are going to be the 10 most dangerous years of the century. We can face them united but not divided."

Mr Walker said there was no possibility of Britain withdrawing from the Community and there had never been even "the slightest" discussion in the cabinet about it. Britain was and would remain a member of the Community.

As for the European budget, 'a majority' of other members now understood Britain's position. Britain was expected to pay £1,300m more than it would receive from the Community and West Germany would pay £400m more, while all the others would be net beneficiaries.

The British enclosure at the show is the largest one from any other country. A row of fat German pigs snort along one side of the pub. But Jersey cows ruminate in front.

British sheep producers may not be in evidence, and indeed one French association threatened to daub any live British lamb that entered the hall in red, white and blue. But British sheep breeds are much in evidence and one splendid Dorset down ram sports a tricolour sash as best sheep in show.

A statement issued from the French Prime Minister's residence today said: "The Council of Ministers (in Brussels) could not reach agreement because of the opposition of Great Britain to grant Community sheepmeat producers the fundamenral guarantees of the common agriculture policy."

The establishment of a sheepmeat common market could not be obtained until producers could benefit from a system which guaranteed the good working of the market and the support of their incomes and—with a final dig at New Zealand imports to Britain — "until Community preference is fully respected by all member states".

World view — by Arrigo Levi

Most Italian workers favour cooperation

Britain and Italy have been, in recent years, the two European countries with the highest level of industrial conflict, and it was widely believed that the aggressive strategy of British and Italian trade unions gave vent to the strike-happy, angry mood of the workers.

This view has recently been challenged, in Britain, by the series of surprising votes against strikes by the rank and file in various industrial sectors. Now, the idea that the Italian worker enjoyed a good strike and hated his work and his "master" (in Italy, as in France, the entrepreneur still being identified with the age-old name of "padrone", or "patron"), has been sensationally proved wrong by the first mass survey of Italy's most typical industrial worker: the Fiat worker.

More than 6,000 workers belonging to a dozen factories have answered a large number of questions. It turns out that a large majority—almost 75 per cent—find their work "very good" or "rather good".

Forty-five per cent feel that cooperation between the worker and the "padrone" is "necessary and advantageous to all concerned", while another 30 per cent believe that cooperation is "possible, if negotiated"; only 25 per cent judge it "impossible" and seem to approve the strategy of "permanent conflict" which was until recently the banner of Italian unions.

When asked in which other countries workers have greater powers than in Italy, 44 per cent say they "do not know", while 17 per cent answer "none".

Of the remaining 39 per cent, 31 name West Germany as the country of their dreams, followed by Britain (12.5 per cent), France (10 per cent), Sweden (10 per cent). The Soviet Union is only a poor fifth with 6.9 per cent of the votes, while Yugoslavia gets 2.6 per cent, China 1.6 and "the socialist countries" as a whole a disastrous 1.5 per cent.

Only a small percentage of Fiat workers believe that their company is not competitive with foreign car factories, and while 32 per cent of them say "it is the fault of the management", 30 per cent believe that it is the fault of either the unions or the workers themselves.

More than 55 per cent dislike the recent negotiated national pay contract: when asked what they expect out of their job, 36 per cent answer "good and safe pay", while 31 per cent ask for a healthier factory environment; only 15 per cent want "more varied and interesting work". This flatly contradicts the strategic choices of Italian unions in recent years, which emphasized work organization rather than pay.

Finally, when asked about the recent dismissal by Fiat of 61 troublemakers, 30 per cent of the workers believe that the enterprise just wanted to "get rid of the violent men", 23 per cent say they do not care, and only 20 per cent feel that this was "a challenge to the trade unions".

The most surprising aspect of this surprising survey is that it was not organized by the Fiat management. The organizers were the Italian Communist Party.

The party announced these results with a great fanfare on the eve of a three-day conference in Turin, where the main leaders of the party and union leaders—including Signor Lama—presented, as the new slogan of party and union, "the fight for greater productivity".

The party also wants some government help for Fiat's "research and development", thus supporting a recent request by Signor Agnelli himself. This should be accompanied by "more state planning", but certainly not by any form of nationalization or government control of Fiat.

The unions themselves were rather shocked by this aggressive initiative: the Communist Party has been very critical of union strategy in recent years. Many surprised observers are still wondering why Italy's great working class party decided to take this new line. One possible answer is that it was just as surprised as everybody else by the results of this survey, then felt encouraged to follow the new "cooperative" strategy which it had anyway been developing for some time.

In any case, the truth is that the industrial worker of the 1980s, even in Italy's tense atmosphere, turns out to be a rather sensible and quiet individual, who accepts "the industrial way of life" for what it is and sees its advantages, only asking for a little more pay, and better environment, in order to be happy. The "unknown worker" turns out to be "a commonsense worker", as one communist leader put it.

One wonders if, even in the most democratic countries, more democratic procedures may not be necessary in order to allow the "unknown worker" to make himself known and listened to by his unions and working class parties. If they knew their worker better, would these parties avoid unpleasant surprises at the polls? As a reaction to its defeat in the 1979 elections, the Italian Communist Party's decision to ask the workers what they really want appears eminently sensible. Could this example be followed with some profit by others?

Russian leaves after spy inquiry

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Mar 5

A second Soviet consular official in Marseilles has suddenly left France, following inquiries by the DST, the French counter-espionage agency, into spying on military aircraft development at bases in the south of France.

The official, Mr Viatchelslav Frolov, was in charge of press relations at the consolate. It was he who said a fortnight ago that there was no "affair" surrounding the departure on February 11 of Mr Guenadi Travkov, the scientific expert at the consolate.

Mr Frolov said then: "What is involved is provocation pure and simple. If Mr Travkov has left the reason is that he could no longer work there in conditions created for him by the French police".

The DST, however, confirmed that they had found the consular official in possession of actual secret documents and there was no question of provocation, rather a proven act of espionage.

No arrests have yet been made of any French worker at any of the aircraft research bases who might have been involved in supplying information to the Russian officials.

Kidnap victim found

Latina, March 5.—Signor Gianni Antonio Pugliese, a Christian Democratic city councillor kidnapped in Latina on Thursday after ordering the demolition of illegally built homes along the coast near by was released and found unconscious today.

Students in challenge to party rule

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 5

Greek university students today chose their union leaders in a crucial election that could confirm widespread opposition to the control imposed on the student movement by the two main opposition parties—the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) and the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party.

Of about 100,000 students in all Greek universities and graduate schools, just over a half were expected to turn up at the campus polls to vote for a total of 600 union posts, and an equal number of representatives to the tenth student congress which next week elects the new central council of the National Students' Union of Greece.

The student party affiliated to the Communist Party has controlled the largest number of unions since 1976, with the pro-Pasok party a close second. These two groupings have shared power within the central council of the national union.

The council's authority, however, was seriously challenged last December in a confrontation between the Government an dthe students over legislation tightening the rules on university examinations.

Independent committees spontaneously elected by the student assemblies, denounced the council's conciliatory line and proceeded to the occupation of some faculty buildings in universities demanding repeal of the law.

The central council was forced to stiffen its attitude towards the Government in order to preserve its credibility.

EEC to ask court to order suspension of import levy

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 5

Emergency legal action is being taken b ythe European Commission in an effort to get the French to end their defiance of the European Court of Justice's five-months-old judgment against their ban on British lamb imports.

The decision was taken by the Commission at its weekly meeting here today after Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Agriculture Commissioner, had repirted on the collapse yesterday of attempts to declare a truce in the Anglo-French "lamb war".

The Commission will now ask the court for an interim ruling ordering the French to suspend immediately the import levy they imposed as a substitute for the total ban on lamb imports declared illegal last September.

Mr Gundelach had been reluctant previously to take this step, on the grounds that the French were no more likely to obey an interim injunction than the original court judgment.

It is still not clear, however, how quickly the court will issue its order. Britain would like it to be before the next EEC summit meeting on March 31 so as to strengthen their hand over EEC budget contributions.

Mintoff threat to remove George Cross from flag

From Our Correspondent
Valletta, March 5

Mr Dom Mintoff the Prime Minister of Malta strongly hinted that the George Cross awarded for the island's wartime gallantry would be removed from Malta's flag if Britain went on treating Maltese the way it was doing.

Speaking in the House of Representatives he said he had not yet received a satisfactory explanation from Britain as to why British warships entered Malta's territorial waters in December.

He said he would go on insisting till he received an explanation and if he did not the George Cross could be removed from the flag.

The decoration was awarded to Malta by George VI on April 15, 1942, with the following citation:

"To honour her brave people I award the George Cross to the island fortress of Malta to bear witness to a heroism and devotion that will long be famous in history."

A British High Commission spokesman said warships had been sailing within eight miles of Malta during routine exercises; no hostile act was intended and Britain reserved its position on validity of claim to territorial waters in excess of three miles.

According to the Malta Government the limit is 12 miles.

Giscard cousins sue French satirical paper

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 5

Both the prosecution and defence sought to create a sensation when the Paris civil court today heard a defamation case brought against the satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaine, by M François Giscard d'Estaing and M Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, the cousins of the French President.

The case arose over an article in the paper on October 10 last year, as part of a story concerning the apparent gift of diamonds by the former Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire to President Giscard d'Estaing.

The cousins were alleged to have received diamonds too.

Neither appeared at the hearing and they left their lawyer, M René Boudoux, to tell the court that they were no longer asking for 200,000 francs (£21,000) damages each, but instead were simply seeking a symbolic franc because they did not want to receive money from Le Canard Enchainé.

M Angelo Boccara, their other lawyer, told the court that M François Giscard D'Estaing had been hunting in the Central African Empire in 1976 when he had been invited by the former Emperor to receive a decoration.

"He lacked the presence of mind to say: 'I don't want your ironmongery.' It was his first lapse and it was unpardonable."

The lawyer for the paper, M Roland Dumas, produced two papers purportedly signed by ex-Emperor Bokassa. One, dated August 31, 1979, showed an order for several diamond sprays for M François Giscard d'Estaing. The other was for one diamond spray for M Jacques Giscard d'Estaing.

Radical officers clash with Premier in Lisbon

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, March 5

The Portuguese Government's dissatisfaction with the activities of radical officers in the Revolutionary Council is causing tension in Lisbon.

The centre-right Government of Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro's Democratic Alliance is composed entirely of civilians, even the Defence Minister; and the Prime Minister is set on excluding the military from politics for the first time since the revolution of 1974.

The dissensions between Dr Carneiro and General Ramalho Eanes, the President, are openly discussed here, but the two leaders deny that their disagreements have any personal basis.

Dr Carneiro has stated publicly that they merely differ on certain specific points. One of these is the present Government's determination to abolish the "double diplomacy" hitherto practised by the President in sending military men on missions to foreign countries. Such missions are the business of the Foreign Ministry, he insists.

The Cabinet yesterday came to the conclusion that certain statements by officers of the Revolutionary Council were not compatible with the proper relations between members of sovereign organizations.

No names were mentioned, however, and it is perhaps fair to conclude that mention in the local political press of military meetings to discuss possible action were no more than "political manipulation" as said in a late-night statement issued by the President's office.

The Revolutionary Council is not a permanent body and it is expected that the next revision of the Constitution may see its abolition.

Meanwhile, anti-Government rumours, hints of military anxiety and the threat of continuous strikes bedevil the Carneiro administration. Yesterday the Lisbon area was crippled by a strike involving bus, tram, underground and local train services.

Although the Government calls these activities "political strikes" the trade unions deny political motives. They claim that while transport fares have increased all over the country, transport workers' wages have not risen to meet the cost of living.

President's denial: President Eanes today sprang to the defence of radical officers on his Revolutionary Council, strongly denying any military plot to overthrow the Government.

In a long statement he did admit, however, that the council, a constitutional watchdog, had discussed the possibility of the Government's resignation. But no decision had been made.

The Government publicly denounced radical members of the council yesterday and hinted that they were planning to overthrow the ruling centre-right alliance.

One of the radical officers suspected by the Government of having plotted its overthrow, Captain Rodrigo Sousa e Castro, today accused the right wing of inventing a coup for political purposes. In an interview published in the Socialist opposition daily *Portugal Hoje*, the captain, who is a bitter foe of Dr Carneiro, said the crisis was an attempt to distract the people's attention from the Government's failure to fulfil its electoral promises.

Amaro da Costa, the Defence Minister, said in a press interview that he saw no risk of military action against the elected Government.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Publisher's murder is new blow to press freedom in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, March 5

The brutal murder of Mr Selim el-Lawzi, the Lebanese publisher of the magazine *Al Hawadess* has sent shock waves through the journalistic establishment in Beirut and prompted one minister to describe the killing as "the murder of the free word".

In a country which likes to regard its press, not always with complete justification, as among the freest in the Arab world, Mr el-Lawzi's death is going to soften the critical language of many columnists here, particularly their scepticism over the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

This morning, the newspaper *Al Bayraq*, a conservative daily owned by the president of Lebanon's Reporters' Association, went so far as to urge journalists to leave the country "because Lebanon is no longer a haven for press freedom".

Mr El-Lawzi, whose magazine had carried a long article on Syria in its January issue with the headline: "Why does the regime tell lies?" printed on the front cover, was kidnapped 10 days ago within sight of two Syrian Army checkpoints near Beirut airport.

Neither the Syrian nor the Lebanese authorities have given any indication who might have been responsible for the murder.

Mr El-Lawzi was shot twice in the head and his right hand was skinned or dipped in acid, apparently before he was killed.

Mr Selim El-Hoss, the Lebanese Prime Minister, described Mr El-Lawzi's murder as "a horrendous, gruesome crime", and Mr Nazem Kadri, the acting Interior Minister, condemned what he called: "This ugly crime, which represents a serious attack on freedom".

Just how serious a blow the murder has struck at the freedom of the press in Lebanon remains to be seen. Newspapers and magazines here have rarely treated Arab or world affairs with the impartiality to which many journals in the West claim to aspire.

Large amounts of money flow into several left-wing newspapers, for example, particularly from Libya and Iraq. Only because this journalistic prostitution has been balanced by cash from conservative Arab states funnelled into other papers has Lebanon been able to claim that its press represents all points of view.

Al Hawadess and its short-lived sister paper *Events* (which was in the English language) none the less maintained a considerable independence. Mr El-Lawzi, though he was by no means a popular publisher among his colleagues, was a brave and highly intelligent journalist whose regular analyses of Arab-American relations added considerable prestige to the Lebanese press.

Almost 20 Lebanese newspaper employees, including senior journalists, editorial assistants and van drivers, have been killed in Beirut since 1976. That journalists have managed to maintain their daily and weekly newspapers as freely as they have over the past four years is something of a miracle, and one in which they feel some pride.

Hongkong samples Australia's Pavlova

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, March 5

Gourmets in Hongkong are tasting for the first time "Pavlova", regarded as Australia's national desert. This soft, marshmallow-centred dish with crisp meringue crust has never been on sale here before.

It was created to honour Anna Pavlova, the Russian ballerina, who visited Australia in the late 1920s. Its sole exporting agent in Australia is known as Swan Lake Pavlova, which has perplexed local Chinese preoccupied with anti-Moscow sentiment over Afghanistan and the Olympic Games.

Swan Lake Pavlova will fly in the Australian product each week and hopes to establish a Hongkong partnership for local production when Chinese demand is established.

The "Pavlova" dessert is made from egg white, sugar and vinegar and is baked for about an hour. The base, when shrink-wrapped, keeps fresh for several weeks and can be topped with whipped cream, strawberries, pineapple, cherries or other fresh or tinned fruit.

This gourmet export coincides with a campaign in Australia to try to expand kangaroo meat exports to Asia as a substitute for beef.

10 die in blizzard

Amman, March 5.—At least 10 people died and many were injured in a blizzard which hit Jordan for two days.

Urban violence closer as Army suppresses protest

Heavy-handed rule in Colombia

By Roger Plant

The spectacular assault on the Dominican Republic's Embassy in Bogotá, carried out by the M-19 guerrilla movement last week, may accelerate Colombia's slide into dictatorship. Successive measures of the 18-month-old Government of President Turbay's Ayala against individual and collective freedom an dmost recently against the independence of the judiciary, have already exposed the limitations of the country's formal democracy.

Critics in Bogotá have long called the Tubay Government a dumvirate of the President and General Camacho Leyva, the Defence Minister, with the latter calling the tune. President Turbay was elected on a counter-insurgency platform, promising to stamp out endemic common crime and drug-racketeering, and above all several guerrilla organizations which were still active in remote rural areas despite the regular use of state of siege provisions over the past 30 years.

Within a month of taking office he enacted a Security Statute which granted sweeping powers to the military, and made permanent the emergency provision which had been used intermittuelty under previous state-of-siege legislation.

During the 1978 elections, rumours of a military coup were commonplace. The military had been frustrated at what it saw as the weakness of civilian presidents, in the face of continuing guerrilla activities and growin gsocial unrest in both uban and rural areas. In September, 1977, Colombia's hitherto divided urban unions waged a national strike which severely shook the Government.

In the rural areas peasant organizations, originaly encouraged as a political support group against landowners by a president committed to agrarian reform in the late sixties, had become a serious political threat in the early 1970s when land distribution terminated. Subsequent policies favoured agro-industrialists, and relied on World Bank projects aimed at the middle farmer to stem the tide of peasant unrest. After a peasant march on Bogotá, governments used heavy-handed tactics to deal with land invasions tolerated until then.

Such policies left a growing itinerant labour force in the city slums, and an increasingly militant peasantry in their wake. Guerrilla organizations such as the pro-communist Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) established new fronts in isolated rural areas, while the smaller National Liberation Army (ELN) carried out lightning attacks on villages, and kidnapped landowners for ransom.

But guerrilla activities had little impact on the capital, where a large middle class denigrated the rural rebels and was accustomed to the enjoyment of its civil liberties. When prominent intellectuals were rounded up and court-martialled in 1974, accused of links with the ELN guerrillas, a national outcry brought a temporary lifting of the state of siege. This restored jurisdiction over the case to the civilian Supreme Court, which quashed the military sentences on the grounds of torture and judicial irregularities, and severely damaged military prestige.

The new Security Statute now grants military courts permanent jurisdiction over a broad range of offences categorized as subversive, ranging from rebellion to land invasions and the disturbance of public order, with penalties greatly raised in all cases. Meanwhile President Turbay has made moves against judicial independence, replacing the traditional system by which the Supreme Court elects its own members with one by which Congress selects the judges from a list previously submitted by the President.

In providing for long prison terms for land invaders, the Statute has placed the Government ever more firmly on the side of large landowners, who have extended their holdings in recent years at the expense of peasant farmers; and it has effectively outlawed such indigenous groups as the Regional Council of Cauca Indians.

However, while rural repression has long been a fact of the country's political life, it is the Army's excesses in urban areas which have aroused international attention. The Statute has been invoked to curb strike action in the public sector, and has placed a considerable number of trade-unionists behind bars.

Conditions are ripe for urban violence, with mushrooming shanty towns in several cities, and they are becoming more so as conventional forms of social protest are stifled.

Three Turks killed in acts of violence involving militants of both extremes

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, March 5

The Army intervened and a curfew was imposed in the northern Anatolian town of Zile today after one person was killed and shops and other buildings were burnt and looted.

In Istanbul, terrorists, believed to be leftists, killed two soldiers during a bank robbery.

The incidents in Zile, about 300 miles east of Ankara, began with a fight between two student groups and rapidly turned into a gun battle, followed by a riot, Government sources reported. The fighting spread to the town and the rioters, said to be right-wing militants, burnt and looted buildings, and later stopped firemen from approaching the area.

At least a dozen people were injured, five of them seriously. They included Mr Yakup Kutluer, local head of the social democratic Republican People's Party (RPP), led by the Opposition leader, Mr Bulent Ecevit.

Mr Mustafa Ustundag, the party secretary-general, said that the incidents were the result of "right-wing terrorism", and that "all the buildings and shops looted and burnt belonged to RPP followers". He added: "Our party headquarters has been totally demolished." He feared the death toll would rise.

Mr Kutluer was being sent to Ankara for treatment. The situation was said to have calmed down after military reinforcements from neighbouring provinces intervened and a curfew was imposed. However the Anatolian News Agency reported from Zile that "few people appear to be obeying the curfew order".

The robbery in Istanbul took place near the covered bazaar, one of the city's most crowded areas. Four terrorists, one of them a young woman, entered a bank with automatic weapons and shot down the guard, a gendarmerie paratrooper, who died on the spot.

They machine-gunned another soldier who was patrolling near by, and he died on the way to hospital. Failing to open the safe of the bank, they escaped on foot with only 118,000 Turkish lira (£750), taking the dead soldiers' guns with them.

In Antalya, on the Mediterranean coast, a six-year-old boy died and two other children were seriously wounded when an explosive device they found in an empty lot exploded. Police arrested a man living near by, who had a record of keeping explosives at his home.

Retaliation for terror directed at peace force

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 5

A United Nations spokesman tonight expressed "serious concern" about the deterioration of security in south Lebanon after a day in which two civilians were killed and eight injured in a series of mine and heavy artillery attacks.

According to United Nations sources in the area, a new and disturbing pattern of violence has emerged after the recent breakdown in the ceasefire between Palestinian guerrillas and the Christian militia forces under the command of Major Saad Haddad, which are supported by Israel.

The sources claim that United Nations troops are being deliberately singled out for retaliation by Christian gunners after every incident of violence or infiltration.

Figures supplied to *The Times* show that over the past two weeks, more than 500 rounds of heavy machine gun, mortar, tank and artillery fire have been aimed at vehicles and buildings manned by members of the Dutch and Irish batallions of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil).

Today's incidents followed the new pattern. A land mine planted by Palestinian terrorists destroyed a minibus carrying Lebanese civilians to a school near the Israeli border. One person was killed and three injured.

Shortly after that the Christian militia's artillery began a five-hour barrage aimed at various Unifil positions. A Lebanese girl was killed and five civilians injured when 11 of the shells exploded within a few yards of the Dutch battalion's headquarters in the village of Haris. Other shells narrowly missed the battalion's hospital.

A United Nations spokesman said, "We were informed by the Christian militia that the shelling was in retaliation for the mine explosion. A similar pattern of retaliation against Unifil positions has become apparent over the past two weeks."

President's son is divorced

Washington, March 5.—Mr Chip Carter, the President's son, was divorced from his wife Caron last Friday, a White House spokesman said last night.

The couple, who have a son, James Earl, had been estranged since November 1978. Mr Chip Carter is working full time for his father's reelection campaign.—Reuter.

Briton dead in holiday flat

Calella de Palafrugell, March 5.—The body of Mr Keith Gordon Evans, a British-born tourist, was found in the bathroom of his holiday flat in Calella de Palafrugell, on the Costa Brava, during the weekend, a British consular official said today.

Mr Evans, who was 50, worked for an American oil company and lived in New York. Foul play was not suspected.—Reuter.

Food firms upset by UN stand on baby feeding

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Big food companies claim that a draft code of practice drawn up by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) could increase infant mortality in the developing world.

The code, which has recently been secretly circulated, apparently with a view to having it adopted at the next meeting of the World Health Assembly in May, deals with the marketing of breast milk substitutes.

If adopted the code would: ban all sales promotion for feeding bottles and bottle-fed babyfoods; prohibit companies from using pictures associating any healthy baby with bottle feeding; and stop manufacturers advertising baby foods even in journals intended for the medical profession.

It would involve the setting up of an office in Geneva to monitor all promotional, educational and advertising material mentioning infant feeding in any way; and preparing a report on breast feeding throughout the world once every three years.

The code was drafted after allegations that advertising by international food companies had contributed to Third World malnutrition by encouraging mothers to abandon breast feeding in favour of bottled foods based on powdered cows' milk.

It was feared that in some countries mothers could not afford to feed their babies adequately on processed foods, and that they exposed their babies to risk by mixing the food with insanitary water.

A spokesman for the International Council of Infant Food Industries claimed yesterday that in drafting the code WHO and Unicef had ignored years of consultation with the manufacturers, and were seeking for themselves a regulatory role they were never intended to have.

Mr Barry Ricketts, external affairs adviser to Cow and Gate, said: "If the code is approved we simply would not be able to supply infant formula feed in countries which adopted it. That would not put any infant food companies out of business, but it would certainly kill hundreds and hundreds of babies.

"The code is wholly irresponsible in ignoring the fact that there are mothers who cannot breast feed their babies."

Professor John Dobbing, of the Department of Child Health at Manchester University, in a commentary on the code, said: "It contains a whole series of ludicrous proposals, trying to regulate doctors' clinical judgment, and requiring them to reveal their personal income so that the central office can be sure they receive no gifts from the companies worth more than one five-thousandth of their annual salary rate. It is an imposition by a supranational body accountable to no one."

Professor Dobbing added that to attempt to monitor "the world status of breast feeding" would require "an enormous permanent research, statistical and clerical staff. Such a survey has been found so impractical it has never been attempted even in a single small country".

Briton killed

Teheran, March 5.—A British pilot named as Philip Sipek was among three people killed when a helicopter crashed in a mountainous region of south-west Iran on Monday, the official Pars news agency reported.

39 die in crash

Calcutta, March 5.—At least 39 people were killed and 42 injured in a bus accident near Calcutta when a bus crashed into a tree as the driver was trying to overtake a truck.

Doubting MPs assured by British Olympics chairman that politics can be kept out of sport

By John Groser

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is reported not to be amused by some of the remarks made at Westminster yesterday by Sir Denis Follows, the chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA).

Sir Denis, who was giving evidence to the Commons select committee on foreign affairs, said (in effect) that he and his associates knew best and they still wanted our athletes to compete in Moscow this summer.

The Prime Minister has been pressing British athletes to boycott the Moscow Games because of the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. The ministerial view is that the United States is entitled to greater support in its policy of avoiding competing at Moscow than President Carter has thur far received.

It is understood that Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet are determined not to make a decision for the BOA by taking the (politically embarrassing) step of issuing a firm directive positively forbidding any athlete from going to Russia. Ministers believe that it is up to the BOA to make that decision and many of them are far from pleased that the decision has been deferred.

If there are any "sports wets" in the Cabinet (which is doubtful) they will have heard from Mrs Thatcher her firm view that in athletics, as in everything else, life in a democracy is difficult. She resents the idea that sportsmen should want the Government to make the decision over Moscow and yet have the benefits of living in a democracy.

The Government is now prepared to sit out the next two or so weeks until a series of meetings are held. First, in Strasbourg from March 20 to 21, there is the conference of European ministers of sport (the Government team will be led by Mr Hector Monro). Then, on March 22. follows the meeting of the Olympic associations of West European countries. On March 25, the BOA will meet again.

Meanwhile, it is hard to see how Sir Denis's pious hope, expressed again at the Commons yesterday, that politics be kept out of sport can possibly find fulfilment. Asked by the foreign affairs committee if he felt he had better judgment of the interests of the British people than Parliament and the Government, he said: "It is likely we have".

Sir Denis told the committee: "Attendance of anyone at Moscow does not imply in any degree support for the Soviet regime—that is the philosophy of sports organizations throughout the world".

Sir Denis was questioned closely by MPs about the apparent difference in philosophy—on the one hand supporting participation in the Games and on the other barring South Africa from the Olympics on the issue of apartheid.

"In a democratic community, which I think we are, I firmly believe we must keep politics out of sport", he said. Questioned about the Russian attitude, he replied: "You either accept the world as it is or you quit it".

He added that he did not thin kthe Government had expressed firmly enough its displeasures over the BOA's possible intention to attend the Games.

Yesterday, Mr Monro criticized the association for delaying the decision on whether or not to go. He said that the Government would continue to

Difficulty in Schmidt US talks

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 5

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who arrived here last night, is having a series of meetings with American officials, including President Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State. He hopes to clear up some of the considerable differences that have developed between the two governments because of American policy towards the Soviet Union.

The Americans would like hice to commit his Government to supporting the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and the proposed ban on the export of high technology items to the Soviet Union.

They have shown little appreciation for the European suggestion that Afghanistan should be neutralized, and the Germans are anxious to proceed cautiously in reacting to the invasion of Afghanistan

In the early days of Mr Carter's term, Herr Schmidt seemed to be unimpressed by Mr Carter's qualifications for the office and relations between them were strained. However they have improved since.

Minister 'disturbed' over decision by athletes

By John Hennessy

The decision of the British Olympic Association (BOA) on Tuesday, virtually in favour of sending a team to the Olympic Games in Moscow, brought the expected criticism yesterday from the Government. Mr Hector Monro, the Minister responsible for Sport, said that they would be giving "succour and help to the Russians".

Speaking on BBC radio he said that he was disturbed that the association should "to all intents and purposes" have come out and said that it would be going to Moscow, because the Russians were "still invading Afghanistan, of course, and behaving quite outrageously".

He would be going to Europe to meet fellow ministers for sport and they would also be talking with the United States. "I think world opinion is definitely in favour of boycotting the Games because of the attitudes of the Russians at the present time," he said.

Mr Monro said there was no question of sanctions against the BOA in terms of money. The Government would try "persuasion and explanation and hoped there would be a realization that we are in a very serious crisis and everybody, athletes included, must play their part in trying to win the battle over Russia".

The minister felt "desperately sorry for the athletes that the Russians have put them into this position. We are anxious that the athletes should have the opportunity to compete at the top level and our Government, along with that of the United States and others, will provide that opportunity if they wish to have it."

The Government's thinking does not seem to correspond with that in the United States. Mr Robert Kane, president of the United States National Olympic Committee, made it clear in Lake Placid last month, that the Americans had in mind mounting a domestic festival of sport, exclusively for citizens of the United States. To guard against misunderstanding he made the point not once but twice, quite categorically.

Such an event, as with any competition Mr Monro had in mind, would have to be authorized by the relative international federations (for instance, the International Amateur Athletic Federation) and that would provide another formidable obstacle.

Mr Anderson addresses supporters at his Boston campaign headquarters.

Mr Kennedy is still hopeful

Continued from page 1

where moderate voters predominate as well as down on Cape Cod.

Mr Reagan, who had never seriously anticipated more than a respectable showing in this most liberal of the New England states, retained the hard core conservative vote. From his home in California, where he was celebrating his wedding anniversary, he described the outcome in Massachusetts as a "three-way tie". His position as front runner in the Republican race can only have been enhanced by his strong performance here and in more conservative Vermont.

The principal loser on the Republican side was Mr Howard Baker, the moderate minority leader of the Senate who could only muster a 5 per cent share of the vote in Massachusetts and 13 per cent in Vermont, where he had mounted a more vigorous campaign. Messrs Philip Crane, John Connolly and Bob Dole each won one per cent of the vote here.

Apart from Mr Anderson, Senator Kennedy was the only other presidential hopeful to grace Massachusetts with his presence on election night. "For Ted Kennedy, the smile is back", the headline in today's *Boston Herald American* said and that is how it was when he greeted his well wishers in the ornate ballroom of the Park Plaza Hotel in central Boston last night.

"We have faced adversity and disappointments," along the campaign trails, he roared in a hoarse voice. "But if our candidacy means anything—and it means something after this evening's results—it means that the Amercan people will not tolerate an inflation rate of 20 per cent and an interest rate of 17 per cent."

Sounding more confident than he has since he entered the race last autumn, he repeated his solution to the economic ills. "The only way, the only fair way, of dealing with the central issue which is before this nation is to put controls on prices, on profits, on rents, on interest rates, right across the board," he said.

He also condemned Mr Carter for a "foreign policy which lurches from crisis to crisis as we have seen in the last 48 hours". This was a clear reference to the confusion which has surrounded the administration's position on last Saturday's United Nations Security Council vote condemning Israel's settlements policy.

Senator Kennedy, with 65 per cent of the Democratic vote, beat the incumbent by more than a 2 to 1 margin. President Carter took a 29 per cent share and Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, a mere 4 per cent. The Senator's victory will provide a timely boost in morale among his campaign workers, who had feared until the last moment that their candidate might not pass the 50 per cent mark.

Mr Carter, whose surrogates mounted only a modest effort in Massachusetts, issued a statesman-like message from the White House congratulating Mr Kennedy politely on his victory here. The statement emphasized that the President had fared very well in Vermont where

MASSACHUSETTS

Republicans:		Democrats:	
Bush	31	Kennedy	65
Anderson	31	Carter	29
Reagan	29	Brown	4
Baker	5		
Crane	1		
Connolly	1		
Dole	0		

Unofficial results with 97 per cent votes counted.

VERMONT

Republicans:		Democrats:	
Reagan	31	Carter	74
Anderson		Kennedy	26
Bush	23		
Baker	13		
Crane	2		
Connolly	1		

Unofficial results with 99 per cent votes counted.

he beat Senator Kennedy by a huge 74 to 26 per cent margin.

The President's campaign aides argued today that they never expected to do very well in Mr Kennedy's home state. But they were clearly hoping for a narrower margin. Their attention now turns to their candidate's stronghold in the South where Senator Kennedy has virtually given up campaigning.

As with the Republicans, the next crucial test of the strength of support for both the incumbent and the Senator from Massachusetts will be Illinois. Mr Kennedy, whose strategy continues to depend on an erosion of support for the President when the foreign crises in Iran and Afghanistan are forgotten, has now demonstrated that he is not inevitably a loser.

Candidate withdraws: Senator Baker has withdrawn from the Republican presidential race. He finished a poor fourth in the Massachusetts primary and evidently concluded that he was not likely to do any better in the primaries in the south in the next week (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington).

Mr Baker, as leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, would occupy the crucial position of majority leader there if his party wins control next November.

The announcement of Mr Baker's withdrawal came as a surprise.

Last Arab forced out of Jewish quarter

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 5

At a time when many Israeli politicians are pressing for the right of Jews to move back into the occupied Arab town of Hebron the last Arab family living in the heart of the expensively renovated Jewish quarter of east Jerusalem has been forced to accept compensation and leave.

According to Israeli sources, some 800 Arab families lived in the picturesque quarter of the Old City before it was annexed by Israel during the 1967 war. Their properties have been gradually taken over by Jews, who have turned the area into one of the smartest neighbourhoods in Jerusalem.

As long ago as 1974, Mr Ayub Hamis Toutungi appealed to the Israeli High Court against attempts by the Jewish Quarter Development Corporation, to evict him from the rented family house, a two-storey building with six rooms, which overlooks both the Wailing Wall, and the historic Al-Aqsa Mosque.

At the time, Mr Toutungi claimed that the eviction was racist because it was being aimed specifically at Arabs. The court rejected his appeal and supported the corporation, which argued that Mr Toutungi did not meet the criteria for residence in the quarter, which had been expropriated by the Israeli Government for "public needs".

Ever since, Mr Toutungi has been resisting attempts to persuade him to accept compensation and move into an alternative home in an Arab district. But yesterday, only three hours before he and the 13 members of his family were due to be evicted by the Israeli security forces, he agreed to accept a new compensation offer of £55,000 and move.

Mr Toutungi made clear to reporters that he had been forced to move against his will *from a house where he had been* living since 1935, well before the fall of the Jewish quarter in the war of independence.

"I am a Jerusalemite", he said, speaking in Hebrew, want to remain here. When a Jew loves Jerusalem, it is considered a spiritual value. An Arab who loves Jerusalem is suspected of supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization".

The widely publicized decision to force the family to leave their home has angered both Arabs and Israelis. Writing in the independent Hebrew newspaper, *Ha'Aretz*, Mr Amos Elon, the Israeli author declared:

"The heart shudders in the face of the violence of a regime which makes claims of Jewish-Arab coexistence and which, in the very days that it tries to allow Jews into the heart of Hebron, insists on the expulsion of the last Arab family from the reconstructed old quarter of Jerusalem".

Pakistan rejects proposed American aid package

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, March 5

Pakistan has informed the United States that the proposed American aid package is not acceptable because it is wrapped up in onerous conditions which would detract from, rather than enhance, Pakistan's security.

Mr Agha Shahi, President Zia ul-Haq's foreign affairs adviser, said here today: "We could not ignore the fact that the United States' sensitivity to Indian reactions appeared to be determining the size and nature of the aid package, denuding it of relevance to our defensive capacity".

He said there was also a suggestion that the acceptance of the aid package, which included \$2m (£830m) economic and \$2m military aid would affect Pakistan's nuclear research programme.

Mr Shani made a long statement on the developments in Afghanistan and the offers of aid by various countries ata a convention of about 300 representatives of Pakistani local authorities' leaders, who are being groomed for General Zia's new political plan, which still remains undefined, were also brefed by Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; the Finance Minister, on the staate of the national economy.

Mr Shahi said Pakistan's security in the first place rested on the nation's own strength and unity and in the second place on political, moral and material support from the Islamic and non-aligned worlds as well as the time tested friendship of China.

He referred to Pakistan's efforts to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union and said regretfully: "It has been our experience that the Soviet Union has made its relationship with Pakistan conditional on the nature of Pakistan's relations with India and Afghanistan."

Pakistan would persist in its seearch for a relationship of trust and confidence with the Soviet Union.

He outlined what he described as an extremely complicated regional situation in the context of developments in Afghanistan.

Pravda accuses Germans of seeking power

Moscow, March 5.—*Pravda* accused West Germany today of using the Afghan crisis to dominate Western Europe.

Commenting on the visit to Washington of Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, the newspaper said Bonn was using a campaign against the Soviet Union, which the United States had encouraged, to further its own ends.

One aim was to "intensify West Germany's dominant position in Western Europe and its standing in Nato", *Pravda's* Bonn correspondent, Vladimir Mikhailov, said.

He also accused Bonn of duplicity in recent policy. He suggested there was a contradiction between the Chancellor's decision to increase the defence budget and official restatements of commitment to détente.

He said West Germany was generally dependent on the United States and would be expected to show solidarity with Washington during Herr Schmidt's visit.—Reuter.

Most candidates for Mugabe Cabinet unknown outside party

It is indicative of how little Rhodesians know about the men who will shortly be running *their country that onl ytwo out* of a total of 77 entries in a local *Who's Who of African Nationalist Leaders* are members of Zanu's (PF) powerful national executive.

Only a handful more of the party's 28-member central committee receive a mention. Most of the remainder of the men and woman who may soon be given cabinet posts are virtually unknown outside the party.

This ignorance about the leadership is largely because most of the mhave spent much of their lives either in detention, or exile, or both. Even Mr Robert Mugabe, the party's leader, was a rather mysterious and misunderstood figure until his return to Southern Rhodesia five weeks ago.

Probably the only other name with which the Rhodesian public was familiar was Mr Josiah Tongogara, the former head of the Zanla guerrilla army, who died in a car accident in Mozambique shortly after the Lancaster House agreement was signed.

Mr Mugabe in fact heads a team that is far more cohesive than is usually believed, that is loyal to him and shares his Socialist principles. The vicious feuding of the early 1970s, when an attempt by Karanga members of the party to gain control of the leadership led to the assassination in Lusaka of Mr *Herbert Chitepo, then director* of guerrilla operations, is now over.

Since the abortive attempt in January 1978 by dissident Karanga party officials to overthrow Mr Mugabe's leadership, Zanu (PF) has been able to present itself as a united party.

Significanly the release last month of these detainees—among them Mr Mukudzi Mudzi, Mr Henry Hamadzirip and Mr Rugare Gumbo—appears to have had no impact either on the party leadership or on the level of popular support for Zanu (PF).

Amittedly there are differences between individual leaders, just as there are in the British Conservative or Labour parties. Some are les than enthusiastic about forming a Nkomo, Mr Mugabe's former coaltion with Mr Joshua partner in the Patriotic Front Allience.

There are tribal diferences, too, particularly as the Karanga are stil the strongest group in the party. However, there is a strong desire within the leadership to avoid a repetition of the ugly factional clashes that ripped the party apart a few years ago.

The party is governed by its central committee and its 10-member national executive committee. It is likely that most members of the national executive will be given cabinet posts.

Members of the national executive are: Mr Mugabe; Mr Simon Muzenda, vice-president of the party; Mr Edgar Tekere, secretary-General; Mr Meya Hurimbo, senior political commissar; Mr Kumbirai Kangai, secretary for welfare and transport; Mr Ernest Kadungure, secretary for finance; Dr Herbert Ushewokunzi, secretary for Health; *Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka*, secretary for education; Teurai Rop (wife of Mr Rex Nmongo, the Zanla commander), who is in charge of women's affairs; and Mr Emerson Munangangwa, special adviser to Mr Mugabe and also the party's chief security and intelligence officer.

Mr Muzenda seems certain to be given a senior post in the new government. The oldest members of the national executive (he is known foundly as "Mzee", like the late President Kenyatta of Kenya), he has been involved in black nationalist politicas as long as Mr Nkomo.

He, probably more than anyone else, has been responsible for the unity that now exists within the party. He is a great conciliator who has the confidence of both Zanu (PF)'s military and political wings.

British bluff succeeds in Rhodesia

Continued from page 1

was the brief intervention of 570 British policemen, one to each rural polling station, to reinforce the message that the ballot was secret.

To see a young Metropolitan Police sergeant "walking the beat" along the length of a queue of amazed African voters for the benefit of photographers, hands behind back, feet at 10 to two, helmet on head and strolling at the regulation two and a half miles an hour in the sweltering heat of the Lowveld bush is an imperishable memory.

Then there is the Governor himself, bluff and convivial, tired but still energetic, acting as if he had never had serious heart trouble and making himself known to the people in no time at all.

Doubtless at the end of it all, a royal personage will grace one of those throat-catching handover ceremonies which only the British seem able to bring off, the last of its kind in Africa, an isolated throwback to the days of 20 years ago.

They may be out of practice in these matters, but the British clearly have not forgotten how to do it. They hoped for a more moderate government here, but within an hour of Mr Mugabe's landslide victory being officially declared Lord Soames was asking him to form a government. It is a long way in every sense from the land of secondary pickering, inflation and British Leyland. What we have here is a British success story..

A bit of Irish about first jet from Cairo

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, March 5

Israelis awaiting the first Egyption commercial airliner from Cairo today were disappointed by the arrival of a Boeing 707 with the markings of Geminair of Britain and a Ghanaian flag.

The stewardess who was first down the steps and proclaimed her pleasure at being on the first flight turned out to be Irish. She said the rest of the crew was also British. Reporters trying to interview an Egyptian amongst the 15 passengers could not find any.

"This was the first flight and it was arranged very quickly", explained Mr Muhamad Abdul Ghany, managing director of Nefertiti Airways of Egypt which is to operate the service.

Mr Walter Ardib, joint managing director of Travel and Tours, the Israel agents, explained the aircraft was newly purchased by Nefertiti and reached Cairo only at 7 pm yesterday. "They didn't have time to paint it," he said.

Nefertiti Airways was established especially fo rthe Cairo-Tel-Aviv run, apparently because established carriers risked being blacklisted in other Arab countries if they flew to Israel.

Yard men find no S African role in tanker sinking

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, March 5

Two detectives from Scotland Yard's fraud squad have found no evidence that South Africa had any part in the sinking of the supertanker Salem.

Chief Superintendant Griggs and Inspector R. J. Golding returned to Johannesburg from Durban, South Africa's main port, after two days of investigations.

The Salem sank in mysterious circumstances off Dakar, Senegal, on January 16. Lloyd's of London has said that the cargo of 190,000 tons of Kuwait crude oil was secretly taken off at Durban in December and that subsequently the ship was scuttled.

The Scotland Yard men travelled to South Africa after investigations by Shell International Petroleum, which bought the cargo on the high seas and says it was never received.

The detectives said they had questioned many people in Durban and visited various organizations. As far as they knew, no South Africans were involved in the offences they were investigating.

There have been claims that South Africa was party to a big fraud deal to obtain oil through the arab oil producers' "back door". It is forced to buy oil at open market prices because *of the Arab boycott on supplies.*

Indian villages–4

Wealthy farming caste controls agricultural advance

From Richard Wigg
in a Gujarat village

A four-storeyed, modern urban-style flat block stands beside the large farmhouse, shaded by a 150-year-old banyan tree, all the property of one well-to-do Patidir farmer in the "Garden of India".

Gujarat has achieved one of the biggest success stories of Indian agriculture since independence. But in the state where Gandhi was born this has been achieved through modern commercial farming techniques, irrigation, electricity, fertilizers and improved seeds all imported or copied from the West. The Mahatma's hopes of village communities sufficing unto themselves has been shown of no relevance to India's advance over the past 30 years. It has been above all the success story of one sturdy peasant caste, the middle-ranking Patidars, driven by an urge to advance socially as families, individuals and as a caste.

The flat block's only function in the village is one of conspicuous consumption. The 65-year-old farmer has achieved his life's work, building up the 30-odd acres inherited from his father into 80 irrigated acres. The flat has only been used once when one of his grandsons married, to accommodate all the family's relations for the week-long festivities. The word has since been getting around to equally prosperous farmers of his caste in neighbouring villages, giving them the idea it might be worthwhile to negotiate the marriage of one of their teenage daughters with a second of the old man's grandsons, even though the dowry will be steep.

There has been a Dowry Prohibition Act on India's statute books since 1961 but some Indian sociologists believe the social obligation to pay dowry money, which flourishes as never before, has spurred enterprising farmers in the prosperous agricultural regions of India like Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh to more efficient working of their lands so as to better their family connexions and business opportunities.

"Everyone tries to marry their daughters upwards in society", the old farmer's daughter-in-law told me one morning. She is a portly woman in her 30s, married at 15, self-confident and willing to talk to a man. "It would be better if there were no dowries at all. But it's a male-run society and it's the men who go and negotiate for a marriage partner. If there has to be a dowry I think it's better the girl's parents insist the bridegroom's family invest the money in some new business."

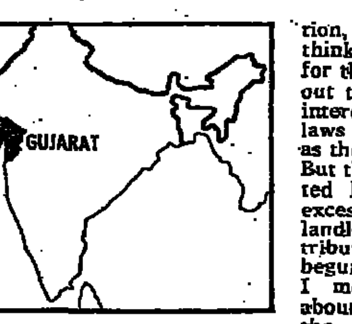
Better off farmers' families today often do invest the dowry, either in improvements on the bridegroom's farm, in some business in the nearest market town, or in old-fashioned village money lending. "That still brings the best returns", one farmer, sleeping partner in a *money-lending business*, told me.

Education is a major factor in the dowry. Six thousand pounds is the commonly expected "price" if your boy has had a university education in these parts, double that if he already has a post in the Indian Civil Service, and rupees 600,000 (more than £33,000) was the figure I heard for marrying the British university-educated only son of an Andhra *sugar-cane farmer with one mill.*

As he worked 7 am at his desk before the manager came to take the orders for the day's work I asked one big Gujarat farmer's forecast for India's rural poverty problem 15 years hence. "It will get much worse; there must be compulsory sterilization", he said.

"The smaller farmers nowadays just have no decisions to make about using modern methods of farming; they are at best *eking out an existence," he said*, continuing the conversation over lunch. Marginal and small farmers had no staying power, they must market their crops when they harvested them, taking the price the merchants or the money lenders gave them. If, in addition, they were dry-land farmers the single monsoon crop was crucial annually—survival or disaster.

"With 10 to 15 acres they really cannot do anything; they



are disappearing for they have to borrow money, whereas we can afford to experiment." He was a 45-year-old Patidar; he had a herd of 70 crossbred cows, including Jerseys and Holsteins, on the family's 100 acre irrigated farm. "My father insisted the herd I started must only be an adjunct to the rest of our business," he said.

The rise of the Patidar caste, and of similar ranking Hindu peasant castes in other states, is *the most significant change in* rural Indian society from the 1950s to the 1970s. In Gujarat they have now replaced higher castes like the Brahmins and Rajputs economically and politically. The rice brokers now come to them from the market towns and, united, they represent a powerful lobby in the state capitals over the politicians. They are the motor of India's agricultural advance, more crucial than industrialization, and it is unrealistic to think of India's food prospects for the rest of the century without them.

interests. Gujarat's land ceiling laws stipulate 18 acres irrigated as the maximum family holding. But the state Government admitted last year not an acre of excess land has gone to the landless two decades after redistribution was supposed to have begun. All the bigger farmers I met were perfectly frank about the size of their holdings, the ceiling circumvented by dividing up the total into 18-*acre lots among as many family* members as necessary.

It is a scandal that in three of India's most prosperous farming states, Gujarat among them, there is still no direct tax on agricultural incomes. The bigger farmers' pressure on the state governments has meant over the past 20 years the receipts proportionately from the land revenue tax have actually declined. Yet during those 20 years, families put in possession of their middling-sized farms by the 1950s' land tenancy reforms, have been given the chance to become modern-minded agricultural entrepreneurs by the large irrigation and rural-electrification schemes publicly financed. Large subsidies have gone overwhelmingly to the bigger farmers whereas they should have benefited smaller farmers.

Richard Wigg concludes the series tomorrow in an article on the feature pages.

Conservation can tie in with development policy

By Tony Samstag

A number of United Nations agencies and conservation groups have joined forces to produce the World Conservation Strategy, a pracical guide for government officials and civil servants who are concerned abou the state of the environment.

The document, prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and National Resources with financial help from the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund, was launched yesterday at press conferences in 30 countries.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity as president of the *World Wildlife Fund, attended* the London launch.

Scientists, conservationists and government representatives from more than 100 countries have laboured for more than three years on the guide which describes the various ways in which the environment is deteriorating throughout the world and suggests methods for halting or reversing the decline.

The anonymous authors make the point that the needs of developing countries do not conflict with conservation policies, but rather complement them.

"Conservation and development have so seldom been combined that they often appear—and are sometimes represented as being—incompatible. Consequently, development has continued unimpeded by conservationists yet with the seeds of its eventual failure lying in the ecological damage that conservation could have helped prevent.

In its emphasis on development, the strategy is already being compared to the report of the Brandt Commission issued last month, whose four-point emergency programme recommending the transfer of resources to developing countries and international programmes for food, energy and eeconomic reform could, it is argued, easily have served as a charter for conservation.

The World Conservation Strategy is available from the World Wildlife Fund, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX for £3.60 including postage. A paperback version called How to Save the World is published by Kogan Page Ltd at £2.95.

Bill on organ transplants to stop 'press ghouls gaining clues to the identity of donors'

House of Commons
The family of a girl whose heart had been donated for transplant had been persecuted by journalists when her identity had leaked out despite a request for anonymity, Mr John Farr (Harborough, C) said.

He was given leave to present the Human Organs (Anonymity of Donors) Bill to provide for the protection of the identity of donors of human organs.

Mr Farr said he was acting following a request from a constituent, the father of a girl recently tragically killed. The father and family had undergone persecution by the media at a time of sorrow, in a most improper way.

A Mr Morris, who lived at Billesdon in Leicestershire, had formally complained to the Press Council, as had Mr Farr, about the activities of the media in general and certain newspapers in particular, as a result of the death of their daughter, Carol, in a motor accident.

She had died on the night of January 28 and on the 1 pm news the following day a report from Papworth Hospital had said that a heart transplant had taken place and the donor's family particularly wished to remain anonymous.

It appeared that a leak had occurred, because, within three to four hours, the London Evening News had been telephoning asking for information. The phone had rung continually until 5 pm with one newspaper after another seeking information until the family had taken the phone off the hook.

That had not alleviated the position because all the papers who had been on the phone or failed to get through and had been told there was no comment, had started sending reporters to the door.

To add insult to injury (he said) most attempted to obtain additional information and get photographs from villagers, despite the request for anonymity.

Mr Morris had said that the Daily Mail had telephoned him and then a next-door neighbour, Mr Stephen Turnbull, giving the impression that they were friends of the family, and requesting information.

After asking about a donor card, they had admitted they were the Daily Mail, London. That had been a despicable way of obtaining information. (Cheers.)

The next day the Daily Mail had sunk even lower. One female reporter had been near the house or canvassing the small village from door to door from 10 am until 6 pm. Mr Morris had told him that she had attempted to buy a photograph and even to get a 14-year-old-girl to go to her elder sister's bedroom and remove a picture of the girl.

Miss Sally Brompton had left a card and a letter requesting an interview at a later date.

By 10 am on January 30, the problems caused by the media had necessitated police protection for Mr Morris. The police had been posted there and the phone had been made indefinitely ex-directory.

Very few newspapers had acted in a professional manner over this. Two of the exceptions were newspapers, both in possession of photographs of the girl which the rest had tried to obtain. At the family's request they had declined to publish the photographs. One was The Guardian and the other the local evening newspaper, The Leicester Mercury.

Mr Morris had said that the behaviour of the media had caused great pain and anguish to his wife and surviving daughter.

He had said that if transplants were to continue, donor organs were essential, and that if families were badgered in that way, even after a request for anonymity, and the media continued to act in that disgraceful and unsympathetic way, the source of organs would dry up. He (Mr Farr) fully agreed with Mr Morris.

I am in the van (he said) in saying that we need a free press but this is evil and we must make it as difficult as possible for these ghouls to gain any clue to the identity of a donor.

His Bill was intended to secure total anonymity at the wish of a donor. If a donor was public-spirited enough to make organs available fo ra neighbour's use, their wishes must be respected. There were several ways in which the present position could be strengthened.

A code on removal of organs had been produced last October but it dealt mainly with kidneys, dealt very little with the heart, and dealt with anonymity only in a cavalier fashion. It should be strengthened and laid down in much plainer language.

It said that staffs of hospitals should always try to maintain the anonymity of donor and recipient. It did not go far enough. A fresh code should be drawn up.

Reference to it should be added to the Health Services Bill now before the House.

The word "anonymous" should be printed in large letters across the donor card, and a single donor card should be introduced for all organs, thus simplifying the system. He had all-party support for his Bill.

The Bill was read a first time.

Cooperation in Europe in combating Terrorism

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said during discussion early today on an order dealing with prevention of terrorism that he had in the last few weeks talked with West Germany's Ministry of the Interior and with the French minister.

He said the talks had been about cooperation between countries. We exchanged valuable information (he said) and it would be wrong to go further than that.

Mr. Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) moved approval of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order 1980 which continues measures for the prevention and suppression of terrorism in connexion with Northern Ireland.

The order was approved by 115 votes to 26—Government majority, 89.

Mr Whitelaw said the legislation needed to be renewed; the threat of terrorism had not receded.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, South, Lab) said the IRA had tended more recently to move into western Europe because of the difficulties of moving round this country when 99 per cent or more of the people were prepared to cooperate with the police.

Probably, they no longer came in transit through London Airport where there would be observation but got into Europe by other routes.

Because the Irish Republic is part of the EEC (he said) there is freedom of movement without documentation setraight into western Europe itself.

The legislation should be renewed.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said he, too, suspected that because British security had improved there was more of a problem with terrorists circulating in western Europe.

There seems to be evidence forthcoming (he said) of collaboration between terrorist organizations in Northern Ireland and those in other parts of Europe such as Italy and Germany and the Middle East.

In the United States he had heard that a rifle allegedly used to kill between 20 and 30 British police and Servicemen, had been auctioned in New York for £100,000 to provide money for weapons.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc) said this legislation was seen by many Irish people in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland as racist. Its injustice might be getting recruits for the IRA.

Many innocent Irish were in British prisons and there was almost an atmosphere of hysteria here. From the day a man was charged, the British almost found him guilty before he got into court.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) said this pernicious and racialist measure was born in an atmosphere of witch hunt and retribution after the Birmingham bombing. Innocent people were being terrorized by it.

Directing training towards future industrial needs: 'We must go through rough period'

It was almost incredible that after 10 months in Government the Secretary of State for Employment had done nothing to promote jobs, Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, said in opening a debate on employment and training opportunities.

Mr Varley (Chesterfield, Lab) moved: "That this House deplores the repeated cut-backs in the budget of the Manpower Services Commission and expenditure on job support measures which are damaging their effectiveness at a time when the Government's economic and industrial policies are causing large-scale redundancies and a dramatic increase in unemployment; and further calls upon the Government to pursue a constructive manpower policy which will support industrial development and provide training and help for the unemployed."

He said that the debate was being held against the most sombre economic background the country had known for many years. If world and national economies were buoyant the Government might have some justification for pursuing an economic experiment which everyone knew at best was a high risk gamble, but to pursue such an experiment when the odds against it were so high and when the Government was staking all that it had on it was irresponsible.

Every industrial and economic measure taken by the Government in the past 10 months had been an attack on investment and jobs.

A direct consequence of the record 17 per cent minimum lending rate was the high exchange rate of the pound which damaged the country's overseas competitiveness. The reckless removal of exchange controls produced a direct incentive to export jobs. Public expenditure cuts on local authorities would have a castastrophic effect on essential employment.

The Opposition had no doubt that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, had spoken up in the Cabinet against many of the Government's acts of industrial butchery, but they all knew that Mr Prior's voice was a minority one and that to the Prime Minister he was the wettest of the wet.

We all know (he continued) that he counts for so little in the Cabinet that the Prime Minister can afford to insult and humiliate him before millions of people publicly on television. The Secretary of State for Employment is fighting a rearguard action to prevent his Employment Bill being turned into a bludgeon against the unions.

It was incredible that the Prime Minister should do what she did to Mr Prior on television. Mr Prior was finding it impossible to fight a battle on two fronts.

He tried to fight a defensive battle against the union bashing Prime Minister, abetted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he had been retreating in disorder on the jobs front.

He had taken no single measure to create, safeguard, or protect jobs. The Government had been in office for 10 months and it could not blame rising unemployment now on Labour policies.

Every informed observer knew that unemployment was going to rise over the next 12 months. As the Secretary of State's own Employment Gazette put it: "The expected upturn in unemployment trends is now under way". This was the time when Mr Prior was leaving the unemployed more unprotected than ever.

There had been three installments of cuts. Who knew whether the axe would be brandished again in the budget which was just three weeks away?

They knew what kind of a budget it was going to be. A budget that was likely to be so unpopular that the Government was smuggling in the Southend by-election two weeks before it took place.

You can bet (he said) if there is anything to hope for in the budget the Government would be holding the by-election after it instead of before.

This continuing attack on unemployment came from a party that fought the last election on the slogan that said "Labour is not working". The pictures of Saatchi and Saatchi hangers on who were pretending that they wanted to work for a living were now being replaced by the real thing.

It was sad but true that the Government was teaching a whole generation of what Toryism was all about Mr Prior should go into the Cabinet and fight. He had nothing to lose.

Mrs Thatcher had said that no minister should be sacked for making one mistake, but the mistake that Mr Prior was making was making was fighting the wrong cause. If he were to fight the cause for the unemployed, he would get not only the support of the House, but the country.

Mr Prior should be fighting for a realistic programme of training to help the young unemployed. He should show the country that at least one Conservative did care about the unemployed.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment (Lowestoft, C) moved as an amendment: "This House welcomes the Government's concentration of resources on the priority tasks within the Manpower Services Commission programmes and its continued commitment to training for our industrial needs; believes that the best way to help the unemployed is to create soundly based jobs; and recognizes that restraint on public expenditure is an important element in the Government's policy to achieve this end."

He said they had waited with bated breath to hear from Mr Varley about his policies for curing the unemployment problem. Mr Varley was a former hawk who had been overridden in cabinet for wanting to get rid of Chrysler. He had not resigned.

If I got overridden in the same way (he said) I will resign, but it has not happened yet.

Listening to Mr Varley speak, they would never think that the Labour Government had been responsible for more than doubling unemployment in five years, or that youth unemployment had risen from 100,000 in 1974 to 240,000 by January, 1979.

All through the years of the Labour Government, Britain's competitive position was deteriorating, manufacturing production was going down and they were left with the rest of the equation—higher unemployment.

Between the 1966 peak in economic activity an dthe 1968 trough, unemployment grew by 280,000; between 1969 and 1972 it grew by 380,000 and between 1973 and 1977 it grew by 900,000. The economic policies pursued in the 1970s did not work for Britain.

Trying to spend their way out of unemployment problems did not work. If that was the remedy the Opposition were suggesting, it showed that it never learnt the lesson.

They could not spend their way out of unemployment again. They had to go through a rough period. They should be seeking a longer term answer to the problems.

We will not cure the problems of unemployment (he said) until we cure inflation and we will not cure inflation by spending more money. Unless and until we beat inflation job prospects in Britain are bound to remain poor. That is the message the Government believes should go out from the House.

Combating inflation was and would remain the top priority of the Government. The defeat of inflation would be easier if they could get wage negotiations under better control. The more of the strain they took on pay, the less would be the strain taken on unemployment.

The Labour government must accept a lot of responsibility for the de-industrialization of Britain. The situation was getting worse. Productivity and ability to sell in competitive markets was still declining.

It was no good thinking that government would help the unemployed simply by throwing money at the problem. It did not tackle the deeper causes of the problem and treated only the symptoms of the disease.

Part of the limited resources would be used for alleviating the worst unemployment problems and easing the necessary process of change. The Government was seeing that money would be concentrated on skills needed today and tomorrow and not on yesterday's skills.

He reaffirmed the importance the Government attached to the Manpower Services Commission which had advantages because it contained members of the TUC and CBI, for instance. The operation and management of manpower programmes was thus separated from the department.

The MSC's resources were focused more sharply on activities of special value to economic recovery or in aiding particularly vulnerable groups in the unemployed such as the young and disabled.

There had been a reduction in planned expenditure on programmes of £110m this year and of £160m to £170m for next year and beyond. Staff had also fallen.

The effect of these cuts would be to produce a slimmer and fitter service with employment and training services more closely geared to the areas where they could make the most effective contribution. The Commission would play a vital part in assisting economic recovery and helping particular groups. That was the right role for it.

The small firms employment subsidy had been discontinued. It would have cost an additional £15m this coming year. The maximum estimate of the number of jobs it would have produced was 3,000.

There was a much better way in which small firms could be helped by £15m than spending it in this particular war. It was to be hoped that the Chancellor would take those words into account when he came to his Budget.

He was sorry that more could not be done for the job release scheme this year but he found it a little hypocritical of the Opposition to say it was scandalous that the age for eligibility for job release should be put back to 64 when they reduced it six weeks ahead of a general election to 62. The Government picked up the bill again for this. It did nothing but pick up their bills.

The Government believed there was an important role for the training opportunities programme which provided training for adults who were unemployed or changing jobs. Again, it needed to be much more closely directed towards future industrial needs.

There was nothing to be gained from continuous expansion if courses were substantially under-occupied or the training provided at public expense simply replaced what employers would otherwise provide for themselves.

Training in the main engineering and craft occupations would be maintained and there would be an expansion of training for technicians and computer-related occupations. They had not gone anything like far enough on this.

The Manpower Services Commission was currently undertaking a fundamental review of industrial training arrangements established under the 1973 Act. He welcomed this review which would report to him at the end of July.

There was much scope for improvement on the cost-effectiveness of the present arrangements and for devising a more flexible and responsive system to meet the rapidly changing skill needs of the 1980s.

He suspected that in the next session of Parliament it would be necessary to have a training Bill of some sort. They were going to have to look carefully at their whole training programme.

A tremendous amount of money was being put into training by Government industry training boards or within industrial concerns themselves. Yet here they were with more unemployment and lower production and productivity than they had had for years.

It was right as Secretary of State to make a major contribution as well as everyone else to the restraint on public expenditure.

But what had been preserved was a greater efficiency and concentration of effort to those who needed help now together with a developing programme that would secure training needs for the future.

There were a lot of difficult decisions and perhaps difficult months and years to go through on the employment scene.

But I believe (he said) we can, if we are reasonable and if we stick to our course, build over the next few years a far more successful economic system than we have known for years.

Mr Denil Davies (Llanelli, Lab) said most of the unemployment taking place was caused by the Government's monetary policy. It had deliberately put up the rate of inflation which was almost 20 per cent.

Mr Nicholas Scott (Kensington and Chelsea, Chelsea, C) said that unemployment was inflationary because people wert paid good money to produce no goods or services.

The trade unions must bear a substantial responsibility for many of the dangers to employment levels because if they went on insisting on high wage settlements when the country was producing fewer goods, the inevitable result would be increased unemployment. Trade unions must accept their share of that responsibility.

Young people suffered disproportionately in unemployment in the past and were likely to in future and if a whole or substantia part of a generation of young people was allowed to grow up without experience of working for a living, they would be sowing the dragon seeds of unrest for the future.

He suggested a scheme analagous to the export credit guarantee scheme for small businesses, allowing them to insure against losses, to encourage the launching of new small enterprizes.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab) said that failure to plan industry on the needs of the whole community was the reason for the periods of unemployment. The reliance on market forces had proved a failure. When would that be accepted, and a beginning made to planning the economy?

New chairman

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of Statt for Social Services, announced in a written reply that he had appointed Professor Abraham Goldbtrg as chairman of the Committee on the Safety of Medicines in succession to Sir Eric Scowen. Professor Goldberg would take up his dutits on July 1.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: New Hebrides Bill, second reading. Proceedings on Consular Fees Bill and Police Negotiating Board Bill.

House of Lords
Today at 3: Debates on EEC policy on rural areas, European institutions; and a world commodity centre in London.

Commission to move against France over UK lamb curbs

The EEC Commission is to take out an interim injunction against France in view of France's continued restrictions on British lamb imports, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said. It would take seven to 10 days to implement.

His announcement came when he was answering questions on his statement on the Council of Agriculture Ministers in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday.

In his statement he said: the main items discussed were sheepmeat and the Commission's economy proposals on sugar, milk and beef.

On sheepmeat, the Council considered a draft resolution tabled by the Commission for interim measures to apply from the opening of the French market until July 15. The minister (Mr Peter Walker) said that, to be acceptable to the United Kingdom, three conditions would have to be met. First, the French Government would have to undertake that they would not reintroduce restrictions on imports in the future.

Second, Community finance would not be used for intervention during this period. Third, there must be agreement for a fair allocation of the available Community funds between member states.

The French Government did not give an assurance that import restrictions would not be reintroduced. Nor would they accept interim arrangements that did not allow for Community financing of intervention measures.

Eight member states were ready to accept a proposal made by the Presidency of the Council that, following the opening of the French frontier, there should be interim Community aid to support farmers' incomes, but with any intervention measures nationally financed.

The Irish delegation stated that they did not rule out the principle of Community financing for intervention measures. The French delegation refused to accept the President's proposal.

The President expressed deep regret at this. He said that the French Government's position was a blatant violation of the Treaty and that member countries should not feel able to break the law with impunity. He also said that the Commission, as guardians of the Treaty, had a clear duty to act. Vice-President Gundelach accepted that the Commission must carry out its role in this respect and said that it would do so.

The discussion on sugar centred on the Commission's proposals to reduce the maximum quotas to 10.5 million tonnes and on the allocation of this reduced quota. Wide differences of view were put forward on behalf of member states. We maintained our support for the proposed overall cut in quotas, but made clear our opposition to the proposed basis of allocation. There was no progress towards agreement. The Commission will be making a new proposal before the next Council.

The discussion on milk was mainly concerned with the proposed co-responsibility levies. On the basic levy, a number of delegations, including ourselves, are opposed to further exemptions of the kind proposed by the Commission. Others, however, favour progressive rates of levy with higher charges on more intensive producers.

A number of fundamental objections were also registered against the Commission's supplementary levy.

We have made it clear that we are ready to consider additional co-responsibility levies provided these do not discriminate unfairly against the United Kingdom. The milk proposals will be further discussed in a group of senior officials.

There was a further brief discussion on the Commission's proposals for beef. This focused particularly on the proposed suckler cow subsidy. We expressed strong reservations about the proposed limitation of the subsidy to the first 15 cows in the herd.

Finally the Council had a brief discussion on national aids towards fuel costs of intensive horticulture. Mr Walker expressed concern about unfair competition and emphasized the urgent need for an agreed policy for the Community as a whole. The Vice-President accepted that this problem needed attention and undertook that the Commission would investigate this as quickly as possible.

Sensible subsidy

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Edinburgh, East, Lab)—What does he think about the Commission proposals to resume sales of heavily subsidized butter to the Soviet Union?

Will the Government resist the proposal to end the special United Kingdom butter subsidy which is worth 13p a pound to our consumers?

Mr Buchanan-Smith—I agree on butter. At the last price fixing we did get the biggest ever subsidy from the Community. That subsidy is not only to the benefit of British consumers but a sensible way of disposing of Community surpluses to a Community member. We shall continue to that end. We will continue to oppose the exports to Russia.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—Can he say anything about agreement on rebates for producers who have lost out over the sheepmeat ban in France? The fact that the French would not give any assurance not to reintroduce a ban means they intend to continue to break the rules with impunity.

Mr Buchanan-Smith—Further legal proceedings are under consideration. On compensation, we welcome the interim proposals because they suggest a sum of £20m available to Community sheepmeat producers.

He said later that livestock products were probably of more importance to Britain's agriculture than that of most other members. He would stand up for British producers' interests.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C)—Would he be careful in seeking to get the French put into the dock over the import of lamb, vital though it is to secure that objective? For them, it is an essential national interest in the light of the income of farmers in south-west France who produce this lamb.

Our defences against the import of ultra-heat milk are not sufficiently solid to risk being put in the same position as the French.

Mr Buchanan-Smith—Never at one moment of time have we denied in any way the opportunity of the French Government to help its own producers. The decision last September of the European Court specifically said that it was open to the French Government in this situation to help its producers.

What we are opposed to is the use of Community funds to finance intervention in sheepmeat in Europe. To any sensibly-minded individual—I must emphasize that we have the support of every other country in the Community except France and Ireland—it does not make sense for a commodity that is not in surplus, where there is deficiency of demand and imports from third countries and the direct interest basically belongs to three countries, to introduce a heavy Community-financed intervention regime. It is that we are opposing.

We understand the position of French producers. It is already open to the French to use their own funds or even introduce a nationally-financed intervention if they wish to do so. It is by their failure to do any of these things that they stand condemned.

Mr David Myles (Banff, C)—Is he even slightly optimistic that this time the Commission will be able to take effective action to persuade the French to behave in a Communitaire fashion?

Mr Buchanan-Smith—After six months it would be a brave person who would express overwhelming optimism in relation to the present position. Every effort has been made by the Commission and by individual countries to persuade the French to comply with the law.

They demonstrated at this week's Council of Ministers that all those efforts of persuasion had totally failed. Now the law has to run its course.

Decisions soon on help for fishing

The Government was fully aware of the current difficulties facing the fishing industry and was urgently considering a request made for financial help. It hoped to make an announcement shortly, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during questions.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L)—The industry is getting progressively more discouraged, more despondent and uncertain about its future. This crisis has been going on month after month. Can he at least give some date when the fishing industry will know its fate?

Mr Younger (Ayre, C)—I agree there is difficulty and uncertainty in the industry. The ultimate fate depends on a satisfactory common fisheries policy being negotiated. In the interim, as I have said, we will be making an announcement as soon as possible.

Mr Peter Fraser (Angus, South, C)—In view of the meeting of all branches of the fishing industry in Aberdeen on March 15 will he give some indication before that date that something will be done in terms of temporary aid for the fishing industry otherwise there is danger that the frustrations and anxieties of the industry will boil over at that meeting.

Mr Younger—I hope it will be possible to say something useful before that date.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, Lab)—Clearly the Government has been lax and slow in coming to a necessary decision not only to restore stability but to provide financial aid to this industry in its hour of need.

Mr Younger—It is only just over a fortnight since we received the plans which the industry suggested we should consider. I think, considering this timescale, it has been pretty quick.

Mr Ian Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C)—With the removal of distant water restrictions, continuing uncertainty about the CFP and cheap subsidized imports, the economics of the whole industry have gone crazy.

Mr Younger—I agree that the fishing industry is going through a difficult time. The factors he has indicated are those we are taking into account.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab)—Will he give a specific pledge that he will announce positive aid for the industry soon and certainly not wait until the conclusion of negotiations on the CFP which may never actually happen.

Mr Younger—I am not thinking of postponing any announcement until after the CFP is negotiated. I hope to say something substantial before that.

Order for two offshore vessels placed

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) asked when the Secretary of State for Defence would decide on a new offshore protection vessel for the Royal Navy.

Mr Keith Speed, Under Secretary of Defence for the Royal Navy, in a written reply, said—We have decided that, subject to the satisfactory conclusion of contractual negotiations with the shipbuilder, we should purchase the two 75¼ OPVs now being built by Hall Russell of Aberdeen, based on the result of a design contract let by the Ministry of Defence.

It is expected that the cachet of a United Kingdom Government order would enhance the already considerable export potential of this design of vessel.

Jury vetting guidelines

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a written reply that he wrote to the Chief Constable of Northamptonshire last month asking for an assurance that Northamptonshire police would conform to the guidelines on checks on jury panels, and the Chief Constable had now confirmed that they would do so.

Defence White Paper

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, in a written reply, said he expected to publish the statement on the Defence Estimates on April 2.

Dangers facing Britain without a Dad's Army

House of Lords
The reintroduction of a modified form of national service would solve some of the country's social problems, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (Ind) said when he opened a debate calling attention to the lack of adequate home and civil defence.

He said they had heard in the past three years from top military leaders that this country could be attacked from the west as well as from the east. It was estimated that as a major Nato base, Britain could expect up to 400 Russian air sorties in the first 24 hours.

One of the wrong assumptions that political advisers had made was that Russia wanted armaments only for self defence. Afghanistan was only the latest of a long line of incidents to disprove that assumption.

Home Office planners had also gone on the wrong assumption that there would be three weeks' warning of war. He did not think it would be more than four days and it might be four hours.

Civil defence could reduce civilian casualties by 30 per cent; the Swiss and Russians said 80 per cent. Britain would have its own fifth column. Did anyone expect the IRA would cease their machinations on the day the balloon went up?

This country had no reserve, no "Dad's Army". The massacre of the Territorial Army in 1967 had been inexcusable. TA drill halls had been turned into bingo halls. Civil defence had been abolished in 1968.

The Government should give a lead by coordinating an umbrela organization, a body of men and women volunteers ready to assist their fellows in an emergency.

Lord Mackie of Benshie (L) said the core of Britain's defence must lie in its association with Nato.

The people were in entire ignorance of what they must do in the case of a nuclear attack. If the great deterrent was to deter, then people must be trained. Spending £22m a year on keeping civil defence in cold storage was not enough to make this country credible.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, said the debate was being held at a time when the reality of the threat to the Western alliance was uppermost in their minds.

The defence strategy was based firmly on membership of Nato and the deterrent philosophy required Britain to be able to respond to aggression at any level.

One of the essential military tasks was home defence—the defence of the United Kingdom. In addition to the whole range of conventional and nuclear military capability, they must have a commitment to civil defence.

The Government authorized a thorough-going study in November at the Home Defence College, Easingwold, and this had formed an integral part of the wide ranging review of home defence instituted by the Home Secretary.

The review involved virtually all Government departments and was re-examining the planning assumptions on which home defence should be based and was taking serious account of the possibilities of conventional air attack on Britain.

It would also consider the speed with which an international crisis might deepen, which would have major implications across the whole spectrum of home defence, for local and central government, for public utilities and essential services and for peacetime emergency services.

The Government must keep a close eye on expenditure and ensure that any improvements to the existing arrangements would be fully cost-effective.

In real terms the present annual home defence expenditure of about £22m was three times less than in 1968 before civil defence was placed on a "care and maintenance" basis, but this sum was used to considerable effect.

The UK Warning and Monitoring Organization was at a high state of readiness. There was provision for wartime government and broadcasting. Essential training took place, and they maintained strategic socks of food, medical supplies and special equipment.

The Government was anxious to see greater encouragement for volunteers, and the present review was paying particular attention to this.

The key lay in locally organized effort, and the Government was urging local authorities to tap the voluntary effort within their areas.

The Government had publishtd a booklet Protect and Survive. There was nothing secret about this, but only about 2,250 copies had been printed in the past and were mostly distributed for training and planning purposes.

The Government had published a update the booklet and put it on sale at about the time the Home Secretary announced the outcome of the civil defence review, which he hoped would be soon after the Easter recess.

Lord Murton of Lindisiarne, in his maiden speech, said it had been a mistake in 1968 to put home defence on to a care and maintenance basis. There was a lack of conscious public awareness of the dangers.

Education and instrction should be undertaken to prevent the possibility of panic confusion later.

Lord Noel-Baker (Lab) said to nurse a hope of safety from civil defence was to indulge a self-deceiving, futile and dangerous illusion.

Civil defence would not save lives. It was dangerous because it diverted attention from the only policy that gave genuine hope. It made the public think there would be safety where there was none. The only way to avert disaster was to avert war.

It was an outrage that the Home Office was issuing a picture pamphlet entitled Protect and Survive. The bomb would leave so many dead that the corpses would be channelled into a common grave.

Earl Cathcart (C) said there was widesprtad awartness and axiety about the Russian military preparations and the threat this presented. Many men and women of all ages would welcomt the opportunity to volunteer and commit themselves to play somt part in strtngthening civil defence preparedness.

Lord Hunt (Ind) said the proposal which had been made for a ytar's national service at 18 was misguided. Twelvt months would be too long, too costly, and too disruptive to the economy.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye (C) said the only real civil deftnce was the power to retaliate.

New peers

Lord Coggan of Canterbury and Sissinghurst who was Dr Donald Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sieff of Brimpton, formerly Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer Ltd were introduced.

Tory rate rises less than Labour's, minister says

On average rate increases in Tory controlled local authorities were far less than those in Labour authorities, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary for Scotland, said during questions. Conservative controlled Dundee council had announced a 2p reduction.

Mr Norman Buchan (West Renfrewshire, Lab) said it was shameful to boast that some of his friends in local authorities were actually keeping back an increase in the rates.

One of the minister's colleagues spoke of A level economics in the Cabinet; it is apparently O level economics in local authorities. They are aiding and abetting the Secretary of State in slashing public services in Scotland.

Mr Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C)—The former Labour leader of Lothian regional council resigned because he believed that cuts of up to 15 per cent could be made in their expenditure without affecting vital services.

During exchanges about Lothian regional council, Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab) asked—Would the Secretary of State stop dodging this responsibility and admit that a major reason for the massive and unprecedented rates increases is the rate support grant and that whether Tory or Labour, Lothian, Strathclyde or Border, with 40 per cent and Tayside which is 27 per cent, these increases are the direct result of Mr Younger's policy.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland—I was given to understand that Mr Millan had continual problems with Lothian Region. Many local authorities, most of them Conservative, have managed to keep expenditure down and were much more helpful to Mr Millan when he was trying to get expenditure down.

Mr Millan—I had no trouble with Lothian Region. Even leaving Lothian Region out of account, the average rate increase next year will be more than 30 per cent and that is Mr Younger's responsibility.

Mr Younger—The responsibility for the massive expenditure by local authorities falls squarely on them. Lothian Region exceeded the guidelines under Mr Millan's administration.

New Skyflash missile

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, in a written reply, said The Skyflash Mk1 missile is already in service with the Royal Air Force. To maintain its excellent performance against the likely future threat and to exploit better the capabilities of the Tornado F2 aircraft, it has been decided to develop an improved Mk2 version which will represent a major enhancement of our air defence capability.

The total cost of the development programme and incorporation in production missiles is estimated at about £75m. The programme will provide additional work for British Aerospace and other British firms.

BBC cuts in Scotland

The Secretary of State for Scotland should intervene with the BBC governors to stop proposals to cut services in Scotland, and ask them to think again, Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire, Lab) said during questions.

More young people will become unemployed (he said) if the BBC go ahead with their disgraceful proposal to scrap the BBC symphony orchestra and virtually to decimate the educational programmes of BBC Scotland.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary for Scotland (Edinburgh, North, C)—We are fully aware of the difficulties experienced and we will keep them under review.

Law Report March 5 1980 Chancery Division

Football club loses tax relief on new stand

Brown (Inspector of Taxes) v Burnley Football and Athletic Co Ltd

Before Mr Justice Vinelott
[Judgment delivered March 3]

Expenditure incurred by Burnley Football and Athletic Co Ltd on a new spectators' stand to replace an old and unsafe one was *not incurred on "repairs"* to the club's premises within the meaning of section 130(d) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, and accordingly was not deductible in computing the amount of its taxable profits.

His Lordship so held in allowing *a Crown appeal* from a decision of the special commissioners that the expenditure of £209,365 by the club fell to be deducted. An alternative submission by the club that the cost of replacing the stand was expenditure on the provision of "plant" for the purposes of its *trade qualifying for a capital* allowance under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1971, was also rejected.

In 1969 the directors of the club were advised by their architect that the Brunshaw Road stand on its ground at Turf Moor was no *longer safe. The stand, built in* 1912, had a roof supported at the rear by a brick wall and at the front by steel stanchions. The roof trusses were becoming distorted, cracks had appeared in the brick wall and the stanchions were badly corroded at the base. In the following years *the stand was demolished* and a modern concrete stand constructed in almost the same position providing approximately the same seating capacity. In contrast to the old stand, the new one incorporated a building that housed a directors' suite, office accommodation and a social club.

To replace the stand cost the club £209,365. It appealed against an assessment to corporation tax of £100 for the period ended March, 1974, claiming that the cost, being an allowable deduction, was a loss which it should be entitled to carry forward. The special commissioners allowed the appeal, reducing the assessment to nil and declaring loss relief under *section 177 of the Income and Corporation* Taxes Act, 1970, of £219,406. The Crown appealed.

Section 130 provides: ". . . in computing the amount of the profits or gains to be charged under Case I or II of Schedule D, no sum shall be deducted in respect of . . . (d) any sum expended for *repairs of premises occupied* . . . for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation beyond the sum actually expended for those purposes".

Mr John Hobhouse, QC, and Mr Brian Davenport for the Crown; Mr H. H. Lomas for the taxpayer *company*.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the first question was whether the erection of the new stand constituted "repairs" of the premises occupied by the club. If it was then a subsidiary matter arose as to whether the expenditure was nonetheless of a capital rather than of a revenue nature. The experienced special commissioners found the stadium to have been the club's profit-earning entity and the new stand to be physically, commercially and functionally an inseparable part of that entity. Having been referred to *Lurcott v Wakely & Wheeler* ([1911] 1 KB 905) where Lord Justice Buckley said that "repair is restoration by renewal or replacement of subsidiary parts of a whole", and to the decision in *Samuel Jones & Co (Devondale) Ltd v IRC* (1952 SC 94) that a replacement chimney was an inseparable part of an entirety, the commissioners held that the replacement of the Brunshaw Road stand qualified as "repair of premises".

The central proposition on *which the commissioners* reached their decision was that the answer to the question whether work was "repair" work turned on identifying the "entirety", and that what constituted that "entirety" was a commercial problem to be answered by the test "Was there a single, profit-earning *entity*?" That test clearly reflected the language used by Lord Cooper in the *Samuel Jones* case. But the commissioners had erred in elevating those observations into a general principle to be applied to the solution of the question whether given work was a replacement of a part of a whole and so a "repair" (so long as it did not go beyond mere replacement and constitute an extension and improvement).

The question what was the single profit-earning entity said to have been "repaired" by replacement of part, could not be answered by any one yardstick or rule of thumb.

It must be answered in the light of all the *circumstances* that it was reasonable to take into account. On the facts the commissioners had not been entitled to conclude that the playing field and the surrounding stands and terraces constituted the "entirety" of the club's premises: the profit-earn*ing undertaking comprised also a* car park, changing rooms, baths and gymnasium. The erection of the new stand was not a "repair" of any larger entity whether identified as the whole premises occupied by the club for the purpose of its business or as the field and surrounding stands and terraces alone.

Having reached that conclusion his Lordship said that it was not necessary to decide whether the expenditure was capital employed in improvements of premises occupied for the purposes of the trade within the meaning of section 130(g).

A second and alternative submission by the club that the expenditure on the stand was incurred on the provision of "plant" within the meaning of section 41 of the Finance Act, 1971, had been correctly rejected by the commissioners. Their decision that the stand was not plant functioning, whether passively or actively, in the actual processes which constituted the club's trade, should be upheld. *The appeal was allowed.*

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; John Sutcliffe & Sons.

Court of Appeal

Time limit for counterclaim

CSI International Co Ltd v Archway Personnel (Middle East) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Roskill, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered February 29]

A counterclaim has to be pleaded before the plaintiff's claim has been satisfied, otherwise the action is at an end and there is no action in existence which can be the subject of counterclaim by the defendant.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, CSI International Co Ltd, *from Sir Douglas Frank*, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, who allowed an appeal against an order of Master Lubbock setting aside judgment in default of defence and counterclaim on the ground that final judgment had been granted to the plaintiffs at a previous hearing. Sir Douglas allowed the counterclaim of the defendants, Archway Personnel (Middle East) Ltd, to proceed notwithstanding that judgment for the plaintiffs under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court had been fully satisfied before the counterclaim was served, and gave leave for the defendants to put in a defence to counterclaim. The Court of Appeal restored the master's order.

Mr L. J. Libbert for the plaintiffs; Mr I. E. Jacob for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL said that the plaintiffs were a company incorporated in Thailand and the defendants an English limited company. The two companies worked together under an agreement to provide manpower for contracting work in the Middle East, particularly in Saudi Arabia. The defendants were to pay the plaintiffs £43,816 by three post-dated cheques, the first for £15,000. When the first cheque was presented it was dishonoured and the plaintiffs issued a writ. By affidavit the defendants disclosed that although there was no defence to the action, they wished to counterclaim against the plaintiffs, and asked for a stay of execution.

Master Lubbock gave judgment with interest for the plaintiffs and refused a stay. No request for directions was made with respect to the counterclaim. Four months later the defendants' solicitors sent the plaintiffs' solicitors a banker's draft for the entire sum owed and enclosed a counterclaim by *way of service. The plaintiffs'* solicitors returned the counterclaim since the action was closed and there was no right to serve it.

After further correspondence the defendants' solicitors acknowledged that the counterclaim was not in order and sent a counterclaim attached to a defence. The plaintiffs' solicitors did not accept the document and the defendants entered judgment in default against the plaintiffs on the counterclaim. Master Lubbock set aside the default judgment for irregularity and the defendants appealed. Sir Douglas Frank allowed the appeal, stating the counterclaim was properly served, and ordered the plaintiffs to serve a defence to the counterclaim. The plaintiffs appealed.

Section 39 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, empowered a judge to grant all such relief as a defendant had properly pleaded against a plaintiff. It was necessary against the background of that section to look *at the Rules of the Supreme* Court. Order 14, rule 3 provided that the court could give judgment for the plaintiff unless it dismissed the claim or the defendant satisfied the court that there was *an issue to be tried, and the court* could order a stay of execution of judgment until after the trial of a counterclaim. By Order 15, rule 2 a defendant could counterclaim against a plaintiff rather than start a separate action.

Mr Libbert said that there was no power to serve a counterclaim when judgment had been given under Order 14 without a stay. In many cases there would be no purpose in taking such a point, but it was particularly important here because of the difficulty of service *out of the jurisdiction under Order* 11. Nothing was done about a counterclaim, even assuming it had been raised in an affidavit, on the summons before the master. Months elapsed, and the judgment was wholly satisfied before any attempt was made to make a counterclaim.

Mr Jacob said that there was no time limit because of a lacuna in the rules, so a defendant was at liberty at any time thereafter to serve a counterclaim. That could have terrible results. By *section 28 of the Limitation Act*, 1939, a claim by way of a counterclaim was deemed to commence at the same date as the claim. If that were right, then logically a counterclaim could be served at any time years after the claim. That could not be right. It might be that amendments to the rules were required, but the decision was on that simple point.

Where a counterclaim had been raised but not formally pleaded, once the plaintiff's judgment had been satisfied there was no further action by the plaintiff which could be the subject of counterclaim by the defendant. The action was at an end when the judgment was satisfied.

There was a material irregularity in the service of the *counterclaim since the defendants* had no right or power to serve it. The appeal should be allowed, and Master Lubbock's order *restored.*

Lord Justice Eveleigh gave a concurring judgment, and Mr *Justice Walton agreed.*

Solicitors: Baker & McKenzie; Eric Cheek & Co, South Harrow.

Consent of wives essential

Dipper v Dipper

There is no jurisdiction to dismiss a *wife's claim for periodical* payments unless she consents, Lord Justice Roskill stated in the Court of Appeal. The court allowed a wife's appeal from Mr Justice Wood, who gave custody of the three children of the marriage to the husband, with care and control to the wife, and dismissed the wife's application for periodical payments.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL said that the judge had no power to dismiss the wife's application for periodical payments without her consent as that would deprive her of her rights under section 23(1) of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, which provided that, on granting *a decree of divorce* "or at any time thereafter," the court might make *an order* that either party to the marriage should pay the other periodical payments.

The House of Lords did not decide in *Minton v Minton* ([1979] AC 593) that the court could of its own volition dismiss such an application. That was a case where the application was dismissed by consent.

In Carter v Carter (The Times, December 19, 1979) Lord Justice Ormrod, who was sitting with Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Goff, stated that the right under section 23(1) could not be taken away from the wife by the court unless she consented. That case was binding on the court; it was not cited in *Dunford v Dunford* ([1980] 1 WLR5), in which another division of the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Eveleigh) ordered that a nominal order for periodical payments should be struck out, on the *principle of* the "clean break". *Dunford's* case was therefore decided per incuriam.

With regard to the custody of the children, the parties had now agreed to a joint custody order, with care and control to the wife.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, in a concurring judgment, said that any attempt to extend *Minton v Minton* should be regarded with extreme caution. There were four ways of dealing with applications for periodical payments: by a substantive order, by a nominal order, by adjourning the applica*tion generally, and by dismissing* the application with the consent of the applicant. If the wife would not consent, then she retained an asset in her hand which might be a ground for reducing the lump sum.

His Lordship wished to emphasize that it was *not safe to make* an order in the form of "no order", which was ambiguous. With regard to custody, it used to be thought that a parent having custody had complete control over the children's education and religion. That was not so and disagreements over such matters should be resolved by the court.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE, also concurring, said that difficulties had arisen due to the breadth of language used by Lord Scarman in *Minton v Minton*, which had led the court in *Dunford v Dunford* to strike out the order.

Council is not barred by undertaking

Varsani v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a Deputy Judge of the Queen's Bench Division
[Judgment delivered March 4]

Where a council gave an undertaking not to implement a compulsory purchase order if the ow*ner of the property* carried out satisfactory repairs, the council did not thereby disable themselves from exercising the power of compulsory purchase and, therefore, the Secretary of State was entitled to confirm the order.

His Lordship refused an applica*tion by Mr Kanji Ranji Manji* Varsani, of Park Road, Hendon, for an order to quash the Secretary of State's decision.

The Housing Act, 1974, by section 36(1) gives a local authority power to declare a "housing action area" within their district *if satisfied, having regard to (a)* the physical state of the housing accommodation in the area and (b) social conditions there, that the requirement in subsection (2) is fulfilled. That requirement "is that the living conditions in the area are unsatisfactory and *can most effectively be dealt with* within a period of 5 years so as to secure—(a) the improvement of the housing accommodation in the area as a whole, and (b) the well-being of the persons for the time being residing in the area, and (c) the proper and effective *management and use of that* accommodation by declaring the area to be a housing action area."

Mr Desmond Keane and Mr Michael Redman for the applicant; Mr Robert Carnworth for the Secretary of State.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the applicant was the owner of a house within an area declared by Islington London Borough Council in January, 1976, to be a housing action area pursuant to section 36 of the Housing Act, 1974.

In January, 1977, the council resolved to acquire compulsorily a number of properties within the housing action area, including the applicant's house, but in March they resolved "that in the event of satisfactory proposals having been implemented subsequent to the confirmation of a compulsory purchase order, the council will not proceed to take possession of" properties, including the applicant's house.

A compulsory purchase order was made in August, and an inquiry into objections to the order was held in April, 1978. It was clear from the inspector's report that the applicant had a deplorable record in maintaining his property and in complying *with statutory orders. He had* been told what work was necessary, but the council did not expect that it would proceed expeditiously.

The inspector found that the compulsory powers would not be exercised by the council in respect of any houses if satisfactory proposals for repair and improvement were implemented. He concluded that the council had acted reasonably in seeking compulsory powers and recommended that the compulsory purchase order be confirmed by the Secretary of State, who accepted the recommendation.

It was contended by the applicant that the Secretary of State exercised his power of confirmation so as to deal with a possible future need. The council's power to acquire the applicant's house was derived from section 43 of the Act which provided that the power was to be exercised "for the purpose of securing or assisting in securing all or any of the objectives specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of" section 36(2).

His Lordship accepted that the Secretary of State had no power to authorize the acquisition of the land in advance of the council's requirements. However, the fact that the council might not proceed with the acquisition in the event of that becoming unnecessary did not invalidate the authorization.

The applicant further contended that the council had disabled themselves from exercising the compulsory powers of purchase by their undertaking, so that the Secretary of State could not confirm the order. His Lordship rejected that contention. It was ironic that an undertaking given for the protection of the applicant should be used by him as a sword for attacking the Secretary of State's decision.

The application was refused with costs.

Solicitors: *T. Cryan and Co*, Wealdstone; Treasury Solicitor.

A small, slow blow against sexual discrimination

Women will be able to claim social security for their children and husbands for the first time under important, but limited, steps towards equality being taken under the Social Security Bill. The most blatant discrimination in the present system will remain and the Bill will not change the unequal retirement ages of men and women. But it will begin to erode the idea, which has underpinned the social security system from the outset, that women are always dependent on male support.

At present, married women cannot claim family income supplement even *if they are the sole breadwinners* for the family. Nor can they claim benefit for their husbands or children if they lose their jobs or become sick, unless the husband is totally incapable of self support.

Married women are excluded, too, from claiming supplementary benefit even if they provide the only income for the family. Married women losing their jobs who have to resort to supplementary benefit either because their national insurance benefits are too low to support the family, or nonexistent because they have been paying reduced contributions, become immediately the "dependants" of their husbands.

Those are some of the rules that will be changed by the Bill to enable the Government to meet the terms of the EEC directive on equal treatment, signed in November, 1978. The cheaper changes will be implemented in November, 1983, at a cost of about £8m at current benefit rates, and the remainder in November, 1984, at a cost of £27m.

Understandably, Labour MPs have accused the Government of delaying until the last possible moment their obligation to comply with the directive. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, who has been carrying the main burden of the Government's case in the committee stage of the Bill, has responded that the changes cannot be afforded at an earlier date.

"We support the principle of equality", Mrs Chalker told the committee. "But we do not consider that the changes command a high enough social priority to justify higher expenditure in earlier years than planned."

So, five years after the directive was signed, the first changes will be made. They affect the family income supplement, supplementary benefit, and short-term national insurance benefits.

From November, 1983, married women will no longer have to prove that their husbands are incapable of self support in order to claim dependency benefits for their children and husbands when claiming unemployment, sickness or maternity benefits. Instead, they will be able to claim for their families, including the husband, if his earnings are less than the amount payable for an adult dependent.

That new condition will be dropped the following year so far as claiming benefit for children is concerned. In November, 1984, either spouse will be able to claim dependency benefit for their children irrespective of the earnings of their partner. If both spouses are receiving short-term benefits, normally the mother would be entitled to claim for the children.

The FIS rules will be changed to allow either parent to claim, except where both normally work full-time. The supplementary benefit rules will be altered to allow either spouse, or partner in an unmarried couple, to *claim if stringent conditions being set* out in regulations are met.

In practice, the Equal Opportunities Commission believes, the regulations will be drawn up in such a way as to debar most married women from becoming the "breadwinner" and thus *being able to claim. The EOC has* warned MPs to watch for the regulations to ensure that they are fully debated and to ensure that they do *not* represent indirect discrimination, which the directive specifically banned.

More important, the Bill does not affect either the housewives' non-contributory invalidity pension, which is available only on *blatantly discriminatory* terms, or the invalidity care allowance which married women cannot claim at all. The Government argues that neither benefit is covered by the EEC directive, although that is no reason to exclude them if there is a willingness to end the discrimination both involve.

The discrimination on the first would be ended if the "household duties" test were dropped to allow disabled married women to receive non-contributory invalidity pension on the same terms as all other disabled people. The future of the test has been under consideration by the National Insurance Advisory Committee for more than a year.

The real reason for excluding it is *cost. At the moment, 43,000 housewives* receive the pension at a cost of £30m a year. If the "household duties" test were dropped, an estimated 240,000 disabled housewives would qualify, at an extra cost of £170m a year. Similarly, if invalidity care allowance were made *available to married women giving up* their jobs to care for a disabled relative, the cost would rise by between £23m and £36m a year.

Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The old ways are coming back

To buy an Elizabethan manor house and fill it with modern furniture might seem to some people close to sacrilege. But John Makepeace thinks the present public obsession with antiques has gone too far. The Italians, he points out, have shown that the old and the contemporary can be successfully blended.

Mr Makepeace's view, it must be said, is not exactly a dispassionate one, since he designs the furniture himself. His colourful, original and exquisitely made pieces have been displayed in museums in London, Boston, Toronto, Frankfurt and Tokyo, and their prices match their high reputation.

For those concerned about the future of country houses, Parnham House, in Dorset, affords a particularly heartening example of a lovely building being put to a useful purpose. Since moving there in 1976, he has established not only a workshop employing eight craftsmen, but also a woodworking school with 18 students, *half a dozen of them from* abroad.

Almost all the students, who range in age from school-leavers to people in their mid-thirties, are intent on setting up their own businesses after they complete the course. Because of that, he places considerable emphasis on such things as typing, book-keeping, accountancy and draughtsmanship. "Craftsmen in the past have been inclined to despise modern business methods, and that has tended to isolate them from the rest of the community", he says.

Technical skill, moreover, must be accompanied by ability to produce the right designs, he insists. All too frequently the trouble with craft students is that they lack practical initiative. "They sit down and make something without thinking about who might buy it. But markets are not just there; they have to be created.

"In the past, students at school took up woodworking because they were not much good at anything else, and I'm sorry to say that is still too often the case. Promising academic students are discouraged from learning manual crafts. What I want to do is to stimulate a flow of students of high intelligence, because only in that way can standards be improved."

His own reputation assured, he is able to use the main part of the house as a showcase for his products. Ideally he would like to furnish all of it in this way, but he feels it would be impracticable, since he needs the income from furniture sales to pay for its restoration and upkeep.

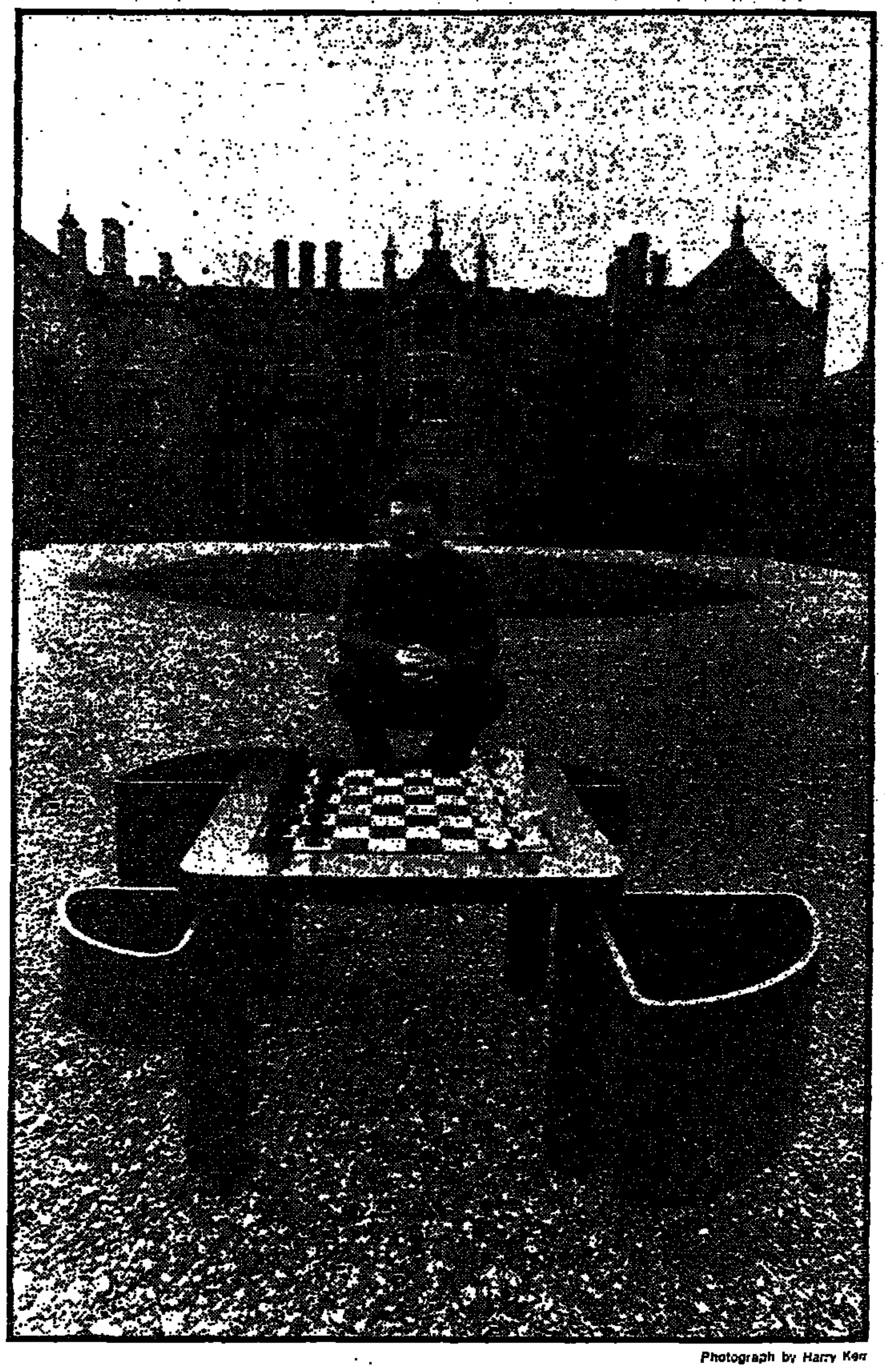
Some visitors, he says, are surprised to walk into a house that is nearly 400 years old and to find none of the antiques and family portraits that they associate with stately homes. "But when they see what we are doing in the workshops, they are frequently astonished that young people today can make such beautiful things. I see no contradiction myself in using a place of the past for a contemporary purpose.

"There has been a swing of the pendulum against the whole idea of mass production," he asserts. "Mass production was very exciting in the 1920's because it held out the promise of plenty for everyone. But disillusion set in in the 1960's when people started to look for *something that was more lasting*.

"For a period people lost their desire for anything that wasn't mass produced. They lost their ability to discriminate and, as a result, the crafts went through a serious trough in the 1950's and 1960's. But the old ways are coming back; I've no doubt of that. Britain is still a very innovative country."

The house is open to the public on Sundays and Wednesdays between April and October.

John Young



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Ancient and modern: Mr John Makepeace with a newly designed games table at Parnham House in Dorset.

Rhubarb, rhubarb, rhubarb

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

Rhubarb and the milkman's horse will never be parted in my memory. The milkman's horse was the only one I was ever keen on. It was very big, I am sure it *was*, and dapple grey, and looked old, and I was too young to notice whether it was he or she.

It was always given its nose bag somewhere along our street, and generally did something else as well and we raced out with shovels to collect it for the rhubarb which, early in the year, flourished pink and pale green under an upturned bucket with a rusty hole in the base at the bottom of the garden. Everyone knew that manure was very good for rhubarb.

Spring rhubarb made delicious runny rhubarb and ginger jam which we spooned over Scotch pancakes as fast as my mother could make them on a *black iron girdle. The rhubarb* and ginger jam-maker was my maternal grandmother who said that spring rhubarb made jam which never set as stiffly as jam made later in the year with full grown stalks.

You could use extra pectin from the chemist to firm it up, but for myself, I am not tempted. A bit runny is how it is supposed to be.

Rhubarb and ginger jam
Makes about 2.3 kilos (5 lb)

- 1.35 kg (3 lb) tender, young rhubarb
- 1.35 kg (3 lb) preserving or granulated sugar
- 3 large lemons
- 30 g (1 oz) fresh green ginger, chopped (or dry root ginger, well-bruised)

Wash and dry the rhubarb, trim the ends, and chop the stalks into 1.25cm (½in) lengths. Put the rhubarb and sugar in alternate layers in a bowl, cover, and leave overnight. The sugar will draw the juice from the fruit.

Tip the fruit and sugar into a preserving pan or large saucepan. Add the finely grated rind and strained juice of the lemons, and the ginger, which should be loosely tied in muslin.

Bring the mixture slowly to the boil, lower the heat and simmer until the rhubarb is almost pulpy. Remove the ginger bag, raise the heat and boil the jam very fast to a set. This will probably take from 3 to 10 minutes in a preserving pan or longer in an ordinary saucepan especially if you have to lower the heat to stop it boiling over.

Test whether the jam will *set when cold by dropping a* small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 140°C/220°F when the jam reaches setting point.

Pour the jam into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Top with waxed paper discs and seal immediately with transparent jam pot covers. Store the jam in a cool, dark place.

Rhubarb makes very good chutney too. I like to make chutney with wine vinegar, but malt vinegar is fine too. Vinegar is used as a preservative in chutney recipes so make sure *it is at least 5 per cent acetic* acid. Most brands are between 5 and 7 per cent, but some draught vinegar is weaker. You can use a lot of garlic in chutney recipes without making the pickle harsh with its flavour. You may also leave it out.

Rhubarb chutney
Makes about 1.8 kilos (4lbs)

- 900g (2lbs) rhubarb
- 225g *(8oz) onions, chopped*
- 3 cloves garlic, peeled and sliced
- 680g (1½lbs) soft brown sugar
- 225g (8oz) sultanas
- 600ml (1 pint) red wine vinegar, or malt vinegar
- 2 teaspoons powdered mustard
- 1 teaspoon mixed spice, ground
- 1 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper.

Wash and dry the rhubarb, trim the ends, and chop the stalks into 2.5cm (1 inch) lengths. Put the rhubarb in a large saucepan (stainless steel or aluminium is best—do *not* use copper, brass or iron pans *for recipes with vinegar*) *and* add all the remaining ingredients.

Bring the mixture to the boil, lower the heat and simmer gently for 1 hour to 1½ hours, stirring frequently. When the *chutney is soft, thick, and a rich* chestnut colour, pour it into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Seal the jars immediately with waxed paper and kitchen foil, tied down very tightly, or very clean lids *which will not be corroded* by the vinegar. Do not use uncoated metal lids which will corrode, or plain paper or transparent jam pot covers which will allow the vinegar to evaporate.

Store the chutney in a cool, dark place. It will be at its best when it has matured for three, or more months, and should keep well for several years.

Rhubarb crumble is a popular pudding. A little freshly grated orange rind goes well with the *flavour of the fruit.*

Rhubarb crumble
Serves four to six

- 900g (2 lbs) rhubarb
- 170g (6 oz) white or brown sugar
- Grated rind of 1 orange
- 170g (6 oz) plain white or whole wheat flour
- 85g *(3 oz)* butter

Wash and dry the rhubarb. Trim the ends of the stalks and cut them in 2.5 cm (1 inch) lengths. Put them into a pie dish and sprinkle with half the sugar and the grated orange rind.

Rub the butter into the sifted flour until the mixture has the texture of fine breadcrumbs. Stir in all but a tablespoon of the remaining sugar. Spoon the crumble mixture over the rhubarb and press it down lightly. Sprinkle the last tablespoon of sugar over the top.

Place the dish on a baking sheet and bake the crumble in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 45 minutes to 1 hour. Serve hot or warm with cream or top of the milk.

I am sorry about the misprint in last week's recipe for oat and maple syrup biscuits. The mixture should have contained only half a teaspoon each of salt and bicarbonate of soda.

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The Commission for Racial Equality was set up under the Race Relations Act 1976; its main duties are to work towards the elimination of racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good community relations.

The successful candidate would in the first instance be posted to the Personnel & Management Services Section and would deal with matters arising under the Health and Safety and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Acts and would make policy recommendations where necessary relating to accommodation, furniture and equipment. Management Services communications and would oversee day-to-day running of servicing sections as well as arranging for the main tenance of and repairs to the CRE's premises.

Applicants should be of sufficient maturity and have considerable experience in office services work, preferably in Central or Local Government. HNC/HND qualifications desirable.

Starting salary will be £5,850 per annum rising by a number of annual increments to a maximum of £7,250 per annum. In addition an Inner London Weighting of £780 per annum is payable. Starting salary will be at the minimum of the scale.

Please write for an application form and further particulars to the Principal, Personnel & Management Services (quoting reference no. PMS/FEB 1980), CRE, Elliot House, 10/12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH, enclosing a large self-addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be returned not later than 20th March 1980.

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Application forms (to be returned by 18 March) from

Mrs. B. L. Dorrington,
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Tempting Times

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Salary by arrangement.

Apply Chapter Clerk,
5 East Pallant, Chichester,
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The City University

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Applications with the names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to B. O. Field, Department of Chemistry, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0BN (01-253 4399, ext 5471), from whom further details may be obtained.

The City University

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

to work in the office of the SECRETARY, who is responsible for the non-academic administration in the University and the successful applicant will be required to undertake a range of general administrative duties.

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Salary will be in the range £6,465 to £4,500 inclusive according to age and experience.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from Ms. Jane Cameron, Personnel Officer, The City University, Northampton Sq., London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 250 1107 (ansaphone).

UNITED NATIONS

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A qualifying examination for the recruitment of English Translators/Precis Writers will be held on 19 and 20 June, 1980, in order to fill a small number of vacancies in the Translation Division of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, or at any other duty stations, namely in Africa, Asia, Europe or Latin America. As recruitment may lead to career appointments, successful candidates are expected to serve for a substantial number of years. Applicants must have English as their main language and hold a degree or equivalent from a university or institution of equal status at which English is the language of instruction. Main language is to be understood as the language into which applicants consider themselves best able to translate. Applicants must have a perfect command of English and an excellent knowledge of French and of at least one of the other official languages of the United Nations (Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish). Candidates who pass the examination and are recommended or appointment will be recruited to fill vacancies at a gross salary of U.S.$19,040 per annum plus post adjustment (at a net minimum of U.S.$6,009 per annum in New York and different rates elsewhere) and family allowances.

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the following address:

PERSONNEL DIVISION,
(ENGLISH TRANSLATORS)
ROOM 268,
UNITED NATIONS,
PALAIS DES NATIONS,
1211 GENEVA 10,
SWITZERLAND.

enclosing a self-addressed self-adhesive label for reply. The deadline for receipt of completed appication forms is 11 April, 1980.

Mid Glamorgan COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY CLERK and CO-ORDINATOR

Salary: £18,882—£19,935 per annum (under review)

Upon the retirement of the present office holder, the Council wish to appoint a successor to commence duties as soon as possible after 30th June, 1980.

The County Clerk and Co-ordinator will be head of the Council's paid service, act as its Secretary, Solicitor and Legal Adviser and be the co-ordinator of its activities. Application forms and details of the appointment may be obtained from T. V. Walters, Esq., C.B.E., County Clerk and Chief Executive, Mid Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NE. Telephone Cardiff (0222) 28033, Ext. 113. Canvassing will disqualify. The closing date for completed applications is 28th March 1980.

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Deputy Chairman of National Department Store Group requires a Personal Assistant (non secretarial), aged 21-25 with a high degree of numeracy, literacy and general intelligence.

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an adaptable and intelligent person, preferably a graduate aged between 25 and 35 to take up a career in **FUND RAISING and PUBLIC RELATIONS.**

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Salary during initial period £5,500 to £6,000 per annum with prospects of a permanent position with scope for initiative and development.

New Books

Horizontal poet

W. H. Auden

By Charles Osborne

The Life of a Poet
(*Eyre Methuen, £7.95*)

"Your passion for public criticism of your friends", wrote Auden to Spender from Brooklyn Heights in March, 1941, *has always seemed to me a little odd; it is not that you don't say acute things—you do—but the assumption of the role of the blue-eyed Candid Incorruptible is questionable. God knows it is hard enough to be objective about strangers; it is quite impossible with those whom one knows well and, I hope, loves. Personally I will never write a review of a friend's work, nor even review a contemporary poet if I can possibly help it.*

A chameleon in carpet slippers, a prolific entertainer dropping ash; a masked performer variously described as a dodo, a rabbit, Wittie and Wiz, writing between drawn curtains while so-called children of the sun played in the sand outside; a dazzling and unpredictable star of the lecture-circuit: there already exists, a mere six and a half years after his death, a stock myth of Wystan Hugh Auden, and a letter like this, quoted by Charles Osborne in his biography, offers a rare glimpse of his simplicity when pained by persistent attacks in England for having left for America in 1939. To Naomi Mitchison he wrote "I like it here just because it is the Great Void where you have to balance without handholds".

The awkwardness of these unpublished letters punctures the *myth* a little, but there are too few of them in the book to puncture it significantly. It is amusing to notice that Auden played *Katharina* in *The Taming of the Shrew* in the same year as his exact contemporary, Laurence Olivier (both boys were 15), to be told that he always referred to his first opera for Henze as *Allergy For Young Lovers* and to read of his joy when the French, for whom he affected a lifelong disdain, translated "a good lay" as "*un bon poème*". It is startling to learn that, from 1941 onwards, he started every day of his life with Benzedrine and finished it with Seconal, with a generous wash of vodka Martinis in between, and that one of his lovers, for a short time at Oxford, was Dick Crossman.

Such chatty and enjoyable stuff, however, is used chiefly to embellish a portrait that remains the *traditional* one because so much of it is openly made up, with references, from the existing secondary sources which established it in the first place: Isherwood's *Lions and Shadows* and *Christopher and His Kind*; Graham Greene's anthology, *The Old School*; Spender's *World Within World*; Craft's *Stravinsky*; John Lehmann's *The Whispering Gallery*, Michael Davidson's *The World, The Flesh and Myself*, Tom Driberg's *Ruling Passions* and Auden's work itself. These are powerful and familiar voices to which Mr Osborne gives up the centre of his stage more or less uncritically, while seeing himself deliberately to avoid taking a strong, individual point of view.

This diffidence is puzzling, because of all the varied qualities we might look for in a biographer of Auden—and he is effectively the first—Mr Osborne displays at least half. He is a professional literary man, a poet, a critic and, as literature director of the Arts Council and organizer of the Poetry Internationals, a patron of other poets. He writes with commonsense, sympathy and wisdom of Auden's homosexuality and 33-year homosexual marriage to the American poet Chester Kallman; like Auden, he knows and loves deeply Austria and the music of Austria; *he is an authority* on opera, which became (largely under the influence of Kallman, he tells us) such an abiding and creative pleasure in the second half of the poet's life. He enjoys gossip; so did Auden.

Decisively, he was himself a friend of Auden from the mid-fifties to the poet's death in 1973, and the last 40 or 50 pages of his book are the best, a moving and frequently funny account of a great spirit running down: fearful in Manhattan, lonely in Oxford, contented only in his converted farmhouse outside Vienna. Exactly as he had predicted, he did die in an hotel, to the annoyance of the management, and he did "bugger off quickly" overnight. The funeral sounds appalling, and Osborne's account is memorable. The photographs are many and first-rate.

For the rest of Auden's life, however, Osborne is an incurious and unquestioning kind of biographer. He has talked to survivors, colleagues and friends, but rarely pursues a difficult problem—a spiritual crisis, a serious illness—to its source. He writes readably, but his narrative does not proceed, as even the most chaotic lives must do, from one consequence to the next; it is simply set down.

He admits no kind of imaginative or emotional response to Christianity, still less to Anglo-Catholicism, so that Auden's apostasy and return to faith are dismissed as a trivial recourse to discipline and a fondness for *thumping out old hymns* whenever he found himself in the same room as a piano. More seriously, Auden's first biographer displays virtually no sense of contemporary history, whose needle pressures should surely inform a life of this above all poets, but are here confined to elementary reminders and statements of fact ("In August 1914 war broke out"), and he is sufficiently insensitive to the Audenesque priorities of territory and place to confuse Suffolk with Norfolk, Valencia with Barcelona, and to get Auden's Berlin address wrong in his own copy though later transcribing it correctly in the poem, "Prologue at Sixty". Small errors, I suppose, but unsettling the reader's confidence in the writer's worldliness, and grasp. After all, to paraphrase Auden's remark to Forster on another matter entirely, what are *stakes for*?

As with the life, so with the work: the biographer's diffidence is matched by the critic's self-effacement. When Osborne suddenly alludes to Auden's "poetic achievement" more than half way through, it comes as quite a shock because, whilst he enumerates every important poem, play, criticism and collection as they appear, he rarely allows himself to comment on them usefully, preferring instead to quote the opinions of others as expressed at the time.

This is, of course, a common device of literary biographers, and essential for plotting the progress of reputations, but the effect of denying Auden even a tentative judgment in 1980 is that the whole of his vast and vastly variable, output—from *Paid on Both Sides* through *The Dog Beneath The Skin*, "Spain", *The Rake's Progress*, and *About the House* to *Thank you, Fog*—passes before us in a kind of haze. Sooner or later some one is going to have to start sorting out Auden's reputation and it is a pity that Mr Osborne, having had the courage to write the life of a friend in the first place, finished up passing the buck.

Michael Ratcliffe

Gurus of the free market

Free to Choose

By Milton and Rose Friedman

A Personal Statement
(*Secker & Warburg, £7.95*)

Here we go again. Once more Milton Friedman goes into the breach, joined, as he was 18 years ago, by his wife to fight the "interventionists", "statist", "dirigist" hordes, to slay the dragon of bureaucracy, to reinstate freedom in her rightful place. Clearly, advocacy of "the free market" has become a growth industry, and increasingly Friedman's writings, including this one, have become propagandist pamphlets, enjoying great popularity in their own country and in Britain (though not so much anywhere else). The present book is accompanied by all the razzmatazz of television series in the United States as well as here. Thus, in this field, and for the time being at least, Friedman's belief in giving the consumer what he wants—or at least what the media can make him feel he should want—seems to be working out all right.

In this book, which follows closely the somewhat more theoretical *Capitalism and Freedom* of 1962, the authors claim to have provided more concrete examples of the beneficence of "the *unimpeded operation of* market forces in regard to particular areas of concern in public policy: education, health and welfare, the search for equality, banking crises, inflation and workers' protection. This is not exactly the "book of the film", at least judging by the first two programmes which British viewers have so far seen. But not unlike Galbraith's *Age of Uncertainty*, which stands at the other end of the socio-politico-economic spectrum, book and film are closely related. One can see this already after two programmes: for example, the appeal to the New York "melting pot" of the beginning of the century or of present-day Hongkong as the final "proof of the superiority of the "free market". Parenthetically it may be said that the book also—though not so emphatically as the television discussion—includes Japan in the list of havens of economic freedom, to the utter amazement of at least one (though I suspect many more) viewer and reader.

I do not think that this is as good a piece of propaganda as some others that Milton Friedman has produced. The attempt to balance the constant, and I am afraid, in parts shrill, reiteration of what the authors consider eternal verities with exemplary empirical evidence does not quite come off. Of course, some very telling instances are given of the futilities of bureaucratic control, of the stupidities of intervention by governmental agencies in cases where the price mechanism could reasonably be expected to produce better results. Often, however, they are of a kind that make one exclaim that it "needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that". But these examples are accompanied by others which are far from convincingly argued and are very invariably concluded with flat assertions, such as the one that *the effects of the control* of new drugs are feeble or disadvantageous, compared with "the penalties imposed by the market place on the sellers"; or that "the drive for equality has driven out of Britain some of its ablest, best-trained, most vigorous citizens". Or that this drive for equality "is one of the main reasons why economic growth in Britain has fallen so far behind its continental neighbours, the United States, Japan, and other nations over the past few decades".

Perhaps the most questionable are precisely these superficial inter-country comparisons. *There is a sort of implied scale* of countries' virtues in regard to non-intervention and this is correlated with economic success in terms of growth, etc. No account is taken of the strong Colbertist tradition in France (or of its nationalized banks), the powerful interventionism in Italy or the historically-based relationship between the banks and industry in Germany. Since most of the examples of straying from Friedman's "straight and narrow" are taken from the United States, it is amazing that that country manages occasionally still to have economic growth or even periods of price stability. No doubt, Friedman would produce the unanswerable riposte that the United States would have done even better with an even freer market! The book abounds in other instances of extreme statements of this kind on matters which are highly complicated, where the evidence is changing over history, and where much is still very imperfectly understood.

But the sort of certainty that characterises this book, this complete absence of philosophic doubt, this consciousness of superior knowledge through having received the revelation, are the hallmark of doctrines (Marxism is another such) which partake of the nature of religion. One cannot argue with its apostles; for even when they appear reasonable (Friedman allows that there are many things the state can and *should* do) they will not be satisfied if one grants them their case in particular instances. One has to be prepared to swallow the whole lot. The market mechanism is to be viewed not as one among a number of economic arrangements between which rational choices have to be made; it is on an altogether different plane; it is equivalent to "economic freedom" as such (not very clearly defined) and that, in turn, works together with human freedom *sans phrase*. What is one to say when Friedman claims, as he did (if I heard him rightly) in his first television programme, that "the whole of Western civilization rests on the free market"?

Eric Roll

Bacchus with Venus by Noel Nicolas Coypel from a new illustrated edition of Bulfinch's classic "Myths of Greece and Rome" (Allen Lane, £7.50).

Mac the Mod

The Last Edwardian at No 10

By George Hutchinson

(*Quartet, £6.50*)

When Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister gave a party for political reporters at No 10, no doubt having been persuaded into it by his public relations advisers, Lady Dorothy Macmillan would appear 20 minutes before her husband to play the hostess in the Devonshire style. She spread ease through mixed company as lightly as she would have spread butter on bread.

Once she led me from one reception room into another to turn the angle of a pedestalled bust of the Prime Minister. "Harold", she said, "is so vain that he always turns it for the profile. Every time I come in here I turn it back to full face." Then the host appeared, curiously shy in his own home when it filled up with comparative strangers and conducting scholarly or mannered monologues to conceal the fact.

Mr Macmillan could be at home to journalists without ever being at home with them. George Hutchinson must be numbered among one or two exceptions, because he is a journalist with a difference: he left the *Evening Standard* to become a senior official of the Conservative Party and a companionable member of the Carlton Club. He served Mr Macmillan as an aide, and has never lost touch with his guru since he returned to journalism, not least as the contributor of a political weekly column first to *The Times* and then to the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr Hutchinson sub-titles his book "an impression of Harold Macmillan", and makes no claim to the biographical thoroughness he gave to his work on *Edward Heath*. We have here, mainly, Harold Macmillan in the years when the author closely observed him, and eventual biographers will find many of the insights coming usefully to hand.

To call Mr Macmillan "the last Edwardian at No 10" is, of course, to stretch a point. As Mr Hutchinson himself writes, he was born a late Victorian, and he can still describe at first hand the Imperial might and splendour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Yet it is true that "in manner, appearance, sentiment, and culture he reflects the quintessential Edwardian to this day".

The author, who has been in a good position to judge, accepts the Edwardianism as genuine; for others, including me, it has been a brilliantly sustained pose. Scholar *in politics, cynic*, and radical, he is with "Rab" (Lord Butler of Saffron Walden) one of the most modern men in Britain today in spite of his weight of years. I, for one, have never been able to keep up with either of them, although George Hutchinson's impressions help.

Of course, in his time the author, as Conservative publicity chief, helped to create the public persona of Mr Macmillan. Once at a small luncheon I sat facing the Prime Minister, with John Wyndham (Lord Egremont), his unsalaried aide, on my left. "Who", asked John, as though Mr Macmillan were deaf or out of earshot, "who keeps putting it about that he is unflappable? He's always flapping." As Winston Churchill might have said, there were times when he had a lot to flap about, but the style always carried the man through.

David Wood

Wild West Wales

Search for Beulah Land

By Gwyn Williams

(*Croom Helm, £8.95*)

An extraordinary book. In 1790 the Welsh were struggling out of a colonial past. In the century which followed the iron curtain of Methodism was rung down on them. But there were 10 years during which the race went off like soda-pop.

They got politics. They revived the old myth that a Welsh prince had discovered America, and Welshmen stumbled up the Missouri in search of their Lost Brothers. Incredible figures have walk-on parts: Iolo Morganwg, polymath, drunk and forger, who suddenly announced to the world he had discovered the lost literature of Glamorgan (*having first sat down and written it*); John Evans, hired in the twilight of the Spanish North American Empire to be its last conquistador, walked into the Wilderness to find the Welsh Indians; Morgan John Rhys, *propagandist, man of God*, took to the Frontier to found a Welsh national home, fulminating against the two Welsh *obsessions, booze* and women (on his death two casks of whisky, one full, one empty, was found in his cellar: between them they could have held 250 gallons).

The book has everything: the end of Empires, Revolutionary politics, Indian attacks in the forests, folk-lore, the mystery of old forts that could *not have been built by the* Indians, and over it all the obsessions of men whom romance and idealism drove to lonely deaths in the New World.

There is so much in fact that the scenes shift and characters come and go as Professor Williams excitedly whips up the mixture. There is a cast of hundreds, it seems, Russian princes, drunken American Frontier generals, bewildered Indian chiefs, Welsh forgers, Welsh revolutionaries, Welsh dreamers. The scenes move from chapels to London pubs to the great untracked forests.

The thing is heady enough, anyway, yet into it Professor Williams throws his adjectives. The reader has the impression that the book is ankle-deep in them. Occasionally he looks up, as when Professor Williams says that the town of Newcastle Emlyn petitioned to be moved bodily to the New World. Now if you know anything about small towns in West Wales, they never agree on anything, nor would they have done two hundred years ago.

The pace is such that you overlook *one central thing*: that for one wild decade a nation shook itself and looked around, and its horizon lurched back. But then the chapels came, and it closed on itself like a fist. This should have been a much longer, sadder book. But there is still a passion to it that you rarely find in academic history, and some of the phrases are beautiful: "... historians stamped nations out of the ground and wove new tricolours out of old legends."

Byron Rogers

Fiction

Johanna at Daybreak

By R. C. Hutchinson

(*Michael Joseph £6.25*)

Life in the West

By Brian Aldiss

(*Weidenfeld and Nicolson £5.95*)

Fitzempress' Law

By Diana Norman

(*Hodder and Stoughton £5.95*)

If it seems perverse to place first in a fiction review a book that is not only a reissue (first published in 1969) but is openly based on fact, I can only say there is greater evidence of a real novelist's imagination at work in the late R. C. Hutchinson's *Johanna at Daybreak* than there is the week's other books.

Nevertheless when a character appears, "Slave trader in the West Indies, merchant, land speculator, explorer, keeper of a negro harem, church warden and bachelor father of four children", and disappears in the next paragraph the general reader is left with a feeling of *irritation. An extraordinary* book.

This was my first reading of Hutchinson's "novel". Others may already know that his interest in Johanna's story was stimulated by an article about her in a Dutch medical journal. Subsequently he must have heard her experiences at *first hand, transmuted them* 10 years later into this astonishingly sensitive piece of first-person narration. At no time does one doubt it is Johanna von Leezen herself speaking—except in so far as those around her in the Dutch hostel for tattered refugees doubt her, repeatedly implying she is other than she seems: that she must surely know this face, recall that incident....

It is here in the labyrinthine cave of the human mind that fiction, seeming preferable to fact, can make all of us dangerous re-writers of our own lives. And here, that by the oddest paradox, Hutchinson's delicate restoration of Johanna's true personality aspires to art. Side by side then, one has the intriguing conjunction of Johanna's false fiction and the writer's imaginative instinct for truth. For she, shocked into amnesia by her war-time experiences has, at the opening of the book, invented a life for herself by excluding the past. She patrols the narrow confines of the present in so ill-suppressed a state of fear it says much for the quality of Hutchinson's sympathetic insight that her paranoia evokes pity rather than exasperation. So gently is one's anguish guided towards this woman that when revelation of her wrongdoing is forced upon her, it is impossible to recoil. The reader's loyal support, enlisted by the novelist's subtleties, becomes a silent urging, pressing Johanna on in her endeavour unwillingly to face those she once betrayed, to renew a hold on life that while it can never be wholly mended, can be at least nobly attempted.

Alas only, that after reading so profound a study of guilt, Brian Aldiss' *Life In The West* seems to strike a peevish note. Although it roams Europe, leaps back and forth in time (*uneasily remembered* wartime episodes here too), focuses pivotally on an academic congress for "Intergraphic Criticism" in Sicily, thus giving tongue for blasts on Marxist analysis, the nuclear future and — with some perspicacity — the dottiness of holding the Olympic Games in Moscow, this book remains finally little more than the story of a middle-aged man with a marriage breaking round his ears.

Despite this central figure Tom Squire, founder of the Society for Popular Aesthetics, the book's many parts don't forcefully coalesce around him to present a wider picture of world disintegration chiefly because the congress—where the virtues of T-shirts, stickers and pin-ball machines are earnestly argued — hovers nervously between parody and the seriously meant. Since the book lacks a single likable character Brian Aldiss might more effectively have elected for thoroughgoing satire. He has the ability, heaven knows, but I felt his nerve had failed him.

Having shredded several efforts to review Diana Norman's novel *Fitzempress' Law* —a timewarp fiction in which three averagely cocky teenagers are transposed to the 12th century as swineherd, knight and reluctant nun—I see there is no way I can avoid sounding like a somewhat with a paper to mark since the book, for all its eagerness to sugar fact with fiction, remains a piece of lovingly diligent research into the period where (under Henry II's energetic rule) law was replacing the crude justice of ducking or bashing from his shoulders the head of one's adversary.

Much of the detail is a delight and I'm pleased to have my vocabulary enlarged by such good words as *mangonel, deodand*, and *gynour* but the historical narrative which is well, but mechanically structured and written with small feeling for prose. Having plumped for a generally modern idiom Diana Norman has given herself particular problems with dialogue venturing such utterances as (this from a Jewish usurer inviting a knight over his *threshold*): "*Momma, we entertain a goy to dinner*." Good marks for effort, one is sadly obliged to say.

Jacky Gillott

■ *Only the Americans still believe* in "getting it all down" or indeed in "telling it like it is". It is a belief in the novel as a slice of the continuum, occasionally suffused with a loose visionary quality as in Kerouac, but more often carrying its truths lightly and in passing as in *Wild Oats* by Jacob Epstein (The Alison Press/Secker & Warburg, £5.90). The difference in this first novel is that it avoids the self-indulgence that often dogs this rambling tradition by being well-written. Epstein is at ease with his language and he executes some elusive, though admittedly derivative, effects with the conviction of one who is in control of some of the less noticeable props of the novel's illusions.

That all makes the book pleasurably readable, a tribute to his style, as many of his jokes travel badly; whether it is anything more depends on the personality of his hero, Billy. Again he is the fruit of a discernible tradition: the amiable, innocent, not particularly moral or ideal but definitely sympathetic observer, Sancho rather than Quixote but with better intentions. He is the average American kid fighting his way through college in spite of his unstable mother and her paedophiliac, possibly homicidal, lover.

In and out of focus drift the Nixon years but the book's unity is not in politics or history but in The Search. Billy is vouchsafed glimpses but he really does not know what is going on beneath the continuum, nor does Epstein: but his novel represents one answer, one order. In this context the throwaway ending is neat but falsified by a spurious "cool". For we know well enough that the novel has an intention, a structure with a meaning, even if Billy can't figure it out. Still Epstein clearly has far to go and is firmly numbered among the worth-watching.

The other end of the aesthetic scale is A. B. Yehoshua and his three short novels under the title *Early in the Summer of 1970* (Heinemann, £5.50). All are translated from the Hebrew and all concern Israel and her wars. Where Epstein bundles together and squeezes into shape, Yehoshua prunes down to an elemental essence. He locks us firmly and stiflingly inside the skull of his narrators, his appalled uncomprehending narrators. These evocations of states of mind, the state of a nation and the conditions of life are intended as hard, clear myths, truths indivisible from their form. They burden the writer with the imperative that they must work or they are nothing. These do not work, the haunted state in which the reader is left is more to do with the effort of the style than with any sense of a mythic whole. We never quite reach the hard rim of experience at which he directs us.

Bryan Appleyard

Quick guide

The Innocent Diversion, Music in the life and writings of Jane Austen, by Patrick Piggott (Douglas Cleverdon, £6.90). This well-produced account of music in the life and writings of Jane Austen should greatly please the ever-growing host of her admirers. Mr Piggott, though himself, like all good men, in love with Jane, shows honestly enough that she was in music mediocre, but that music being useful to girls "in the catch" for husbands, she gave it an *important place* in depicting her characters or developing her plots. Lifelong Janeites eager for any new *light upon their heroine* will enjoy the author's detailed researches, based on extensive musical scholarship, into Jane's music books and the programmes of concerts in Bath.

Love on the march

Lovers on the Nile

By Richard Hall

(*Collins, £7.95*)

In its memoir of Sir Samuel Baker, the great Victorian explorer who discovered Lake *Albert and the* Murchison Falls, the *DNB* smoothly announced that it was while travelling in Hungary that he "first met Florence, daughter of Herr Finian von Saas, whom he married". Well, m'yes and m'no: actually, Baker first saw Florence, a golden-haired girl of 17, at a slave auction in Bulgaria, bought her and made her his mistress.

She was nothing loath, and against the odds they were splendidly happy. Florence becoming a remarkable wife, herself a natural explorer, sharing the dangers of his legendary African explorations. Returning triumphant to England, Baker was knighted, and the slave girl became Lady Baker. Victoria, however, had heard rumours that Florence had been "on intimate terms with her husband before they were married", and never received her. Baker became a chum of the Prince of Wales; but then came one of the great Victorian scandals—his brother, Col Valentine Baker, was accused by a girl "of very prepossessing appearance" of assaulting her in a railway carriage. The Colonel was *tried and found guilty*—and probably was so: both brothers were, as the Victorians put it, "goers"; Sam was *somewhat prurient about the* sexual habits of the Africans, and positively enjoyed the attentions of the naked girls who *gaily teased him on the* banks of the Atbara.

The scandal settled; Valentine, out of prison, did good work in the Sudan, and Sir Stanley became a west country squire, made a good garden (he thrashed the future King George V for breaking a branch off his favourite tropical tree), and died in Florence's arms in 1893 with the words: "Flooey, how can I leave you?" She died in 1916, a last survivor of the eminent company of Victorian explorers—and not the least admirable. Mr Hall's good book comes up with a wealth of detail from previously unexplored sources, and sharpens our interest in both Baker brothers. But Lady Baker is centre-stage: a true original, spirited and lively and well worth commemorating.

Derek Parker

THE ARTS

Boris Godunov for Brighton

New Sussex Opera will be presenting *Boris Godunov*, with Dennis Wicks in the title role, as part of the Brighton Festival, which runs from May 3 to May 18.

There will be concerts from the BBC Symphony, the Hallé and the Philharmonia orchestras and the London Mozart Players, as well as recitals by such artists as Yehudi Menuhin and Peter Frankl.

Robin Ray and Jonathan Adams will give the premiere of *Tom Foolery*, an entertainment based on the writings of Tom Lehrer, and among the other events will be the Brighton Festival Tattoo, exhibitions of the work of Patrick Caulfield and Frank Brangwyn, and a season of new films from Poland, Belgium and France.

Brian Glover, Jack Shepherd, J. G. Devlin and John Salthouse. Photograph by Donald Cooper

O'Neill more taxing than the Greeks

The Iceman Cometh
Cottesloe

Irving Wardle

There are some theatre directors who believe that actors do their best work when they are exhausted, and that if they can manage to exhaust the audience as well, this creates a valuable bond between the stage and the house.

I do not know if Bill Bryden holds this view, but it seems to be implicit in his production of O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, which runs to close on five-and-a-half hours (well above the length of the 1975 RSC version), and which I found considerably more taxing than the Aldwych's all-day Greek cycle. This is the third production in the Cottesloe's O'Neill season, and ranks as the goal towards which Mr Bryden's team have been working in *The Long Voyage Home* and *Hughie*, with which it shares the same style of presentation: an end-stage on which the combined talents of Hayden Griffin (design) and Andy Phillips (lighting) offer an unemphatic, scrupulously exact locale for O'Neill's land and water rats.

My feeling is that while this kind of naturalism is the right choice for the short plays, it becomes virtually unendurable with a work on the scale of the *Iceman* as it imposes a degree of scenic monotony that intensifies the repetitiousness of the text.

Of the two previous productions I have seen, the RSC adopted the grand manner with an operatically large set allowing much movement in depth: while José Quintero's off-Broadway studio version placed the barroom derelicts at isolated tables on a traverse acting area. On both occasions the play struck me as a self-evident masterpiece. If it does not repeat that impression at the Cottesloe, I believe the constriction and distance of the setting are largely to blame.

Mr Griffin's set consists of a shallow room with a bar at one end, and an uncomfortably low ceiling, lit by a couple of pale wall lights. No doubt it is an accurate replica of the waterfront rooming house of O'Neill's memory, but it compels the company, whenever they do break out of alcoholic stupor, to move in straight lines (when the whores start fighting it is as if they are charging up a cricket pitch): and, equally damaging, it thrusts them all together in an undifferentiated group.

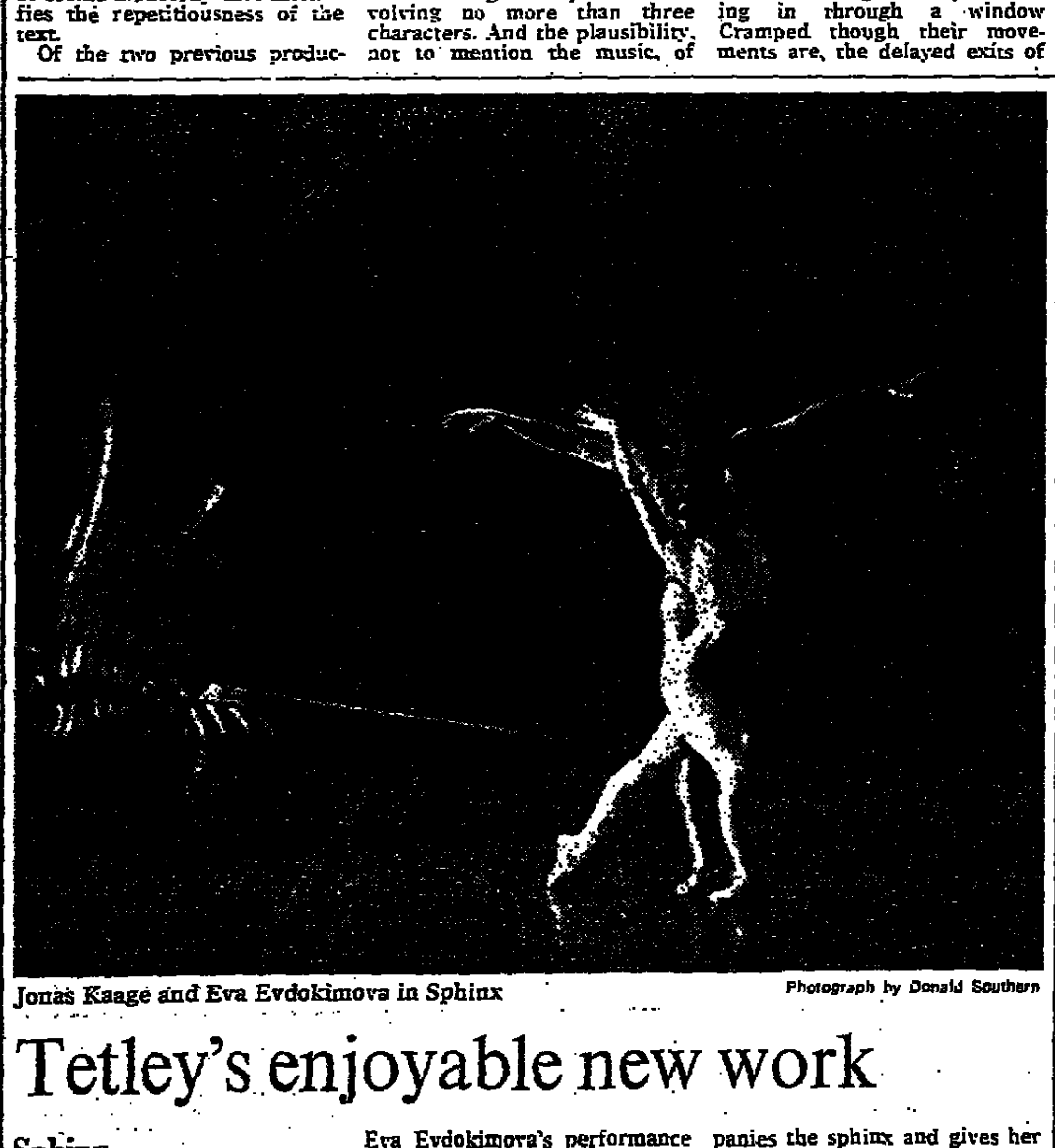
We are thus obliged to get to know them mainly through the text, without the stimulus of visual curiosity. Whereas, if one thing is vital in any production of this play, it is the opening spectacle of Harry Hope's customers as separate figures, each nourishing his private dream in his own pool of silence. This is no less necessary once the action is under way. Most of the dialogue consists of fragmentary scenes involving no more than three characters. And the plausibility, not to mention the music, of the pattern depends on establishing the fact that these are people who generally prefer the solitude of the "pipe dream" to any prolonged human contact. To convey this, they need more air around them than the present rush-hour waiting-room conditions afford.

Where the production does succeed is in revealing the extremely muscular dramatic progression underlying the surface inertia. We may not be drawn into the isolated fantasies of the busted cop, the failed lawyer, the cashiered officers, and the other social rejects who have found their restingplace in the "No Chance Saloon"; but we do get their pairings and shifting allegiances; with Niall Toibin and Tony Haygarth adopting a ringside view of the human comedy as the disillusioned politicos, and various *folie à deux* partnerships flaring up under their amused gaze.

Each act articulates one central motif: the first is built around the eagerly awaited arrival of Hickey, the big-spending guest; the second around their disenchantment when this hell-raising benefactor arrives as a teetotal evangelist; and the third around the climax of Hickey's campaign to persuade them to abandon their dreams and face the world. And here Mr Griffin springs a powerful surprise by bringing on a second setting of the same room, focusing on the previously invisible street door with the dreaded light of day streaming in through a window. Cramped though their movements are, the delayed exits of the company to their lonely humiliations in the outside world arouse electrifying suspense—particularly the endless trial runs of J. G. Devlin's Harry, venturing outside for the first time in 20 years, and having to invent a brand new walk to get through the door.

For as long as the play supplies material for convivial action, the production holds the attention; though it never establishes the environment's kinship with *The Lower Depths*, nor projects the play's New Testament superstructure (the disciples simply jam themselves indiscriminately at the tables for Harry's last supper). Some characters acquire satisfyingly sharp outlines, notably Morag Hood's Pearl, Derek Newark's ex-circus man, and Brian Glover as the cop. Others remain little more than vocal caricatures, from whose lips O'Neill's remembered slang falls like lead. Nor would one suppose that parts like Rocky, the bar-tending pimp, can pack the comic punch that other performances have released.

To an unfair degree, the fate of the evening depends on Jack Shepherd in the huge part of Hickey, O'Neill's answer to Ibsen's Gregers Werle, the false prophet of the reality principle. Mr Shepherd plays him on two notes: the fast-talking salesman turned guru, and the violently terrified creature who has just killed his wife. It is done with attack, decisive contrast, and expertly calculated false charm; but it does not dispel the sense of an endless repetition of the same tune.



Jonas Kaage and Eva Evdokimova in Sphinx. Photograph by Donald Southern

Tetley's enjoyable new work

Sphinx
Coliseum

John Percival

Festival Ballet opened its season at the Coliseum on Tuesday with the London premiere of Glen Tetley's *Sphinx*, which for my taste is the most enjoyable new work by him to be seen here in quite a time. The ballet is based more on Cocteau's version of the myth than Sophocles', but in fact I think there is more plot in the programme note than on stage: an odd reversal for Tetley, who used to show or imply much more than he stated.

All the same, even if the ballet is illustration rather than narrative, it is striking and memorable illustration. Rouben Ter-Arutunian's setting provides simply a big ramp in one corner of the stage, a frame with huge vertical metallic wings. Willa Kim's costumes simply add decorative textures and colours to the natural shape of the dancers' bodies.

The ballet is dominated by Eva Evdokimova's performance in the title part; at least, it was at this performance. With a cast of only three dancers, different interpreters may well bring a completely different emphasis. Evdokimova's way of playing it brings out a nervous sensuousness, seen first in the hesitant advance across the stage on point. She shows slow, extended gestures and poses punctuated by a sudden swift move.

Evdokimova's performance is elegant, impassioned and erotic. The last quality is seen more in her solo dancing than in the central duet with Jonas Kaage as Oedipus. I am not sure why the tension slackened somewhat at that point; whether because the choreographer's imagination temporarily lost some of the red-hot intensity of the beginning and end, or whether because Kaage, although he looks splendid, did not invest his dancing with the same glow as his colleagues did.

On this showing at least, the ostensible leading man was overshadowed by Jay Jolley's interventions as Anubis, the jackal-headed god who accompanies the sphinx and gives her both warning and punishment. Jolley's dancing, and perhaps his role too, had a sharp, dark quality that gave a stern contrast to Evdokimova's vulnerable sensitivity.

The music is Martinu's Concerto for two string orchestras, piano and timpani, which provides a harsh, urgent accompaniment for the outer scenes and a troubled one (with the unidentified pianist prominent) for the middle section. Graham Bond directed the Festival Ballet Orchestra in a well controlled account of the score.

After *Sphinx*, the programme's centrepiece, came a lively but not particularly well focused account of a staple in Festival Ballet's programmes for 30 years, *Petrushka*. Before it, an attractive revival of one of the better works created for the company, Ronald Hynd's *Dvorak Variations*. Elisabeth Terabust led the cast with a sweet simplicity of manner, and among the supporting dancers, all good, Jean-Louis Cabane and Matz Skoog stood out for controlled vigour.

Dylan Thomas Growing Up

Ambassadors

Ned Chaillet

"Affectionate" is the word usually used to describe Emlyn Williams's portrayal of Dylan Thomas in *Dylan Thomas Growing Up*, and he ought to be affectionate, considering the acclaim that has long accompanied his one-man presentation of Thomas's prose.

Twenty-two years on he still stokes the fires of childhood memories and brings to Thomas's evocation of Wales a sympathetic understanding of the love and exaggeration that gave such vivid colour to the writing.

Yet his readings, mainly from *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog* and *Quite Early One Morning*, are those of a good actor, and if there ever was a particular display of insight it has long dissolved into admirable technique.

He appears with no display of the disarray that marked Thomas's own appearance, that prompted an American writer, as Mr Williams reminds us, to compare him to an "unmade bed". He is rather a neutral figure in a neat grey suit with a blue necktie, a sort of blank human canvas standing by to display the characters depicted in Thomas's words. His anonymous respectability is suitable for his characterizations, but it does deprive the audience of the illusion of Thomas himself.

His young Dylan, recollected through stories, is rather a proper lad, hardly a "Dracula in a school cap" levitating over Swansea, or the sort of young man who would loiter about at night in shadowy places watching the darkness and listening to the tales of strangers. Perhaps the Dylan he offers would leave Wales for London, but it is hard to imagine him dying young in New York. The Dylan that Mr Williams himself presents more resembles the much-honoured Mr Williams.

Of course he must cling to that first-person pretence if he is to give us the prose, for the character of Thomas cannot be torn from the language. It is writing so rich, so prodigal with imagery, that we must envision a speaker, and perhaps the neutral appearance he adopts can restore a Dylan of our imagination to some extent.

Through gestures and facial signals Mr Williams is more generous in creating the characters Thomas describes, reaching a peak of achievement in his telling of the fantastical *Adventures in the Skin Trade* where he seems to hang a gallery of portraits on his grey suit.

The animals retreat

Omnibus
BBC 1

Joan Bakewell

Animals are almost over. They are retreating back into the Ark. They will not survive, but as they go, we, their destroyers, use them to furnish our fantasies, corrupting their reality into images by which we exploit each other.

So declared John Berger at the opening of this impressive *Omnibus*. Television is not the best medium for the transmission of ideas. Ideas come off a poor second to pictures, the eye winning out over the ear for the brain's attention. Even when television serves an idea well it so often does it by simply supplying examples: witness the visual back-up to the Milton Friedman lectures, for the filmed case histories that demonstrate the thesis of a social documentary.

In *Parting Shots from Animals* idea and image were integrated, identical the one with the other. It could claim to be the purest use of television. It is certainly one of the most exhilarating.

However, there was a duff start. The slightly dotty idea that the animal-masked figures were making the film for us humans led somewhat awkwardly into the film's main structure. This was a chapter-headed sequence of films dealing with slaughterhouses, milk processing, shire-horse ploughing, zoos, circuses.

I retain images that combined beauty, shock and thought. Perhaps the most startling was the deep freeze full of dead animals, with its enthusiastic owner delving deep for the rock solid tiger cub, or the same man sitting haunched inside one of his natural history settings, for all the world as though he might one day become an exhibit himself.

Point taken. And again, among strong footage of steaming flesh and offal at the slaughterhouse, the cutting in of a single telling shot, a supermarket shopper carrying a small, hygienically wrapped and sealed package of mince. Again point taken.

The camera work was outstanding, holding still to catch a lioness reappearing in the corner of her blue cage, panning lyrically in late sunlight as horses ploughed, close in on hands examining at the cat show and then pulling back to show serried rows of cages and examiners.

The animal images told the story: human voices counterpointed. Slaughterers told of apprentices leaving by lunchtime too sick to go on. A designer of simulated fur spoke of his struggle to ape nature. An adman explained the theory behind Esso's tiger.

All in all, different programme-making skills converged to create a fine film. Many deserve credit. Space only to mention directors Michael Dibb and Christopher Rawlence; film cameraman, Colin Waldeck.

Anne Howells

33, Warwick Square

William Mann

Pimlico in London has a new concert hall: not an orchestra auditorium, but that much rarer bird, an intimate music room in the handsome house owned by the Warwick Arts Trust, where rather fewer than a hundred listeners may relish refinements of musical artistry lost in even Wigmore Hall or the Purcell Room.

At present the house is devoted to exhibitions of paintings and modern furniture. Now a series of evening recitals has been launched, involving wine during the interval, a buffet supper afterwards, and the ordeal of donning evening dress, at a cost of £18.

Anne Howells, with Martin Isepp as her pianist, gave the first recital in the inaugural series. It was well attended, but I learn that further subscribers to the venture may still be welcomed, and the soloists selected are of like repute.

Miss Howells sang first some Purcell and Handel, then songs by Schubert and Brahms, afterwards Duparc and modern Spaniards, chiefly Rodrigo. She was in lovely voice at all registers, perhaps a little dressy when attacking high notes, careful with words, pronunciation not flawless, strong on personality and charm, sparing with legato, alas, and inclined, like Mr Isepp, to calculate dynamics as if for a much bigger hall.

Much of the music was far too loud, and did not allow us to savour refinements of artistry, though Duparc's "Phidyle" was beautifully done until the coda, which Mr Isepp rushed. Schubert's "Der Zwerg", a romantic horror story, was cogently delivered. Much fine singing was to be heard, but future recitalists in Warwick Square will have to learn the joys of making music at a more intimate level.

London Sinfonietta/Howarth

St John's

Paul Griffiths

The air of St John's on Tuesday was vibrant with the multicoloured cries of Shama, Bobolink and Wood Thrush, birds of four continents brought together in the impossible converse of Messiaen's *Oiseaux exotiques*. It was a remarkable performance. Messiaen intended the work for small halls, and this clear resonant church suited it perfectly, allowing one to make out individual songsters in those elaborate passages where a dozen are in full voice, yet also providing space for wind chords or percussion echoes to ring out.

But it would be wrong to attribute all this wholly to the building. Nothing like it would have been possible without the clear-headed direction of Elgar Howarth, the beautifully precise playing of the London Sinfonietta and, most exhilarating of all, the vivid rhythms and brilliant colours brought to the piano solo by Paul Crossley, who seemed to be playing on keys not of ivory but of amethyst, ruby and sapphire.

Messiaen's music was surrounded by that of his pupils in this excellent concert in the Sinfonietta's post-1945 series. Minor Stockhausen, his *Adieu* for wind quintet, was fairly evenly matched with superior Xenakis, his *Phlegra*, which here wore its brutishness with a touch of self-deprecating humour. Then after the interval there was Boulez's *Le marteau sans maître* with Sarah Walker repeating the highly successful performance she gave with the Nash Ensemble a few weeks ago.

Reviewing that occasion I mentioned how descriptive the work appeared, but this time the accent was on rhythmic life. The musicians felt the piece together, whether in the skimming dance they aptly made of the seventh movement, or in their irregular but irrevocable pulsing in the even-numbered sections. It was another triumph for Mr Howarth and also, I must add, for Sebastian Bell, fine flautist in all four works.

Playboy of the Western World

Sadler's Wells

Judith Cruickshank

Making its first London appearance as part of "A Sense of Ireland", the Irish Ballet has chosen to bring a full length work based on J. M. Synge's *Playboy of the Western World* with choreography by the company's founder Joan Denise Moriarty. An understandable choice, but not perhaps an altogether happy one.

Synge's plot is slight and not particularly credible. The place the play occupies in Irish literature is due, I suspect, largely to the richness of the language. Matched with a similar choreographic wealth, the ballet might have succeeded on a far higher level than it does. Think what Bournonville made of the negligible plot of *Napoli*!

Miss Moriarty has chosen to work in a mixture of folk dance with a few classical steps. This is fine for the ensembles, especially the sports on the strand which begin Act II. But even the tender passages between Pegeen Mike and the Playboy revert to jig time after a brief introduction, and the choreography as a whole lacks mood and inflection.

Also missing is the quality of "death in the eye and lightning in the feet", which is said to belong to the finest Irish step dancers. Much of the footwork, which should be meticulous, is somewhat blurred.

Anna Donovan is a handsome Pegeen, full of determination; she also makes much of the ending when she mourns the loss of the Playboy. Sean Cunningham as Christy, makes the transition from the frightened fool of his first appearance into the playboy character the villagers have created for him with as much subtlety as plot and choreography allow and his final exit is impressive.

Also notable were Randall Newsome as Pegeen's father and Babil Gandara and James Sutherland as two small farmers who are given most of the virtuoso dancing. But all the company performed with spirit and energy, and a very likable company they appear. It would be nice to see them in something which tested their classical technique.

The score was specially written and played by the Chieftains, using traditional themes and instruments. It was cheerful and apt, but I'm afraid most jigs sound alike to me.

Bath Festival's 45 concerts

The Bath Festival, from May 23 to June 8, will include 45 concerts, with a heavy representation of work by contemporary composers, including the British premiere of Brian Ferneyhough's String Quartet No 2.

A commissioned chamber work, *Firewhirl* by John Casken, will be given its premiere by Teresa Cahill and members of Capricorn, and a new dance work commissioned from the Portuguese choreographer Vascoe Wellenkamp, to music by Webern, will receive its premiere from the Extemporary Dance Company.

Other British premieres include Rzewski's Four Pieces for Piano, played by Ursula Oppens, who also performs a new work written for her by Elliott Carter. Works by Tippett, Xenakis and Priaulx Rainier are also included in the programmes.

Visiting performers include the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart, the Philadelphia Quartet, the Beaux Arts Trio of New York and the English Chamber Orchestra Wind Ensemble.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Football

Breakaway goal puts Forest in trouble

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Nottm F 0 Dynamo Berlin 1

Forest have their backs to the wall in the European Cup. A second half goal from their East German opponents gives them a mountain to climb in the second leg of their quarter-final tie in two weeks' time.

That this would not be a comfortable game for Forest emerged in the first 10 minutes when several attacks that Francis's speed could have made decisive were driven out by a stubborn defence. Dynamo cleared their lines in a way that paid little account of the fact that they usually had three men available to receive in attack. Their midfield players were virtually ignored.

Forest required persistence and with Bowles in their midfield they had invention, but Dynamo were dogged and their 6ft 7in goalkeeper was adequately protected against a constant hammering, especially from Francis who played in attack, which is his best position. Francis's appetite was obvious but the German defence managed to forestall him, if not keep him under their control.

Much of the game was played on the edges of the Dynamo penalty area. There were chances for Forest but none clear cut. Birtles twice headed over the crossbar, first from Francis and later after a clever, jinking run by O'Neill. Centres from Robertson and Gray were comfortably grasped by the enormous Rudwaleit and anything loose on the ground was unceremoniously thumped away by Dynamo's defenders.

Clearly playing to avoid too many problems on their own ground in a fortnight's time, the Germans must have been satisfied to see half time approach without a goal conceded, even if they could claim few positive movements of their own. That is often the way of these first leg ties at this advanced stage of the competition.

Burns, who rescued Forest when taking the ball away from Lauck in the penalty area, had his name taken for a particularly aggressive high tackle in an otherwise hard but pulsating first half. It was his second offence in Europe so he is out of the second leg. Robertson kept working industriously on the left flank and had a powerful shot pushed over the bar, but the silence of the crowd as the players left the field at half time was a fair comment on Forest's progress so far.

Accepting the urgent need to break the Dynamo defence, Forest allowed Lloyd to advance, but time and again the attacks lost cohesion on the edges of the penalty area. Only Francis had the ability to penetrate with real effect and he was not favoured with the good run of the ball.

While defending sternly, Dynamo permitted themselves the occasional breakaway and from one of these, in the sixty-second minute Terletzi, their captain, rushed down the line and centred for Riediger who held off the challenge of Gray and beat Shilton to score.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; B. Gunn, F. Gray, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, S. Bowles, G. Birtles, T. Francis, J. Robertson.

DYNAMO BERLIN: B. Rudwaleit; M. Noack, N. Trieloff, R. Troppa, R. Lauck, R. Strasser, F. Terletzki, A. Ullrich, H.-J. Riediger, H. Pelka, W.-R. Metz.

Referee: P. Ponnet (Belgium).

Football results

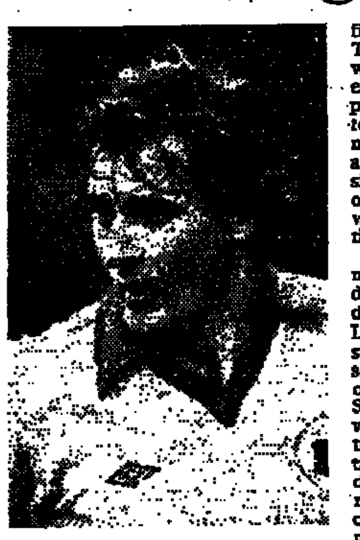
Arsenal 5, Göttborgh 1
Reading 3, Wimbledon 0
Dunfermline 2, Ayr 2.

Gray's hopes of Final appearance rest with former colleagues

Andy Gray, Britain's most expensive footballer, was given a one-match suspension when he appeared before an FA Disciplinary Commission in Birmingham yesterday. The Scottish international striker, who cost Wolverhampton Wanderers £1.5m when they bought him from Aston Villa, is now in danger of missing the Football League Cup final against Nottingham Forest at Wembley on Saturday week.

His appearance will depend on the provisional arrangement by Wolves to play Gray's old club, Aston Villa, in a rearranged first division match at Villa Park next Monday. But that will not take place if Aston Villa have a fifth round FA Cup replay against West Ham United and Gray's suspension would then operate for the League Cup final.

Gray appeared before the commission, presided over by Bert Millichip, for reaching 20 penalty points. Villa play West Ham in the FA Cup on Saturday—when Wolves are without a game—and Gray commented: "I am obviously delighted with the one-game suspension after a very fair hearing because it gives me a chance of turning out at Wembley. I shall be keeping my fingers crossed that my former club get the right result at Upton Park on Saturday."



Hartford: will be conspicuous by his absence.

The Wolves manager, John Barnwell, pointed out that in his five years in English football Gray's record had been very good. "It was a fair hearing and now it all depends upon Villa."

Everton lost another two key players for Saturday's FA Cup fifth round match against Ipswich Town, when Ross and Hartford were suspended for two games each yesterday. Both players had passed 20 points. Nothing seems to be going right for Everton's manager Gordon Lee, who said after the meeting: "The suspensions of Ross and Hartford are only a minor setback compared with the loss of Geoff Nulty for the rest of the season."

Nulty severely damaged a ligament in his left knee in an incident with Case during last Saturday's home defeat against Liverpool. He joins Higgins on the sidelines for the rest of the season, and Everton are also without Barton (broken ankle) and Stanley (pelvic strain) for the visit of Ipswich. With Kidd, their top scorer, and Lyons, their captain, also due to appear before a disciplinary commission in the near future, Mr Lee is almost certain to plunge into the transfer market before the deadline next Thursday.

Blockley, of Notts County, was suspended for two games for collecting 20 points, and Scunthorpe United's Pugh and Mungall of Tranmere Rovers received one-game bans and miss the meeting of their two clubs on Saturday. Charlton of Darlington, banned for two games earlier in the season, picked up another one-match ban for passing 30 points.

Raiders in search of new conquests

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 5

The main talking point here is whether or not the Oakland Raiders of the National Football League will be allowed to move lock, stock and football helmet from Oakland some 400 miles south to Los Angeles. In a blaze of television lights on Saturday Al Davis, owner of the Raiders sat next to the mayor, Tom Bradley, and signed an agreement for his team to play in the Los Angeles Coliseum for the next seven seasons.

"This is a day of glory", Mr Davis proclaimed, wiping away the tears; But there is still a long way to go, including several court battles to overcome, before the team will step out on the Coliseum turf.

The Raiders coming to Los Angeles has pushed the plight of the Iranian hostages and the Russian build-up in Afghanistan off the front pages.

To realize the importance of this move imagine Tottenham Hotspur leaving White Hart Lane for Manchester, or, worse still, Celtic setting up home in Cardiff. The affair began simmering late last year when the Los Angeles Rams revealed they were defecting to set up shop some 35 miles away in Anaheim. There they told shocked local supporters they would get more decent treatment.

When the stunned Los Angeles City fathers realized their 100,000-capicity Coliseum would remain empty they began a desperate search for a team to fill the Rams' boots. Enter Oakland, and Los Angeles wooed them quickly with promises of a $17m loan if they just moved house.

In Oakland, however, this was tantamount to bare-faced kidnapping and the city reacted by launching its own court action to prevent the team from leaving. Because the public interest was served by the football team remaining, Oakland filed a novel law suit to condemn the team by Eminent Domains—much as they would take over a piece of land needed for road building. They obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent the team from leaving, although it did not dampen Saturday's signing ceremonies.

When the National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, heard of the ceremony he threatened to ban the team from playing in his league

England face a pile-up of fixtures

England face a pile-up of international fixtures over the next few months after last night's under-21 draw with Scotland, which put them through to the semi-finals of the European championships. As well as the home internationals, the senior European championship finals and full internationals with Spain and Argentina the FA have already arranged a B international with Spain. Now they also have to fit in the two-legged under-21 championships semi-final with either Hungary or East Germany and possibly the final, again over two legs, before May 28.

The problem deepens because their semi-final opponents will not be known until April 3. England will hope to play the first leg in the following week, but that clashes with the semi-finals of the European club tournaments and if Arsenal get past FC Gothenburg in the Cup Winners' Cup the Under-21 side will again be without the services of Rix. But the senior manager, Ron Greenwood, is not over-concerned.

Resilient England earn admiration of Stein

Scotland's manager, Jock Stein, makes England firm favourites to win the European Under-21 championship next month. England made sure of a place in the semi-final round on Tuesday night, by holding Scotland to a goalless draw at Aberdeen. A 2—1 victory in the first leg at Coventry three weeks ago was sufficient to earn England the right to meet either Hungary or West Germany in the next round.

Mr Stein was disappointed that his side had fought bravely but failed to find the one goal that would have put them through on the away goals rule. He said: "The team that won this battle is going to win the championship. I must take England to win, because no Continental side could stay the pace the way they did."

Mr Stein saw victory plucked from Scotland's grasp five minutes from time when Bailey returned the faith shown in him by the England Under-21 and Manchester United manager, Dave Sexton. Bailey went into the game having been beaten six times by Ipswich on Saturday and knowing that his blunder in the first leg gave Scotland an important away goal. But his save from Stewart's fierce 18-yard drive showed that his morale had not been dented.

Overall it was England's resilience rather than flair that helped them survive. Bailey was well protected by the impressive Ipswich central defensive partnership of Osman and Butcher.

England's captain, Owen, covered acres of ground and his club colleague Robson, confirmed his reputation as a player with an astonishingly high work rate. England's own scoring chances were few, although Hilaire nearly snatched a late winner.

In Tuesday night's league games the second division promotion candidates, Luton Town, slumped 2—0 at Swansea and wasted a chance to go top of the table. They were beaten by two goals from Giles.

Celtic fight back to take the lead

Celtic 2 Real Madrid 0

Goals by McCluskey in the 52nd minute and Doyle (75th) gave Celtic a 2—0 victory over Real Madrid in their European Cup quarter-final round, first-leg match last night.

Laurie Cunningham, the former West Bromwich Albion winger, went close to giving Real Madrid an early lead when he went clear of two defenders on the left flank. Latchford did well to keep out a firmly struck cross-shot.

Real served further warning of their threat when Angel released an equally powerful shot from the opposite flank. Again Latchford had to react sharply to make the save.

Celtic lifted the capacity 67,0000 crowd when McCluskey's header from Provan's cross drifted across the face of the Spanish goal. But no one was on hand to supply the finishing touch. However, they came under further threat from Cunningham, who with a first-time volley from just outside the penalty box was only just wide.

Celtic's first real chance fell after half an hour to Lennox, who knocked it wide. Then Aitken came forward to bundle McCluskey's centre over the bar.

Still Cunningham, playing with style and vision, caused Celtic big problems. He combined with Stielike to create an opening for Juanito and once more Latchford was Celtic's saviour as he went down low to make the save.

Celtic, although a clear second best for much of the first half, started the second with much more purpose and were rewarded with a goal after 52 minutes. Garcia Remon failed to hold the full back Sneddon's low drive and was punished for his mistake when McCluskey knocked in the rebound.

CELTIC: P. Latchford; A. Sneddon, D. McGrain, R. Aitken, T. McAdam, R. McDonald, T. MacLeod, D. Provan, R. Lennox, J. McCluskey, J. Doyle.

REAL MADRID: Garcia Remon; Sabido, Camacho, Garcia Hernandez, Benito, Del Bosque, Juanito, Angel, Santillana, Stielike, Cunningham.

Referee: R. Lattanzi (Italy).

City ready to part with six players

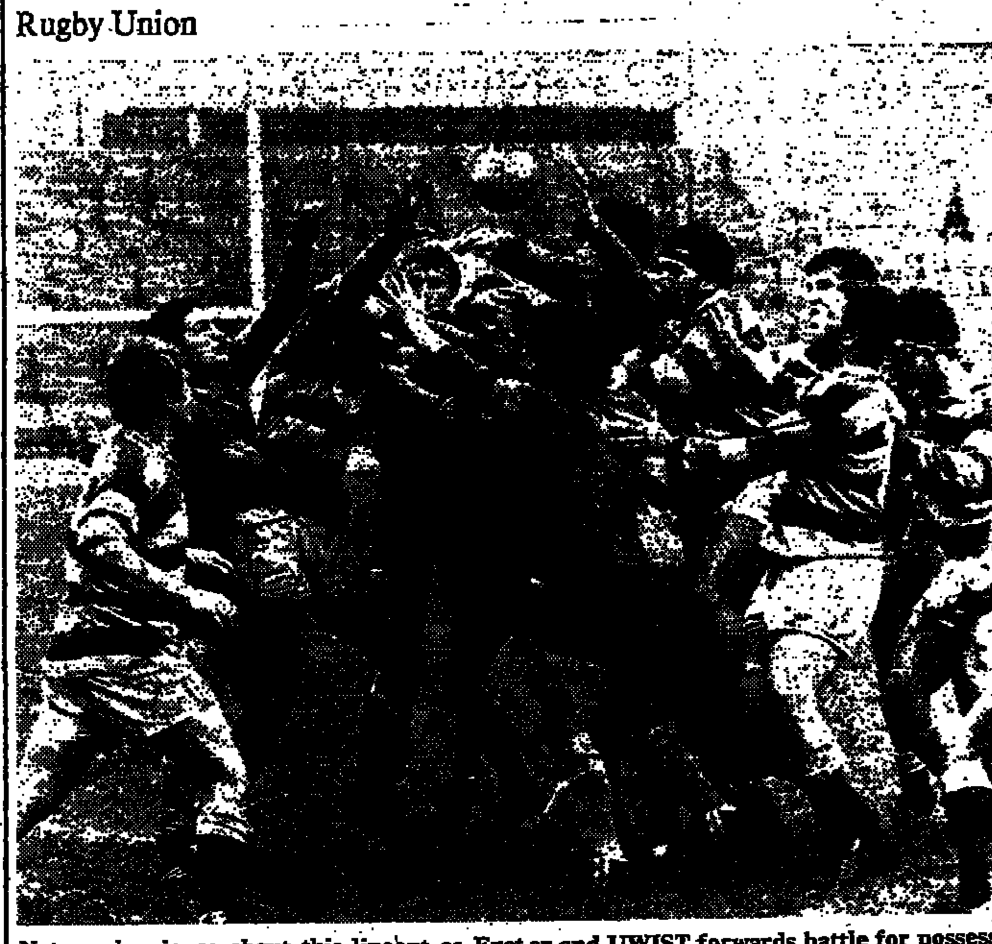
Manchester City could be involved in a transfer clearout before next week's deadline. Viljoen, Shinton, Paul Futcher, Stepanovic, Lee and Donachie are all set to leave Maine Road. Deyna, who has had only a dozen full league outings this season, may also be leaving.

City paid nearly £1m for this group of players although Donachie signed as a schoolboy for nothing. The club want to ease their huge wage bill and at the same time buy a first-rate striker. City have already been linked with Reeves of Norwich City and the team manager, Malcolm Allison, has made no secret of his admiration for the England forward.

Wallace of Coventry City, Reid of Bolton Wanderers, Penn of Walsall and Rush of Chester have all come under close scrutiny, but it now seems certain that Rush will join Liverpool once Chester's interest in the third division promotion race is over.

Newcastle United have agreed to pay £200,000 for Shinton and Southampton are expected to make an offer for Donachie who would be joining two other former City players, Channon and Watson.

Rugby Union



Not much science about this lineout as Exeter and UWIST forwards battle for possession.

UWIST prove the pundits wrong

By Richard Streeton

Exeter 0 UWIST 9

One of rugby's most quoted maxims was overturned at Twickenham yesterday when the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology won the Universities Athletic Union championship final without winning the bulk of possession. Efficient covering and sturdy tackling thwarted Exeter's frequent attacks and UWIST, scoring a goal and a penalty goal without reply, won the title for the second time.

On a bitterly cold day the game failed to fulfil expectation in several ways. It might have been tension but there were many dull patches and numerous mistakes, with UWIST in particular failing to provide the exciting passing movements predicted. Exeter, who dominated the lineouts, had far more of the ball but lacked the tactical flexibility

Roberts, a Welsh B flank forward, had a marvellous game for UWIST; he was usually involved when Exeter's midfield thrusts were smothered and was often prominent in counterattacks in the loose. Harmes, a squarely built Welsh Universities scrum half, was another whose tidying-up attributes served UWIST well

Gravelle, a Llanelli stand-off had few chances to run but he kicked well and his flair for being in the right place at the right time was a factor in UWIST's success.

Thornley, in the loose, and Pinnegar, in the lineout, were the key figures in an Exeter pack which rose above themselves.

By half time the only score was a simple penalty kicked by Davies from in front of the posts after a pile-up on the line. Davies deserved this score as he and Robinson, the full back had shared a bout of interpassing just previously that had nearly brought UWIST a good try. It eventually earned Davies a penalty chance he missed; but a wave of UWIST pressure kept them near the posts before an Exeter player was penalized for not releasing the ball, and Davies atoned for his previous miss. Pickersgill had already missed two simple penalties for Exeter and Gravelle two longer range ones for UWIST.

Watkins opened the second half with a lengthy solo break for Exeter and Patching, Thornley and Lynch later shared another good passing movement. Swift twice ran laterally across the field to launch attacks as UWIST at last began to probe with the ball in their hands, and halfway through the period they finally scored their try. From a lineout the ball went along the line with Davies missed out; the final pass to Swift was wild but he collected on the bounce and finally passed back inside for Davies to score. Gravelle converted.

EXETER: J. J. Butcher (Raynes Park HS and Raynes Park); R. Sumner (Sudbury Upper and Sudbury), P. Larkin (Bancroft's and Old Bancroftians), G. Pickersgill (Garforth CS and Headingley), P. R. A. Drewett (John Fisher HS and Richmond); A. Watkins (Hartridge HS and Tredegar), D. A. G. Brooksby (Heath GS, Halifax, and Halifax); M. Higgs (RGS Worcester and Worcester), P. Bryant (Wellingborough GS and Northampton), J. N. Walker (Hookergate CS and Ryton), M. C. F. Pinnegar (St Boniface's Coll. Plymouth, and Plymouth Albion), J. E. Patching (Eastbourne GS and English Students), T. P. Madgwick (Lord Wandsworth Coll and Guildford), M. J. Lynch (Dynevor CS, Wales U-19), P. Thornley (Ernest Bailey GS and Nottingham).

UWIST: J. Robinson (Bargoed CS and Newport); A. H. Swift (Hutton GS and Swansea) M. Jones (Wycliffe and Newcastle Emlyn), G. H. Davies (King Edward VI, Stourbridge and Coventry), T. Morgan (Blaenavon SS and Abertillery); M. Gravelle (Llanelli GS and Llanelli), S. D. Harmes (Hawarden HS and Delyn); A. Bathie (Rydal and Manchester), R. White (Porth County CS and Penarth), J. F. Marshall (Porthcawl CS and Porthcawl), A. Hewson (King Edward VI, Southampton and Welsh Universities), R. Brayshaw (Warwick and Barker's Butts), P. Obradovic (Porth County CS and Treorchy), S. Moore (Coleraine Academical Institution and Coleraine), G. Roberts (Gowerton CS and Swansea).

Referee: R. C. Quittenton (London).

Injuries force Scotland to delay selection

Scotland, uncertain of the fitness of a number of players, have delayed choosing their side to play in the crucial Calcutta Cup match against England at Murrayfield on Saturday week. The team was expected to be announced yesterday, but the Scottish selectors have postponed selection until Sunday's training at Murrayfield.

The most obvious casualty of last Saturday's 17—6 defeat by Wales in Cardiff was the scrum half, Laidlaw. He had to be replaced after 25 minutes when he suffered a head injury which left him with double vision.

Lawson, who took over, did not have a particularly happy time in partnership with Gossman, himself a late stand-in for Rutherford, another of the players whose fitness is in doubt. There has been speculation that Scotland might recall their British Lions lock, Brown, who has not played for the side since 1976.

Brown has recently returned to the West of Scotland team after a lengthy absence from the game and even at 32 is regarded as possibly the best man for the Scottish team's second row, provided that he can prove his return to fitness. Brown's possible recall for a game in which England will be going for a grand slam and their first outright championship since 1963 could even herald his selection for this summer's Lions' tour to South Africa.

The last of Brown's 30 caps was gained against Ireland in the final match of the 1976 season. He did not play in a championship match the following year because of a 12-week suspension after a sending off in a club match, but still went on the 1977 Lions' tour of New Zealand, the second time he had toured with the Lions.

The Scots had a number of injury problems before the Welsh match. Munro, the wing, who had been suffering from bronchitis; Milne, the prop (groin strain), also had to withdraw and Wilson, who would have deputised for Rutherford, was ruled out by a hand injury. Also Deans, the hooker, who was injured in Scotland's win over France, has been nursing a rib cartilage injury.

Tennis

Miss Stevens overcomes pain to beat Mrs King

Dallas, March 5.—Greer Stevens, of South Africa, stunned Billie Jean King when she beat the former Wimbledon champion, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6 in the $150,000 women's tournament here. The blonde winner, slowed by a left knee that visibly pained her, said that she played by instinct in beating the third-seeded Mrs King.

Miss Stevens, using a powerful forehand, rallied from 3—5 deficits twice in the gruelling match decided by a 7—4 tie-break. She pointed out that the 36-year-old Mrs King had played "every day for two weeks and I suspect she was tiring". Mrs King had ended Martina Navratilova's string of 28 victories by beating her on Sunday in the finals of a Houston tournament.

Miss Navratilova herself returned to winning form by beating Beth Norton, 6—1, 6—4. The reigning Wimbledon champion easily took the first set, but had some uneasy moments in the second. Miss Norton double-faulted three times on game point and was thrown off stride by Miss Navratilova's backhand. Miss Navratilova, the defending champion, who beat Chris Lloyd in the final of last year's tournament, said her game was not at its best.

"I definitely need some practice. I'm not moving, my volley isn't what I'd like, my serve and backhand need work", she said. "Mentally, though, I was fine. I was really happy with the way I stayed with it."

DALLAS: Women's tournament: third round: G. Stevens (SA) beat L. W. King, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6; M. Navratilova beat B. Norton, 6—1, 6—4; K. Sands beat G. Coles (GB), 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Y. Vermaak (SA) beat V. Ruzici (Romania), 6—7, 7—6, 7—6; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat M. Louie, 6—1, 6—1; S. Hanika (WG) beat S. Acker, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; S. Collins beat R. McCallum, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.

WASHINGTON: First round: E. Dibbs beat S. Stewart, 7—6, 4—6, 6—4; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat W. Martin, 6—2, 6—1; J. Sadri beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—4; F. Taygan beat H. Pfister, 6—4, 6—4; A. Pattison beat R. Stockton, 6—2, 6—1; R. Frawley (Australia) beat R. Meyer, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.—A.P.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	60	220	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	6
Good skiing on piste							
Flaine	100	575	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-3
Slush on lower slopes							
Kitzbühel	15	120	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	6
Good skiing everywhere							
Les Arcs	130	230	Good	Varied	Fair	Fair	6
Slush on lower slopes							
Serre Chevalier	35	155	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	4
Good skiing conditions							
Val d'Isere	170	270	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Pistes good after midday							
Wildschönau	50	150	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-4
Good skiing on upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	25	135	—	—	-6
Axamer-Lizum	10	95	—	—	-6
Badgestein	20	110	—	—	-7
Berwang	70	115	—	—	-5
Brand	20	130	—	—	-5
Garuelien	70	180	—	—	-6
Hochsolden	25	180	—	—	-8
Igls	10	30	—	—	-5
Ischgl	70	210	—	—	-9
Kaprun	—	230	—	—	-11
Kitzbuhel	15	120	—	—	-8
Lech	100	130	—	—	-8
Lermoos	25	170	—	—	-7
Lienz	30	120	—	—	-6
Mayrhofen	—	115	—	—	—
Mitterndorf	25	230	—	—	-8
Obergurgl	120	185	—	—	-7
Obertauern	255	280	—	—	-13
Saalbach	15	90	—	—	-2
St Anton	65	430	—	—	-5
Schruns	0	140	—	—	-4
Seefeld	55	90	—	—	-3
Serfaus	30	175	—	—	—
Wildschoneau	—	140	—	—	-5
Zürs	70	240	—	—	-4
ITALY					
Bardonecchia	15	90	Pwdr	Good	—
Bormio	50	200	Pwdr	Good	—
Canazei	40	250	Ice	—	—
Cervinia	110	310	Ice	—	—
Claviere	40	80	Pwdr	—	—
Courmayeur	50	470	Ice	—	—
Livigno	75	130	Pwdr	—	—
Macugnaga	50	250	—	—	—
Madesimo	40	190	Pwdr	—	—
Madonna di C	50	200	—	—	—
San Martino	50	130	—	—	—
Sauze d'Oulx	50	80	—	—	—
Sestriere	80	80	Pwdr	—	—

Scotland: Cairngorm: Main runs complete, new snow, icy patches. Lower slopes: a few complete but narrow, new snow, icy patches. Vertical runs: 1,800ft; access roads clear; snow level 2,000ft.

Glenshee: Main runs: most runs complete. Lower slopes: limited nursery areas. Vertical runs: 1,000ft; access roads clear; snow level 2,000ft.

Glencoe: Main runs: all complete, new snow on hard base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, new snow on a hard base. Vertical runs: 1,300ft; access roads clear; snow level 2,300ft.

Lecht: Main runs: most complete, wet snow. Lower slopes: limited nursery areas, wet snow. Vertical runs 600ft; access roads clear; snow level 2,000ft.

Skiing

LAKE LOUISE, Alberta: World Cup Downhill: Final race: 1, H. Plank (Italy), 1min 50.47sec; 2, H. Weirather (Austria), 1:51.34; 3, W. Grissman (Austria), 1:51.47; 4, S. Podborski (Canada), 1:51.76; 5, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:52.05; 6, H. Hoflehner (Austria), 1:52.05; 7, P. Wirnsberger (Austria), 1:52.35; 8, K. Read (Canada), 1:52.39; 9, M. Veith (WG), 1:52.48; 10, A. Steiner (Austria), 1:52.62; 11, J. Walcher (Austria), 1:52.85; 12 equal, D. Irwin (Canada), D. Sbardellotto (Italy), 1:52.89.

Final placings: 1, P. Mueller (Switzerland), 96pts; 2, Read, 87; 3, Plank, 81; 4, Weirather, 75; 5, E. Haaker (Norway), 64; 6 equal Walcher, Wirnsberger, 60; 8, Grissman, 58.

Rugby League

Council told that Hunslet are carrying on

Hunslet gave the Rugby League Council an assurance yesterday that they would still be playing next season. Ladbrokes have told Hunslet that they cannot use the Elland Road Greyhound Stadium after this season and the search is on for a new ground.

David Howes, the Rugby League's publicity officer, said after yesterday's meeting in Leeds: "Hunslet told the council that they are in a good financial position. They could not confirm where matches would be played but gave an assurance that there would be a Hunslet club next season."

Hull Kingston Rovers have transfer-listed their forward Madley and threequarter, Robinson, at £15,000 each. Madley and Robinson want to leave Rovers to have the chance of regular senior rugby elsewhere.

Hull RFC have signed the Rugby Union half-back, Robin Chester, from Hull and East Riding. Chester is the seventh Riding player to turn professional in the last two years.

France make three changes in their team to meet England in Narbonne on March 16

TEAM: F. Tranier (Villefranche), J.-M. Gonzales (Limoux), J.-M. Bourret (Pia), C. Laumond (Villefranche), S. Rodriguez (Pia), M. Mazare (Villeneuve), I. Greseque (Catalan), J. Roosebrouck (Villeneuve), J. Gine (Roanne), C. Baile (Carcassonne), D. Castanon (Lezignan), H. Daniel (Pia), J. Chantal (Villeneuve).

Squash rackets

Jahan finds no answer to the magic of Zaman

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Racket Correspondent

Qamar Zaman (Peshawar) and Vicki Hoffmann (Adelaide won £1,200 and £400, respectively, in the finals of the Patrick squash rackets festival at Chichester on Tuesday evening. Zaman beat his compatriot Hidayat Jahan, by 7—9, 6—9, 9—4, 9—4, 9—1 and Miss Hoffmann confirmed the evidence of last week's British championship final by again beating Susan Cogswell (Birmingham). This time she had more work to do. The score was 9—4, 2—9, 9—6, 9—4.

In four weeks Zaman has collected more than £5,000 and a black eye in winning all the four tournaments preceding the British Open championship, which began at Wembley on Tuesday. In the process he won both his matches with the world champion, Geoffrey Hunt, and also beat the two other leading Wembley seeds, Mohibullah Khan and Jahan. There are many imponderables: not least the possibility that Zaman may have reached his peak too soon, whereas Hunt may get there at the right time. But Zaman, four years Hunt's junior, must have an even chance of regaining the British championship, which he won in 1975.

When fitness and discipline are added to Zaman's magical artistry, as they have been recently, there is no obvious reason why anyone should beat him—unless it be the fact that there is always an element of risk in his bold shot-making. We saw the consequences of this on Tuesday evening, when he did not begin to find a nick consistently until he was two games down and 4—4 in the third.

Jahan won the first game from 1—5 down, the second from 1—6 down, and in the third came back from 1—4 to 4—4. He was playing well, without being quite as tidy or punishing as he had been against Hunt the previous evening. Just in time, Zaman struck a length, quickened the pace, and began to hit all the targets.

In winning 23 of the last 28 points he played superb squash and in the last three games he made only six errors. Zaman had the quickness to contain Jahan's assault and his marvellously deft ball control was more than equal to the pressure imposed partly by Jahan and partly by his own hazardously adventurous shots—which veered sharply and repeatedly between one extreme of pace and the other.

This delightful spectacle contained a wide repertoire of shots and much deceptively flexible wrist-work, with each man in turn having to change direction swiftly. The women's final was less impressive, perhaps because both players had gone off the boil a little after last week's British championship.

Burns could match Sibson against Tonna

Boxing

Tony Sibson, the new Commonwealth middleweight champion, could defend his title in his home town, Leicester, this summer. His manager, Sam Burns, also hopes to match him there with the former European middleweight champion Gratien Tonna, recently beaten for the title in Paris by Sibson's "stablemate" Kevin Finnegan.

Mr Burns, who took over Sibson at the end of last year, now has control of three big championships. Finnegan holds the British and European titles and Sibson the Commonwealth, but Mr Burns intends to keep his two champions clear of each other except in the gymnasium where the 31-year-old Finnegan is taking a fatherly interest.

Finnegan's influence was evident in Sibson's calm performance at Wembley when he won his new title with a 15-rounds points win over a highly competent Zambian, Chisanda Mutti. Now Mr Burns intends to keep Sibson busy and earning money by defending the title.

Finnegan, meanwhile, has had an offer of 100,000 marks—more than £25,000—to make a voluntary defence of the European championship against Frank Wissenbach in Dortmund on May 24. Mr Burns said: "I have told the German promoter that when he puts the money up the fight is on. I am also considering a good offer for a defence in Austria in April. In any case, I intend to have Finnegan back in the ring next month. He has been wined and dined steadily since he won the European title in February, and now the celebrating is due to stop."

The Commonwealth light-heavyweight champion, Lottie Mwale has a hard life ahead after his unsatisfactory performance against the American, Jesse Burnett, on Tuesday night. Mwale won on points but was castigated afterwards by his manager, Micky Duff, for his lack of fitness.

Joey Singleton of Kirkby, the former British light-welterweight champion, will meet Jorgen Hansen for the European welterweight title in Copenhagen on May 21.

Ali not finished yet: Muhammad Ali says that there is a 75 per cent chance of his boxing again. Ali says he will spend three months at his camp to get ready to try to win the heavyweight championship for the fourth time. The promoter, Bob Arum, is to meet with Ali's manager, Jabir Muhamad and his attorney, Charles Lomax, to work out a contract.

Mr Arum wants to match Ali against John Tate, the World Boxing Association champion, in late June in New Orleans. Mr Arum must reach an agreement with Tate and Tate must beat Mike Weaver on March 31, the same night Larry Holmes defends the World Boxing Council title against Leroy Jones.

For the record

Tuesday's results

Under-21 European championship
Quarter-final round, second leg

Scotland (0) 0 England (0) 0
26,000
England won 2—1 on aggregate

Second division

Oldham (1) 2 Burnley (1) 1
Atkinson, Wylde — Arins — 9,519
Swansea (0) 2 Luton (0) 0
Giles (2) — 12,785

Third division

Barnsley (0) 0 Rotherham (0) 0
13,180
Bury (0) 0 Carlisle (1) 2
2,894 — Bannon (2)
Gillingham (0) 1 Hull C (0) 0
Duncan — 4,161
Millwall (4) 6 Swindon (1) 2
Tagg, Shinton (2), Towner, Lyons (2) — Rowland, Sitton (og) — 6,472

Fourth division

Darlington (0) 1 Lincoln C (0) 1
Ball — Kreley — 1,935
Halifax (2) 2 Northampton (0) 1
Smith (2) — Byatt — 1,377
Scunthorpe (0) 1 Crewe (0) 1
O'Berg — Nelson — 1,903
Tranmere (0) 0 Walsall (1) 1
Penn — 2,903

Scottish second division

Albion R (1) 1 E Stirling (1) 4
Leishman — McCully, Bennett, Lamond, McCaig
Alloa (0) 2 Meadowbank (0) 1
McIntosh, Hamilton — Downie
Cowdenbeath (1) 3 Stenhousemuir (1) 1
Marshall, Forest, W. Steele — B. Hunter (og)
Queen of S (0) 0 Queen's Pk (0) 0

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Wrexham 0, Newport County 1; Merthyr Tydfil 1, Chester 0.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1, Northwich Victoria 0; Redditch 1, Worcester 1; Nuneaton 1, Bath 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: Fifth round: Sheffield Wednesday 1, Manchester City 1.

EXHIBITION MATCH: Sao Paulo (Brazil) 4, Malmö (Sweden) 3.

RUGBY UNION: Cardiff 10, San Isidro (Argentina) 16; Newport 15, Ebbw Vale 6; Nottingham 27, RAF 3; Penarth 12, Newbridge 24.

Squash rackets

BRITISH OPEN: First round: G. Hunt (Australia) beat A. Kaoud (Egypt), 9—1, 9—5, 5—9, 9—5; G. Awad (Egypt) beat L. Kvant (Sweden), 10—9, 9—4, 9—2; A. Dwyer beat T. Salisbury, 9—3, 9—4, 2—9, 9—1; J. Cordeaux beat M. Moustafa (Egypt), 9—6, 9—2, 2—9, 9—5; Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan) beat G. Hoare, 9—3, 9—0, 9—0; K. Shawcross (Australia) beat S. Soliman (Egypt), 9—7, 9—0, 9—5; H. Jahan (Pakistan) beat M. M'Fuk (Nigeria), 9—2, 6—9, 9—5, 10—8.

LONDONDERRY CUP: Semi-final round: Gresham's beat Lancing 3—2 (at South Kensington). Results (Gresham's names first): C. Whitrop lost to M. Shaw, 9—3, 4—9, 3—9, 8—10; J. Cordeaux beat D. Jude, 9—3, 8—10, 9—6, 9—4; R. Le Lievre beat M. Westrop, 9—1, 9—0, 5—9, 9—7; H. Millman beat J. Lyons, 9—7, 9—0, 5—9, 8—10, 9—4; S. Rudd lost to J. Barrington, 5—9, 5—9, 2—9.

Today's fixtures

RUGBY UNION: Oxford University v Oxfordshire (2.30). Centenary match: Kent v Middlesex (at Blackheath, 3.0).

Badminton

Stevens unhappy with extent of preparation

Ray Stevens left for the Danish badminton championships yesterday unhappy with his preparation. He convincingly beat Kevin Jolly for his second successive Laing Grand Prix men's singles crown at Bath on Tuesday night, but was not extended.

Jolly was handicapped by a stomach upset and was beaten 15—11, 15—12. Immediately after the event he was seen by a doctor and was sent back to London

"I thought I would wear down Kevin sooner, but it did not work out like that. We know so much about each other's game that at times it becomes difficult", he added. Stevens and Mike Tredgett, the national champions, were beaten for the third time this season by the Scottish doubles pairing of Bill Gilliland and Dan Travers, 14—17, 15—8, 15—8.

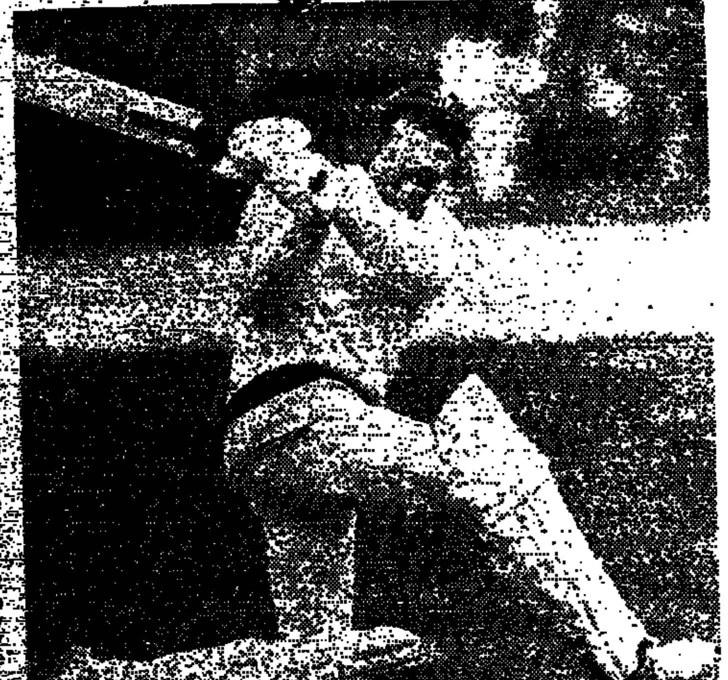
Nora Perry, England's No 2 and a triple Commonwealth champion, was ready to retire from singles after the Laing final, but had a change of heart after beating the third-ranked Jane Webster, 7—11, 12—10, 11—4.

MIXED DOUBLES: M. Tredgett and Mrs N. Perry beat D. Eddy and Mrs B. Sutton, 15—4, 15—5.

SPORT

Cricket

West Indies accuse N. Zealand umpires



Lloyd: tried, with others, to go home before the end.

Auckland, March 5.—The West Indies cricket captain, Clive Lloyd, ... a renewed attack on the New Zealand umpiring after a draw in the third Test ... had given New Zealand victory by ... [illegible]

... criticism of the umpiring in earlier Test matches by the manager, Willie Rodriguez, said today: "It would have been a better series if the umpires had been better. They were not good enough—sub-standard. ... fast bowlers appealed ... ten times, but then it got to the ridiculous stage when they were not even appealing. They knew they would not get the decision."

Rodriguez refused to talk to reporters who gathered for a press conference. "A press conference would be an insult to ... and a waste of my time," he said.

The series ended in an atmosphere as unpleasant as the fight which brought the final match to a finish about half an hour early today. The gloom extinguished the faint hopes the West Indies earlier in the ...

Lloyd declared the West Indies second innings closed at 264 for ..., leaving New Zealand a victory target of 180 runs in 150 minutes. With two men run out, they were 32 for three just after ...

But Bruce Edgar, who made 127 in the first innings, then joined the opener, John Wright, in a partnership which took the score to 71 before Wright was dismissed. It was the last West Indies success before the premature end. Wright scored 23 and Edgar 22 not out.

Earlier, the opening batsman Gordon Greenidge, made top score of 74 for the West Indies and the New Zealand fast bowler, Gary Troup, took six wickets for 95 —his best Test figures. Troup claimed 10 wickets for 166 runs in the match.

New Zealand's victory in the first test, followed by two drawn games gave them their first win in a home Test series. The West Indies, who came to New Zealand after a highly successful Australian tour, became only the second team to lose a series to New Zealand, whose earlier victory was over the Pakistanis, in Pakistan, in 1969.

Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand captain, did not comment after the match on the West Indian criticism of the umpiring. Howarth told reporters than New Zealand won the series by putting the West Indians under pressure. "We hoped to keep them pinned down with accurate bowling and good fielding, and it worked, as they seemed to lose their flair," he said.

"This has been a great team effort by New Zealand. I said at the start of the series that we would be a competitive team, that we would be able to compete with the West Indians. We did that, and I only hope that the other incidents of this tour do not detract from the New Zealand performance."

Four West Indies players tried to leave Auckland today before the end of the third test match to catch an early flight back to the West Indies, it was learned here after the game. But it was only the strongest of representations of the chairman of the New Zealand Cricket Council, Mr Bob Vance, that prevented Clive Lloyd, Laurence Rowe, Michael Holding and Andy Roberts from leaving the game early.

With the approval of the West Indies manager, Rodriguez, it was proposed that four substitute players in the party would take the field for the last 90 minutes of play. But the New Zealanders insisted that the players stay for the end of the match, which finished as a draw. The West Indies touring side are due to leave New Zealand tomorrow to return home.

WEST INDIES: First innings, 220 (L. G. Rowe 50, R. J. Hadlee 4 for 75, G. B. Troup 4 for 71).

Second innings

C. G. Greenidge, c Lees, b Cairns	74
D. L. Haynes, b Troup	48
L. G. Rowe, c Lees, b Troup	5
A. I. Kallicharran, l-b-w, b Troup	23
C. L. King, c Howarth, b Troup	9
C. H. Lloyd, c Lees, b Troup	42
D. L. Murray, l-b-w, b Cairns	7
A. M. Roberts, c McEwan, b Troup	26
J. Garner, b Hadlee	14
M. A. Holding, not out	5
Extras	11
Total (9 wkts dec)	264

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—86, 2—92, 3—137, 4—137, 5—169, 6—195, 7—209, 8—250, 9—264.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 29—8—62—1; Troup, 29.1—5—95—6; Cairns, 30—7—76—2; Boock, 6—1—26—0.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings, 305 (B. A. Edgar 127, J. Garner 6—56).

Second innings

J. G. Wright, c Haynes, b Kallicharran	23
G. P. Howarth, run out	1
P. McEwan, b Garner	21
J. M. Parker, run out	1
B. A. Edgar, not out	22
J. V. Coney, not out	1
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (4 wkts)	73

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—30, 3—32, 4—71.

BOWLING: Roberts, 6—2—24—0; Holding, 4—1—11—0; Garner, 9—1—17—1; Croft, 10—4—17—0; Kallicharran, 4—4—0—1.

W. K. Lees, R. J. Hadlee, B. L. Cairns, G. B. Troup and S. L. Boock did not bat.—Agencies.

Test averages for New Zealand series

New Zealand batting

	Inns	NO	HS	Runs	Avge
B. A. Edgar	5	1	127	241	60.25
G. P. Howarth	5	0	147	299	59.80
J. V. Coney	5	2	80	140	46.66
R. J. Hadlee	4	0	103	178	44.50
J. G. Wright	5	0	25	83	16.60
P. McEwan	4	0	21	56	13.00
B. L. Cairns	4	0	30	51	12.75
W. K. Lees	4	0	23	41	11.00
G. B. Troup	4	2	13	20	10.00
J. M. Parker	5	0	42	48	9.60
S. L. Boock	4	2	6	8	4.00
P. N. Webb	3	0	6	11	3.66

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R. J. Hadlee	161.3	50	361	19	19.00
G. B. Troup	161.1	50	371	18	20.61
G. P. Howarth	5.0	0	32	1	32.00
B. L. Cairns	154.5	51	419	12	34.91
S. L. Boock	30.0	12	150	2	75.00
J. V. Coney	33.0	7	104	1	104.00

West Indies batting

	Inns	NO	HS	Runs	Avge
A. M. E. Roberts	3	2	35	78	78.00
D. L. Haynes	6	0	105	339	56.50
C. G. Greenidge	6	0	97	274	45.66
C. L. King	6	1	100	187	37.40
L. G. Rowe	6	0	100	173	28.83
A. I. Kallicharran	6	0	75	136	23.33
C. H. Lloyd	6	0	42	103	17.16
D. L. Murray	6	1	30	66	13.20
D. R. Parry	2	0	17	18	9.00
M. A. Holding	5	1	16	28	7.00
C. E. Croft	4	2	9	7	3.50
J. Garner	5	0	7	12	2.40

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
A. I. Kallicharran	10.4	5	16	3	5.33
J. Garner	120.1	32	253	14	16.78
C. E. Croft	105.0	19	265	10	26.50
D. R. Parry	22	6	95	3	31.66
M. A. Holding	41	20	235	7	33.71
A. M. E. Roberts	73	14	166	3	55.33
C. L. King	13	1	72	0	—
L. G. Rowe	5	2	4	0	—

Changes may abolish 100 overs limit

By Richard Streeton

Several decisions aimed at improving standards in English first class cricket are expected to be agreed today, when the spring meeting of the Test and County Cricket Board takes place at Lord's. The most significant is likely to be the abolition of the 100 overs limit on first innings, in championship matches, which allow middle order batsmen the chance to build a long innings.

Alec Bedser, chairman of the England selectors, has advocated this change for many years. Too often, young players in recent seasons have had to chase quick runs as soon as they reached the wicket without a chance to play themselves in. It has encourage bad habits in basic batting techniques and hindered the development of several promising cricketers.

Other revised proposals from the board's cricket committee, which has been amended since they were first put forward last autumn, concern the covering of wickets and a new points scoring system for the championship. The counties are now to be asked to approve full covering in both innings, and not for the first innings only as was originally suggested.

Full covering is in line with modern-day practice in Test matches and for most cricket throughout the world. It helps raise bowling standards; should again help to improve batting skills and should mean less playing time is lost after rain. For traditionalists, of course, it also means that never again will they see a batsman struggling on a wet wicket, while the phrase "sticky wicket" will presumably pass from the English cricketing language.

The points available for a win in a championship match are likely to be raised from 12 to 16 rather than the 20 originally planned. The increase is to encourage teams to seek an outright win and means that with bonus points, which are retained, the maximum number of points available from each game will be 24. It could result in some spectacular changes of position in the weekly championship table, and help ensure that the title is not necessarily settled until the end of the programme.

The question of limiting the number of overseas players allowed to each county is again being reconsidered, once more against a background of the need to encourage home talent. A year ago, the board agreed on the gradual introduction of regulations that would reduce to one, the number of cricketers each county could include who were not eligible to play for England. The full effect would not have been felt until the 1982 season. Several counties, notably Glamorgan, have since had second thoughts on whether the right decision was taken, and there remains a feeling that the English game needs a full quota of leading overseas players. Today's voting on the issue could be close, but the cricket committee have recommended that last year's decision should stand.

The future sponsorship of the Gillette Cup, matters connected with the visit of the West Indies this summer, and next August's centenary Test with Australia at Lord's are also being discussed. No new nominations to serve as Test selectors have been received, meaning the automatic reelection of Mr Bedser together with Ken Barrington, Charlie Elliott and Brian Close.

Golf

Player playing ambassador's role in Ivory Coast event

From Peter Ryde

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, March 5

An intrepid band of golfers has found its way here to inaugurate a golf course in the birthplace of Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast. Gary Player, glad to escape from a week's bad weather in Florida during the last United States tournament, is at the head of 27 professionals from 17 countries, including Michael King and Peter Townsend, from Britain. Player said he scored 77 in one round of the Florida tournament and overtook 20 players.

Black and white golfers are competing side by side here. The motive behind the event, which was launched by a colourful ceremony at the club today and by a pro-am, is tourism. Tourism is in its infancy here but the hotels we have seem to suggest that the government means business in a big way. The hotels stand comparison with the best.

This modern town, once a village, may be difficult to find on a map—it is less than 200 miles from the present capital, Abidjan, on the coast—but it has well paved roads and a telephone in every bathroom. Here is to be seen a situation rich in contrast. Native dancers perform beside well laid-out macadam roads. Palms and Hibiscus co-exist with trees of European foliage.

Townsend and King, bringing with them Mr Lu, of Formosa, flew from Hongkong where Townsend finished well in the money. They were today getting to know the 6,710-yard course laid out by an Italian, P. Mancinelli, and completed by David Thomas, who went into golf construction with Peter Alliss. Thomas has made more than a dozen visits to the Ivory Coast for work here and the only other course in the country, at Abidjan. Exceptionally heavy rain washed away the first seeding of the course in 1977. Two American professionals are here: Billy Casper, a great overseas traveller, who is on his way to next week's Kenya Open, has had shoulder trouble all this year. Something must be wrong for he is about the last man one would expect to hear say he had hit 20 balls out of bounds in all directions already this season. Calvin Peete is a black American who has a diamond filling in a front tooth and 17 brothers and sisters. There is more to him than that. He finished 12th in the United States order of merit last year and I am, out of sheer conceit, tipping him to win here on the strength of having seen him play a few holes really well in Arizona last month.

The President of the republic made the opening stroke of this four-round tournament in which only professionals will compete after today, using a seven iron and wearing a suit and a peaked golf cap. It was a sporting gesture for I am told he had taken a short lesson only the day before. He was followed by Player, who hit a rather different kind of stroke. Four professionals from the Ivory Coast are taking part, and neighbouring countries in West Africa are also represented, Togoland and Nigeria, the Cameroons and Gambia.

This is the first time Player has competed in this part of the world and he can be counted on to play the part of ambassador suitably. Two Black South Africans are also taking part, Tsbabalala, surprise winner of the 1976 French Open, and Mamashela. Temperatures are in the high eighties but there is less humidity here than on the coast. More than one official dutifully dressed in his suit sought the refuge of my umbrella from the sun's heat as the ceremony lingered on.

A candid look behind the scenes at Badminton

The Great Three-Day Event

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

When my predecessor, Major John Board, retired in the late 1950s he left me some heartfelt advice. "Do all you can for the three-day event", he said. "It does not, unlike show jumping, lend itself to publicity on television". How delighted he would have been to be proved wrong by Whitbread, who are to be congratulated on having produced, after 18 years, their second film on the sport they sponsor annually at Badminton.

The Great Event is an admirably realistic and informative documentary. It was produced and directed by Roger Jenkins, an enthusiastic hunting man, through his film company, Hyperion. Among the programmes he has directed for the BBC are *Secret Army, Troubleshooters, Poldark* and *The Onedin Line*.

His stars are Christopher Collins and Jane Holderness-Roddam (née Bullen) who in 1968, as a "galloping nurse" at the Middlesex Hospital, won Badminton on the diminutive Our Nobby and a team gold medal at the Mexico Olympics before coming back 10 years later to win Badminton again on Warrior, her mount in Britain's winning European Championship team. After crashing falls in two Grand Nationals, Collins became the first Englishman for 60 years to win the Pardubice Steeplechase in Czechoslovakia before turning his attention to the three-day event.

From the four months leading up to Badminton are shown many sharpening-up sessions over Lord and Lady Russell's superlative sequences of coffins, sunken roads and related fences on gradients at Wylye. Collins says that Gamble, one of his string of six, is "impossible to school. When I tried he bolted off with his head in the air and was quite unridable." There are also flashbacks to Warrior's daunting experiences in the heat and humidity of the World Championships in Lexington, Kentucky, which would have undermined the confidence of a lesser horse.

The film shows an awe-inspiring sequence of falls through the Chevrons and the trials director and course architect, Colonel Frank Weldon, briefing competitors in the village hall the day before the start of Badminton. Lucinda Prior-Palmer, on the way to her record-breaking fourth victory, is caught by the camera amid a wide yawn and a candidly feline stretch, which, whatever else it conveyed, was far from indicating a false sense of security. Another novel sight for those familiar with Badminton only during the event is the armada of Land and Range Rovers taking riders on their first of many course inspections, during which each approach comes under minute scrutiny and the architect is present as guide and mentor.

A sequence on the lake fences produces several total immersions, most notably of Captain Mark Phillips, who then lies on his back on the grass and holds his feet in the air while water cascades from his boots. The famous competitors' cocktail party at Badminton House shows Colonel Weldon delivering a little homily to Princess Anne and then the action starts in the dressage arena, with the principals achieving enviable extensions through the medium of slow motion.

The vital speed and endurance phase was a nightmare for the producer. His hero has a crashing fall three from home on the steeplechase course to wind up unconscious in a hospital bed and his heroine has to default from the final veterinary inspection because Warrior fails to jog out sound. But the day is saved by Miss Prior-Palmer with Killaire and Sue Hatherly with Monacle. Only six points apart, they sustain the suspense to the end.

It is all utterly authentic, and going behind the scenes to eavesdrop on the riders conveys volumes about their courage, dedication and concern for their horses and offers an unprecedented insight into a gripping sport. The film will be televised here before Badminton.

US golf earnings

Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, March 4.—Dave Eichelberger collected $54,000 for his win in the Bay Hill Classic and advanced to seventh place in 1980 United States men's golf tour earnings with $63,587. Tom Watson still leads the list with $110,725.

LEADING TEN MONEYWINNERS: 1. T. Watson, $110,725; 2. J. Colbert $80,300; 3. G. Burns $76,780; 4. A. Bean $75,661; 5. C. Stadler $71,227; 6. D. Pohl $65,442; 7. D. Eichelberger $63,587; 8. T. Purtzer $56,691; 9. J. Mitchell $56,300; 10. L. Thompson $50,406.—Reuter.

NEW YORK: Ladies' Professional Golfers' Association tour: Leading money winners (U.S. unless specified): 1. J. Carner $51,636; 2. S. Post $23,212; 3. J. Blalock $30,676; 4. B. Daniel $18,608; 5. J. Stephenson $17,152; 6. D. Germain $15,920; 7. J. Britz $14,592; 8. D. Caponi Young $13,595; 9. A. Alcott $13,295; 10. M. Smith (NZ) $12,426.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Houston Rockets 95, Atlanta Hawks 85; New Jersey Mets 114, Indiana Pacers 109; Washington Bullets 135, Detroit Pistons 107; Los Angeles Lakers 127, Milwaukee Bucks 124; Boston Celtics 117, San Antonio Spurs 108; Golden State Warriors 111, Utah Jazz 105, San Diego Clippers 116, Cleveland Cavaliers 105; Seattle Supersonics 98, Portland Trail Blazers 97.

Yachting

AUCKLAND: World 18ft championships: Fourth race (Australia): 1, P. Sorenson; 2, D. Porter; 3, I. Murray; 4, R. Chapman; 5, R. Brown; 6, T. Barnabas. Overall: 1, Brown, 18pts; 2 equal, Murray, Porter, 27.4; 4, Sorenson, 30.

Tennis

CAIRO: Grand prix tournament: Singles: C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat H. Pavel (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; P. Dominguez (France) beat K. Damir (WG), 6—3, 6—3; C. Freyss (France) beat E. Doblicker (France), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; P. Bertolucci (Italy) beat P. Croisy (France), 6—4, 2—6, 7—6; M. Grant (US) beat A. El Mehelmy (Egypt), 6—3, 6—3; K. Johansson (Sweden) beat K. Eberhard (WG), 6—2, 6—1; L. Marten (WG) beat I. El Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 7—6. Doubles: El Shafei and T. Okker (Netherlands) beat El Mehelmy and T. Sakka (Egypt), 6—4, 6—2; Grant and N. Spear (Yugoslavia) beat K. Balogh (Egypt) and C. Floe (US), 0—6, 6—2, 6—0; G. El Halabi and H. Nasr (Egypt) w.o. L. Saunders (Netherlands) and D. Kretic (WG), scr.

Hockey

Early Exeter supporters catch double triumph

By Sydney Friskin

Exeter 1 Loughborough 0

Exeter's supporters, who called in at Richmond yesterday morning on their way to Twickenham for the Universities Athletic Union rugby final, had plenty to shout about. By beating Loughborough, Exeter won the UAU hockey title for the fourth time in five years, having lost it last year to Bristol.

It was a double triumph yesterday for Exeter, who also won the second eleven title for the fourth successive year by beating Reading 3—0. In both matches, however, there was much enthusiasm but little skill, the seniors just managing to hold on to the lead taken in the fourth minute of the second half.

In the first half Exeter, running downhill on the sloping pitch, looked more likely to score; but ambitions were frustrated by the untidy handling of two short corners after the Loughborough goalkeeper, Strudwick, had been penalized for dangerous kicking. Poyser, who could have scored from a breakthrough in the fourteenth minute, lost control when confronted by Strudwick.

The second half had hardly begun when Exeter scored from a short corner well struck by Davies, a member of the England under-21 team; but for most of this period Exeter were held under considerable pressure and were lucky to survive.

That they did so was due mainly to the splendid goalkeeping of Pappin, who stood up gallantly to some strong hits by Camburn from short corners. Loughborough earned as many as 10 of these during the second half. Most of the shots were saved, but on one occasion Loughborough were unlucky, the shot by Lillyman striking a post.

There were times when both sides could have scored from open play in this period. The best chance for Loughborough was lost in the twelfth minute, when ... yer delayed his shot after picking up a long pass at the top of the circle. The end came with much relief to the Exeter defenders.

EXETER: V. Pappin; A. [illegible], R. Bartlett, T. Davies, T. [illegible], J. Wiseman, K. Woodman, [illegible], A. Mynott, I. Poyser, P. Dunn[illegible].

LOUGHBOROUGH: R. Strudwick; [illegible] Camburn, J. Bancroft, J. [illegible], Moore, K. Rowley, D. Chick, [illegible], P. Roberts, A. Hillyer, S. Lillyman, R. Camp.

Umpires: B. McDonald and D. Barclay (Southern Counties).

Table tennis

Miss Knight not selected

Carole Knight, of Cleveland, has not been given a place in England's team for their last European league match against Hungary at Tatabanya next Thursday, despite winning the national title at Woking last month.

Jill Hammersley, the European number one, who has been unbeaten in the league for two seasons, will again play singles against the team that have already won the super division, with Linda ... playing the mixed doubles. The England side is: [illegible]

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

Racing

Wincanton programme

2.0 BROADSTONE CHASE (Handicap: £1,060: 2m)

1 2f1402 Tsuru (CD), L. Kennard, 9-12-0 .. Mr R. Treloggen 7

[illegible]

2.30 PORTMAN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,292: 2m)

[illegible]

3.0 RED APRIL CHASE (Handicap: £1,142: 2m 5f)

[illegible]

3.30 WEST OF ENGLAND CHASE (Hunters: £558: 3m 1f)

[illegible]

4.0 NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £478: 2m)

[illegible]

4.30 NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £454: 2m)

[illegible]

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Tsuru. 2.30 Mister Oats. 3.0 Arctic Princess. 3.30 CHEERS is specially recommended. 4.0 Bird Stream. 4.30 Good Ruler.

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.15 Dawn Fox. 2.45 Come Play With Me. 3.15 Maygo. 3.45 Barleydale. 4.15 Treasifoot. 4.45 Foolish Hero. 5.15 Saracen Prince.

Davies stands by for Zongalero

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Joe Mercer with his Golden Spurs award, which he won for becoming champion jockey for the first time.

The annual luncheon given in London by the William Hill Organization is invariably the first sign that another season of flat racing is just around the corner. This was certainly the case yesterday when many familiar faces put in an appearance fit and fresh after their winter's holiday.

Sometimes these occasions are used to give the audience a political earbashing, but mercifully that did not happen this time, and we were simply left to enjoy the company and the presentation of the Golden Spurs awards. They went to Henry Cecil, Joe Mercer, Peter Easterby, Tommy Carmody, Philip Robinson and Steve Cauthen.

Henry Cecil told me that his 135-strong team, headed by the champion miler Kris, was in excellent heart and the champion jockey certainly looked in equally good spirits and health after his holiday in South Africa and Kenya where he rode winners. Mercer will not give up his crown easily, and once again he will have the full backing of Cecil's string, which is the largest in the country.

Easterby had some encouraging things to say about his Champion Hurdle hope, Sea Pigeon, and Barry Hills told me that Steve Cauthen would be arriving from the United States on March 17 to take up his job as the No 1 jockey at South Bank for the second year. Also present were Eric Eldin and Jamie Douglas Home, two of the newest recruits to the ranks of trainers on the flat. They will start the season with strings of 25 and 23, respectively.

Next to me at luncheon was Ryan Jarvis, who was forced to retire at the end of last season because of ill-health. He told me that he was not selling his yard in Newmarket because the intention was for his son, William, to take it over in a few years, when he has gained some more experience. William, the latest in a long line of Jarvises, has just returned to this country after spending a year in Australia and will join Cecil as assistant trainer.

On the jumping front, Nicky Henderson told me that Bob Davies was now standing by to take the ride on the Grand National favourite, Zongalero.

Winter star to miss Cheltenham

Venture To Cognac has joined the long list of star defectors from next weeks Cheltenham meeting. Fred Winter's brilliant novice had been entered for the Gold Cup, but was expected to run in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase. His amateur rider, Oliver Sherwood, said yesterday: "He definitely won't run at Cheltenham."

Alan Brown, the number two jockey to Peter Easterby's stable, has been booked by Peter Cundell to ride Bachelor's Hall in the Gold Cup. Brown deputised for the injured Richard Linley at Newbury last Saturday and won on Bachelors Hall. He had already changed to go home after riding two earlier winners when Cundell snapped him up for the mount.

Another big race defector is Twinburn, who has had a setback in training. His Irish trainer, Tony Redmond, says: "Twinburn is most unlikely to run in the Champion Hurdle." The latest Champion betting from Hills is: 11 to 8 Monksfield, 3 to 1 Pollardstown, 5 to 1 Sea Pigeon, 10 to 1 others. Twinburn had been quoted at 12 to 1.

Irian will not be sent to Sandown Park for Saturday's Imperial Cup.

STATE OF GOING (official): Stratford-on-Avon: Good to soft. Wincanton: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Sandown Park: Good. Stockton-on-Tees: Good.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Lord Tregenna.

Catterick Bridge results

2.15 (2.18) RUDBY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (Handicap: £542: 2m)

SLANEY SID, b g, by Sidon—Istar (Mrs L. Young), 5-10-0 .. J. Doyle (7-1) 1

Pinero .. N. Doughty (5-2 fav) 2

Gin Track .. M. Barnes (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Warren Gorse, 10-1 King Midas, Mr Resister, Indian Gudia, Park Lass, [illegible]

3.45 (3.45) BUSBY CHASE (Handicap: £1,702: 3m 300yds)

HIGH REBEL, b g, by Quisling—Molly Brown (R. Robinson), 9-9-7 .. C. Pimlott (9-2) 1

Whisseneill .. N. Balmer (6-1) 2

Ballet Lord .. C. Hawkins (evens fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-2 Big Ginger, 15-2 The Fencer (4th), 25-1 Golden Express (p). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 10p, 61p. Dual F: £1.08. CSF: £3.06. R. Robinson, at Scarborough. 7l, 1½l.

WHISKY GO GO, ch g, by Grey Mirage—My Nan (F. Hamar), 4-11-0 .. F. Morris (6-1) 1

Woodland Glen .. J. Suthern (13-2) 2

Entebbe .. N. Tinkler (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 jt-favs Toulouse (u), Cambridge Gold (4th), 14-1 Chequers Girl, 20-1 Jack's Walk, Starshot (p), 33-1 Kilbarth, Sheaf (p), Young Geoff, 50-1 Ally Maclead (p), Border Chase, Condign (f), Cyn's Fancy, Dinkum Chief, Ganesa (p), Little Black Sam (u), Newacre (u), Tantaliza, Craighill Fern. 21 ran. NR: Medway Cross.

LISMOUNT VI, ch g, by Wrekin Rambler—Blandalough II (B. Cambidge), 9-10-3 .. J. Cambidge (7-1) 1

Captain Clever .. Mrs J. Jembrow (6-4 jt fav) 2

Watergate Bay .. Mr T. Thomson Jones (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 jt fav Young John (4th), 20-1 Whistlen Link (p), Virginia Drive (f). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 30p, 14p; Dual F: 32p. CSF: £1.64. B. Cambidge at Shifnal. 6l, 2l.

4.0 (4.7) FORT ROYAL CHASE (Handicap: £1,173: 2½m)

[illegible]

Worcester

[illegible]

Stratford-on-Avon programme

2.15 HONEYBOURNE CHASE (Handicap: Novices: £1,044: 2m)

[illegible]

2.45 STUDLEY HURDLE (Handicap: selling: £578: 2m)

[illegible]

3.15 MOTORWAYS PLANT CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £2,015: 2m)

[illegible]

3.45 NIGEL THORNE CHASE (Hunters: Amateurs: £608: 3m)

[illegible]

4.15 WELFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,256: 2m)

[illegible]

4.45 SNITTERFIELD HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £594: 2m)

[illegible]

5.15 SNITTERFIELD HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £593: 2m)

[illegible]

Ronald Butt

A healthy challenge for state schools

The other day, Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, quondam Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Privy Seal, First Secretary of State and Home Secretary, Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Minister of Education and Master of Trinity (inter alia) descended upon the House of Lords and, speaking with the authority of the producer of the seminal 1944 Education Act, *delivered* a characteristically fascinating pronouncement on the Government's Education (No 2) Bill.

His speech was lavishly bestrewn with Butlerism, and it also contained one anecdote much too good to be lost in the bound copies of the official report. Lord Butler is, and was in 1944, very keen on school meals and milk. "This was", he said, "a great favourite of mine", and what is more, he informed the peers, Winston Churchill was keen on it too. Lord Butler continued:

"In fact, he (Churchill) said, 'Do pour it down their throats.' Then he waved his usual champagne glass and said to his wife: 'Could they have some of this?' She said: 'Don't be silly, Winston; you are far too generous with it already, and you will not be able to afford it.' He said in his usual inimitable way: 'I wish all cottage homes could have what I have.'"

Alas, times have changed. I do not quite see Mrs Thatcher exhorting Mr Mark Carlisle to *pour milk or champagne down* the throats of the pupils, or even medium sherry. Still less do I see Mr Thatcher exhorting the Prime Minister not to be silly. And times have moved on in other ways too.

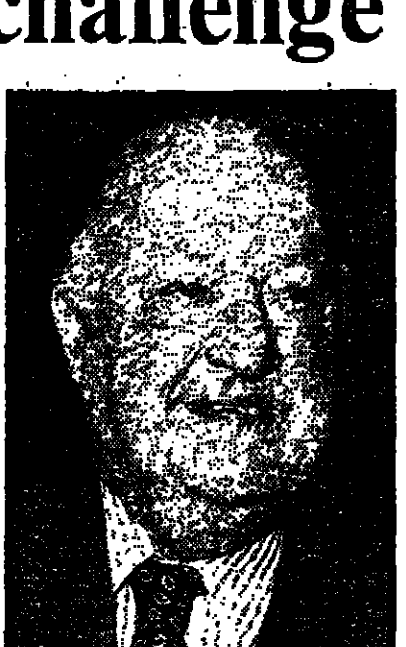
The system of different types of secondary school established by the 1944 Act has largely disappeared; few grammar schools remain; the status of the direct grant schools has been abolished, and most of the best of them forced to become independent.

The *Government's new* Bill has many parts, of which one of the most conspicuous provides for economies in school meals and transport. Lord Butler, despite his attachment to meals and milk, reluctantly believed that if economies had to be made, this was the right place to make them. He was rightly, however, critical of the economies in school transport which have upset the urban Roman Catholics and the parents of *rural children*.

But the main force of his criticism was on the provision of means-tested assisted places in approved independent schools for the benefit of highly intelligent children of lower paid parents.

Such criticism might seem curious from the architect of the 1944 Act which ushered in the selected secondary system. But Lord Butler insisted that his Act foresaw the comprehensive system, of which he is now an admirer; he wants the state system improved (so do we all) and he fears that the assisted places scheme might *impede that improvement* by diminishing the sixth forms in comprehensive schools. He thought it would be better to spend the small amount of money *available in the first* year (it has been halved to only £3m) on rural transport.

With a respect which is on this occasion not a form of words, I suggest that he is wrong. For one thing, criticism of the assisted places scheme on financial grounds is plainly wrong. It will actually be cheaper to send a child on full fees to a former direct grant school than to keep him in the state system in terms of real cost. But that, of course, is far from the main point.



Lord Butler: still keen on providing children with school meals and milk—but not with assisted places...

The real questions to be asked are these. Why do the parents of so many able children want them to go to independent schools; what are the advantages of these schools to the individual child and to education as a whole?

The benefit to society as a whole has been revealed without ambiguity by the educational history of the last 20 years. While the stage sector has frequently *been riven by political* controversy and de-stabilized by transient and now largely discredited teaching fashions that too often subordinated educational need to social engineering theories, the independent schools (by which I mean the public and ex-direct grant schools) have kept academic standards and discipline alive.

The simple reason was that the independent schools had confidence in what they offered and knew that it was what most of their parents wanted. The state schools had the bright new premises, but too often it was the independents that had the teaching—particularly in mathematics, sciences and languages. (And where would the classics be but for the independent schools?).

If this is so, is there not every reason for keeping the independent sector alive and vigorous, and above all, for preventing what it has to offer from being accessible only to those with long enough purses?

The Labour Party would like, if it dared, to abolish the independent schools altogether, precisely because these schools *often present so strong* and happy a contrast with the state sector, and provide a yardstick both of parental wishes and of achievement by which the state system has to be tested.

This is the very reason why they should be encouraged (for the benefit of *all* children) by *the provision* of *means-tested* assisted places. To Lord Butler, the scheme hardly appears worthwhile, since it will, at the start, affect no more than between 5,000 and 7,000 pupils. But each year the intake will be doubled, and by the mid-eighties, the number of assisted places could be as high as 100,000. What matters, therefore, is the beginning—and let us see how parents respond.

The scheme will enable some *with able children to vote with* their feet by leaving the state system—and to the extent that this will force the comprehensive schools to compete for these children in their teaching, especially in their sixth forms, these state schools will be strengthened, not weakened, by the challenge of the assisted places.

In education, independence is one of the most important of virtues. If we could wave a wand, and render all schools independent of state control (but with the state paying the fees where necessary) we should be well advised to do it, *but, alas, that is not feasible*. The assisted places scheme, however, has the great merit of helping some of the children who most need help *now*—those living in inner city areas where there is no hope of the ed*ucational environment pro*vided by the local comprehensive school being improved in their lifetime, and where there is an ex-direct grant school available. Of the 119 schools ex-direct grant schools, 117 have applied for assisted places.

What these schools provide *is a particular environment* and it is curious that progressive educationalists should object. After all, they are the first to reject any idea that genetic inheritance determines ability or its lack; they are, in this different context, also the first to put all the blame for failure and credit for achievement on the advantage of environment.

Yet they resent it when an able child from a background without financial advantage escapes from one of their great urban equalizing wens into an environment in which his talents are nurtured by the company he keeps, and where a different sort of teaching is therefore possible.

I felt quite sad that Lord Butler's criticism inadvertently *put him in the company of* those who want to discredit the independent schools by making them the prerogative of the rich. For after all, we are not only dealing with theories here but with, say, 5,000 actual children (to start with) who might be helped now.

If Lord Butler and his family were suddenly stripped of their wealth, and his grandchildren had to take pot luck in an inner city comprehensive of the least advantageous sort, and with no means of escape, would he not see things differently?

I told you so from the start

David Steel

It is sometimes difficult for politicians to resist the temptation to say "I told you so". On the subject of Rhodesia I do not propose even to attempt to resist it.

In an article on this very page in 1976, just after Mr Ian Smith declared that "not in a thousand years" would he transfer power to the Africans, I concluded that "By his intransigence to moderate demands Mr Smith is driving his population reluctantly to the support of those who *believe that the armed struggle* is now inevitable."

Four years later, after a great deal of unnecessary bloodshed, and a foolish attempt to create an "internal settlement" the people of Zimbabwe have chosen their new rulers. (It must be said that to *have got through the elections* without a major upset is a triumph of which Foreign Office ministers and officials can be justly proud.) But what an unnecessary tragic human, political and economic waste these years have been.

After my last visit to Zimbabwe in January, 1979, I was struck by the fact that only a Conservative government could settle the issue. The Labour Government's efforts were constantly undermined by sundry visiting Tories who kept feeding the intransigence of the Rhodesian Front and urging them to hang on for a change *of British government*. The

'Right to the end... Mrs Thatcher remained foolishly dedicated to hoping for a non-Mugabe result'

utterances of Mrs Thatcher and the official opposition and their apparent readiness to embrace the Muzorewa settlement were disastrous. In a report I made before the internal elections to the previous government (I gave a copy to the Conservative opposition) I *pointed out that I had found* no one in Rhodesia outside the government itself who shared its view of the likely success of the post-internal election period and acceptance of the Muzorewa Government. Indeed the Bishop with his three seats is a sad casualty of the Conservative/Rhodesia Front embraces.

I also predicted that true African opinion was 85 per cent behind the external leaders, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, with Mr Mugabe clearly the favourite. That was over a year ago, and I therefore do not share the "shock-horror-surprise" reaction of some of the press. Endless discussion in Salisbury hotels and witty diatribes from the likes of Mr P. K. van der Byl (who assured me that France and America would lead international recognition of their phoney settlement) seem to have blinded them from the reality of what was going on in African minds.

Right to the end, despite her welcome conversion under pressure from the *Commonwealth*, Mrs Thatcher remained foolishly dedicated to hoping for a non-Mugabe result. *Hence* her absurd stress last week on the duty of the governor to invite whom he thought best to form a government, not necessarily the leader of the *largest party. That* Mr Mugabe should even after that invite Lord Soames to stay on to supervise transition is a sign of his magnanimity in the face of provocation.

'Robert Mugabe ... is certainly no Liberal. But he is dedicated to his country and his people'

Robert Mugabe is a clever man, and many find him a difficult man to deal with. He is certainly no Liberal. But he is dedicated to his country and his people. They have suffered much in the course of removing a regime which we failed to remove.

Mr Mugabe was himself detained without trial for several years during which time his only child died. There is a *huge legacy of bitterness* in Zimbabwe to be overcome.

His task over the election period was made more difficult by the death of his army commander, Josiah Tongagara. Nevertheless, he has won an outright majority. It is a pity that proportional representation did not apply also to the white seats, for the Europeans are now badly represented by 20 Rhodesia Front MPs.

The man we should have been preparing and expecting to win has won clearly. He could now help to unite his country if he invites Joshua Nkomo to be the first President of the new Zimbabwe. In an interview with me in Mozambique last January (where I talked to him at length and was impressed by the ability of his colleagues as well as his own) he told me:

"We would like to establish a non-racial society where men count as men—where the colour of a person, his creed or his race is not a consideration for purposes of getting a job. We would like to see a society *in* which blacks, whites, Indians and the coloured people freely mix. We are not fighting an anti-white war—we are *fighting against the present* system because it is oppressive for the majority of the people."

It is sad that we did so little over the years to help him. We must do so now.

Bernard Levin

Let the heroes rest in peace

It is reported that a team of Japanese climbers are shortly to set off on the ascent of Mount Everest. It is not that they have *never heard the news that the* thing has been done; apparently they have another purpose altogether apart from *reaching the summit. It is to* find the bodies of Mallory and Irvine, who died in the attempt during the 1924 expedition. I *hope that I shall not be thought* to harbour unfriendly feelings towards our oriental cousins, but I have to say that if that *is* their intention, I hope they run into a herd of Abominable Snowmen halfway up and are devoured, bones and all.

So unkind a thought clearly requires an explanation; here it is.

I have nothing in me of the geographical explorer, the treader where no man's foot has previously trod, the man who strives to attain some remote and impossibly difficult goal only (the phrase is *Mallory's own*) "*because it's* there". All the same, I defy even the most prosaic, insular and unimaginative clodpole in the world not to be stirred and haunted by the fate of those two brave men. (They were last seen, from one of the expedition's lower camps, approximately 800ft from the summit, and moving upwards. Nine years later, the ice-axe they had taken on the climb was found by another team of climbers, but no other trace of them has ever been discovered.)

Nobody now knows, of course, whether they died—in a fall, or because they had collapsed *from exhaustion*—on the way up or the way down. The experts differ, as experts do; apparently, though, the hour at which Mallory and Irvine were *last seen meant that they would* not have had time to get to the summit *and* back to the safety of their highest camp before nightfall, which was certain death in the open. At some point, therefore, they would have reached the point of no return; possibly they were only a short distance from the prize when their watches told them that they must start down immediately if they were to survive.

Mallory was a seasoned *climber, though Irvine was* little more than a boy. The senior man would have been the unquestioned captain of the team. Disappointment is the constant lot of the climber, who must turn back when necessity speaks; moreover, Mallory had been an officer in the 1914-18 war, and knew what discipline meant. They *cannot* have got there, for it is unthinkable that he would have allowed them to go on up after the safety-margin for the descent had expired.

And yet dull would he be of soul who does not think the unthinkable when he tries to put himself in the place of the two climbers. Suppose they were only a 100 feet—50 feet—from victory. How easy it would have been for them to persuade themselves that they could go a little faster on the way down, that the joy they would be filled with would carry them soaring *into the valley on eagle's wings*, that with the prize at their finger-tips it would be foolish, mad, *wrong* not to stretch out those fingers and claim it.

So logic, commonsense, discipline, all take a step back, while Mallory and Irvine go on their way to the top and to their inevitable death.

Or perhaps not. Perhaps they did turn back, and fell, or *rested too long, on* the way. However it was, they were brave men—I also defy anyone not to think of Captain Oates when he thinks of the two mountaineers — and they died, either in the attempt to achieve a feat of physical courage and endurance that is almost literally beyond both, or after succeeding in that attempt. But the point is that they died: the mountain claimed them for its own, as it had claimed men *before and has claimed men* since. Whether they now lie entombed in ice, or crushed beneath rock, or covered in the eternal snow of the highest mountain in the world, they could hardly have wished to be buried anywhere other than on the mountain with which they had fought, and which had either beaten them, or taken its revenge for its defeat.

But now, it seems, an attempt at exhumation is to be made. *Oddly enough*, there is precedent for such sacrilege. Drake was, of course, buried at sea off Portobello, where he died ("Slung atween the roundshot, in Nombre Dios Bay, And dreaming all the time of Plymouth Hoe"), and I cannot believe that he would have been anything but horrified at the suggestion that his body, instead of being entrusted to the element in which he had lived and found his fame, should have been brought back and interred in Westminster Abbey. Yet some three centuries later, *there was a proposal to raise* his body, marine engineering having by then progressed to the point where it would have been theoretically possible. The proposal was greeted with the horror it deserved and was, in the DNB's judicious words, "happily relinquished".

So let it be with Mallory and Irvine. They lie somewhere on the mountain (the successful 1953 expedition, and all subsequent ones, failed to clear up the mystery, but it seems that those used routes other than the one followed by the two lost heroes, whereas the Japanese are going to repeat their ascent), and in the conditions of cold that never vary at the height they must lie at, their bodies must be perfectly preserved, *for since not even the* lowliest animal life can exist in those conditions, they are truly in a place where "moth and rust do not corrupt". But against the second half of that prescription—"where thieves do not break in and steal"—they appear to be less secure.

The seekers mean well, no doubt; apart from anything else, it may be possible to discover, if they find one or both bodies, whether *Mallory and* Irvine did reach the summit or not, and if they did then they will be duly and rightly accorded the posthumous fame that they have been denied for 56 years. And yet even that seems to me to be unnecessary. For if they did achieve victory and perished after the attempt, they do not need our applause to tell them so; they died in the knowledge that they had been *successful*, and *for all* you and I and the members of the Japanese expedition may know, they may have gone to their deaths persuaded that they had made the right choice and got the better of the bargain. And even if they died railing against fate, my answer is the same: *Requiescant in pace.*

Irvine and Mallory: one of the last pictures on Everest, 1924.

An author just hates to be horn-swoggled

It is a truth universally acknowledged that the relationship between authors and publishers can be one of the tricky ones, like the relationship between sons-in-law and mothers-in-law, or missionaries and cannibals. It is generally agreed that there is no hell for authors: they suffer so much from publishers and critics in this world, that they are excused punishment in the next. But in spite of the general *agreement*, this is a relationship on which little research has been done until now.

The deficiency is going to be remedied *by* the Society of Authors, which is about to put a questionnaire to its members on their feelings about publishers. Its results will be published (no doubt under plain cover with an X-certificate) in *The Author*. Ronald Mansbridge, for many years the manager of the Cambridge University Press in New York, has already conducted a survey of what authors feel about American publishers. It is a catalogue of horror stories to make the keys of the typewriter stand on end in pity and terror. Mr Mansbridge is going to publish it in *Scholarly Publishing* of the Toronto University Press, dedicated, in Housman's phrase, *in usum editorum*, and *in monitum metuendum*.

The most common complaint, made by *two-thirds* of the distinguished authors he interviewed, was about crass copy-editing. Here follows a sample of their pitiful moans. "She even made corrections in things I was quoting, from people like Arnold Toynbee." "I call them which-hunters: every single *which* in my 600 pages of manuscript was changed to *that*." "Every time I used the word *get*, the copy-editor changed it to *receive*. I had to go through the entire manuscript and change it back." "My copy-editor told me to change *different from* wherever it appeared to *different than*." "A bunch of frustrated *school-marms: they* illustrate Pope's 'A Little learning is a dangerous thing'."

The second most common *complaint was* of poor communication between publisher and author. "I just couldn't get *any* answers to my letters." "My book was assigned to an editor and I was introduced to her. Then I heard nothing for two months. When I asked about it, I found she had had a nervous breakdown, but her work had not been assigned to anybody else." "They barricaded themselves against their authors."

Another large category of complaints concerned publishers going back on what they had said. Some of these were no more culpable than giving an exaggerated impres*sion over lunch of the amount* of money to be spent on publicizing the book, in a co-efficient of involuntary mendacity. Other unfulfilled promises, usually made by "someone no longer with us", included royalty statements smaller than expected (they always are), mistakes in accounting, and explanations of royalties in publishing jargon three pages long in which the word *book* was not used once, while the word *product* occurred 17 times. One publisher, neglectful of the precept that an author can get someone else to write his book, but should make his own index, pressed an author to let them make the index in house. The publisher then charged $430 for the job; then put it into the account as an advance, which *would be subject to income* tax, instead of as an expense.

A large group of complaints was about general inefficiency. "Incredible chaos"; "Nobody in charge"; "Didn't know whether they were coming or going"; "Where *do* publishers get their people from?" These and others were not the remarks of a single sorehead, but of successful authors.

Two authors used the word *dishonesty* in describing their publishers. One was a lawyer, who spoke for other authors he represented as well as for himself. Under pressure he agreed that most of the actions he complained of might rather come under the heading of sharp practice. But that, after all, is bad enough.

One author felt that he had been "horn-swoggled". *Another said poignantly*, "I was an innocent, and they took advantage of it." Two others felt that publishers had "pulled a fast one", and "put one over" on them by paying royalties on a large proportion of their sales on the basis of net receipts rather than list price.

The learned and diplomatic Ronald Mansbridge observes: "You will understand that it is American publishers that are the culprits. I think that over here we are not quite as bad; but there may be some that the cap will fit." The Society of Authors is busy knitting a cap for publishers that, judging from the *general opinion* of authors one meets, will be a cross between dunce's cap and convict's cap. Of course, publishers on their side, if talked to in the hell-holes where the foul fiends gather, have their own horror stories about authors.

Mr Mansbridge's civilized conclusion is: "Publishers should impress on their editors the importance of a satisfactory rapport with their authors. They should remember that many authors are human beings. Most of them are *sensitive*. Some of them are intelligent. A few of them are influential."

Philip Howard

LONDON DIARY

Mr Mason and that vital year

The fiendishly clever revenge plot being hatched by moderates in the National Union of Mineworkers to give Mr Arthur *Scargill* a bloody nose by running his arch political rival Mr Roy Mason for the union's presidency has, I learn, one slight flaw. Mr Mason, the battling Labour *MP* for *Barnsley*, ex-Northern Ireland Secretary and scourge of the left, is too old to stand.

Officials at *the* NUM headquarters in Euston Road, London, yesterday greeted the news of the goings-on with incredulity, before going on to ask the very question that agonised Mr Michael McGahey, the Communist leader of the Scottish coalfield, less than a *year ago*; *what is his date of birth?*

Mr McGahey's candidacy was ruled out of order by the *Battered* Cherub himself, Mr Joe Gormley, who declared *ex cathedra* that it was contrary to rule. The NUM rule book states that "no person over 55 years of age *shall be able to stand* for election" to the union's top post.

According to the NUM copy of *Who's Who*, and indeed my own, Mr Mason was born on April 18, 1924, and therefore has been ineligible to stand for the best part of a year. I can, however, offer him a small crumb of comfort.

As an NUM-sponsored MP, Mr Mason is part of the miners' parliamentary group, which in the very nature of these things has its own hierarchy of officers. This year Mr Mason is vice-chairman of the group, and *by the natural operation of* Buggins' Law he will be chairman next year.

That elevated position gives him the right to sit *ex officio* on the NUM national executive, but only for his year of office, mark you. He cannot vote, but he can speak on issues where *the sponsored MPs might be* called upon to help. He will therefore have a ringside seat at the NUM politicking, but he won't be in the ring.

Dripping

Disbelief reigns at the King's Head, Islington, one of London's leading fringe theatres, where half a dozen workmen were at last spied this week crawling over the pub theatre's leaky roof. The roof's persistent drips have been a regular feature of critics' reviews, including this *newspaper's, for the past five* years.

The landlord is Allied Breweries, whose beer appears to promote leaks in the ceiling *as well as nearer the ground*. Relations between the brewery and the theatre are a little bitter at present, not least because Allied asked for a 125 per cent rent increase to £8,500 a year despite the rainwater effects, while at the same time donating £19,999 to the Royal Opera House to improve conditions backstage.

Within hours of my telephone call wondering whether charity, or even an asphalt patch, might *not begin nearer home*, Allied's subcontractors were fixing the roof, and a promised £8,000 in repairs and safety measures were said to be in hand.

I feel, however, that I can claim no credit. But some may go to *The Times* theatre critic, whose review of the King's *Head's latest success, Catchpenny Twist*, made ample reference to dripping ceilings and an atmosphere "having the intimacy of a steam bath".

"How long before we see Mugabe on the Jimmy Young show?"

Och, ouch

Any country so given to argument, revelry and bagpipes as Scotland naturally needs stout walls between households. Nothing strains relations faster than high-decibel anger, carousing, or a *badly-played pibroch* leaking through the brickwork.

According to Dr Robin Mackenzie, senior lecturer in acoustics at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, department of building, noise pollution has indeed reached epidemic proportions. The Science Research Council has given the department £42,000 to study the transmission of noise through buildings, a subject on which Dr Mackenzie already has sound views.

The problem, as ever, is cost. Many old tenements built of dense, sound-deadening stone can swallow the most dreadful din without a decibel penetrating next door. New flats run into trouble when the material in the dividing wall is too lightweight, and there may also be a problem of unfilled frogs, the hollow in the bricks designed to take mortar.

The trouble is that while strict control is kept over drains and other parts of the house, soundproofing is never tested. The Government admits that 3.5 million people in Britain are bothered by *noises from* neighbours.

The problem has to be dealt with at the construction stage, because once a badly insulated room is built, the only way of curing it is virtually to build another room inside it. It is not something you can wallpaper over," Dr Mackenzie declared, quietly.

Lighthouse last word

Positively the last word on the King's Cross Lighthouse mystery. Spurred by a reader and by courtesy of the owners, I have made an expedition to the roof of the building outside the railway terminus on which sits this seemingly pointless minaret. I can report that it is of wooden construction covered in zinc, can only be entered from the room below through a trapdoor too small to admit a man, and is completely empty.

Meanwhile more readers have offered theories. T. E. Howard of Enfield thinks it may have been part of a *pavilion* from the grounds of Bagnigge House, supposed summer residence of Nell Gwynn, demolished to make way for the station. L. H. Collins of Highgate guesses it may be the remains of a short-lived and apparently shoddy memorial to George IV, which stood here until 1845 and gave the area its name.

Whatever it is, or was, it is unlikely to remain there much longer; a GLC road-widening scheme threatens to demolish the entire corner block as soon as cash is available to do so.

Finally, I offer my own theory that it is a lookout tower built by frustrated King's Cross commuters, and I surmise that they sent up a man with a powerful telescope to scan the horizon for any sign of the coaches to form the 18.20 to Hatfield.

It's a cruel world. Mr John Panzeri of East Croydon wrote to his local social security office asking, in view of ravaging inflation, for an increase in his supplementary benefit. Back came form A124 with the reply: "Thank you for your letter. On checking your benefit we discovered we have been overpaying you £2 per week. Your benefit has now been adjusted accordingly." At least they had the decency not to backdate it.

Sir William rings off

Speculation on the future of the Clegg Commission on pay comparability, a Callaghan invention which has survived into the Thatcher Age, is bound to increase with the news that Sir William Ryland, the former Post Office chairman, is resigning his seat on what is virtually the last remaining tool of outside intervention in pay bargaining. He will leave at the end of April.

Sir William told me yesterday that he had always reserved the right to leave this part-time but none the less demanding post of sifting through comparative data on public sector pay awards after a year. He pointed out that work on the teachers' claim and the large volume of other demands flowing from last year's winter of discontent will be complete by the time he leaves. Which makes it a good time to go for a man with other commitments.

Nevertheless, the departure of Sir William, known affectionately in his postal days as Telephone Bill, will intensify interest in what the Government intends for the comparability exercise, given that the very concept seems to have fallen decisively out of fashion.

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES
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MR MUGABE'S MARXISM

Mr Mugabe says he is a Marxist. Mr Julian Amery says that Mr Mugabe's victory has brought Soviet influence to within a few hundred miles of the mineral resources of South Africa. Sir Ian Gilmour, on the other hand, says that there is no evidence that Mr Mugabe is under Soviet influence. Mr Ian Smith says he discovered in London that Mr Mugabe is a pragmatist. The Russians, meanwhile, seem only moderately pleased by his victory since they gave their main support to Mr Nkomo.

Behind this labelling game there is a serious question, which is whether Mr Mugabe's victory will in fact turn out to be a victory for Moscow. The answer at this stage is that it is unlikely to do so. Africa has not provided *fertile soil for doctrinaire* communism. In the first wave of decolonization the Soviet Union made very little headway. By the end of the 1960s Guinea was almost its only success, and even that turned sour. In the 1970s it made more headway because it was willing to provide arms to those who wanted them. In Angola it was able to exploit a civil war in which South Africa and the United States were on the other side. Its Cuban proxies *remain there because the fighting* continues. It made gains in Nigeria because of the civil war against Biafra. It was welcomed in Ethiopia because of the dispute with Somalia and the rebellion in Eritrea. It could make itself useful to Mozambique because of the guerrilla war in Rhodesia; it may lose influence there now that the war is over.

Mr Mugabe is a clever and well-informed man. He knows all this perfectly well, and he knows that the Soviet Union has done relatively little for Africa except provide weapons, military *advisers and Cuban soldiers.* He must also know that it has little to offer in the way of aid and trade. Its need for raw materials from Africa is limited, and so are the goods it has to sell. It has shown very little interest in helping the poor and the starving. Nor does it offer a particularly encouraging or appropriate model as a political system or a developing economy except to the extent that it provides a theoretical justification for taking power into the hands of one party. The Chinese have shown a more sensitive understanding of African needs but their resources are even more limited.

This does not mean that the Russians will not try to find openings in Zimbabwe. They and their allies will move in with large embassies. They will offer advice and scholarships and technical assistance, and probably arms too. They will find allies among young intellectuals and they will probably be looking for ways of promoting discord between blacks and whites. It seems unlikely, however, that they will gain a determining influence unless things go very wrong indeed.

In the longer run, certainly, they will be somewhat better placed to pursue their interests in Africa. They want to expand their influence there at the expense of the West and the Chinese and win credibility as the friend of developing and non-aligned countries. They want the *fruits of their support for "wars* of liberation". They are acutely aware of the West's dependence on African raw materials and the sea lanes around the Cape, and would like to dominate them. They also want to prepare themselves for the day when, as they assume, South Africa breaks down. All these aims are, however, served better by slow diplomatic consolidation than by attempts to impose direct control through client regimes, which they *probably know is beyond* their reach in Africa, where nationalism is always stronger than Marxism.

The Russians are perfectly capable of fomenting trouble. But for the whites in Rhodesia or the governments of the west to panic because Mr Mugabe chooses to flaunt the Marxist label is to risk promoting a self-fulfilling prophecy. Mr Mugabe has his beliefs but he is also, as Mr Smith says, a pragmatist. He may be tempted to use the Russians if he finds he needs them. It should be the object of the Rhodesian whites and of the western powers to ensure that he does not need them.

IN BREACH OF THE CONVENTION?

The first report of the Home Affairs Select Committee, on the government's proposed new immigration rules, is a disappointment. It is to be hoped that future reports of that and other select committees will reveal rather more of their views than the conclusion that "we do not think it possible or desirable for us to form any judgment. We leave it to members to form their own conclusions on reading the evidence". There is more to the function of select committees than the simple presentation of what they have been told by witnesses.

Nevertheless the report does shed light on the narrow question to which the committee was addressing itself: are the proposed rules contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights? If they are, it does not necessarily mean that the government will feel obliged to abandon its plans. It does, however, suggest that it would have to consider seriously whether it wishes to flout the international obligations which adherence to the Convention entails. The government has not admitted that the rules might be in contravention of the human rights convention, but neither have ministers provided any convincing reasons which might lead to the conclusion that they are not. Nor has anyone else.

The rules particularly under criticism would limit the right of husbands or fiancés to join British women living here unless the women were either born in the United Kingdom or (under a subsequent concession by the Home Secretary) having one parent born here. The evidence given to the select committee leads to the conclusion that the rules would almost certainly be in breach of Article 8 of the Convention, protecting the right to respect for family life, as read with Article 14, which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, race or ethnic origin. The rules might also be in breach of Article 12, conferring on men and women of marriageable age the right to marry and found a family, as read with Article 14.

The select committee held only two sessions at which evidence was given by witnesses, and it read a few written memoranda. It therefore cannot be said to have investigated the issue before it thoroughly. The quality of the evidence, however, was strong, not least that of Lord Scarman, and it should be given weight by the government. The pity of it is that even if the government's objective in proposing the new rules—reducing abuse of immigration policy by some men from the Indian subcontinent—was accepted, the numbers affected would be in the region of one or two thousand a year, and this would decline as more and more women of Asian origin were born in this country. Is it really necessary for the British government to show itself to be in deliberate breach of its moral and legal international undertakings for such a puny result?

WHERE BLACK IS BOUNTIFUL

We are all in it—householders who pay the odd job man in cash, those who use office telephones for private calls, those who rob banks. All are participants in the so-called "black economy", that part of the country's economic life which goes unrecorded by official, especially fiscal, statistics.

Just how big and black the black economy is cannot be known for sure, since it is by definition hidden from public and official scrutiny.

A year ago Sir William Pile, then chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said it was "not implausible" that income not declared for tax purposes might amount to 7.5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, a pro*nouncement which produced* a frisson in those who saw it as evidence that years of high taxation and incomes policy, voluntary and involuntary, had driven a significant proportion of the working population into "fiddling" to make ends meet.

This week there was published an estimate by the Central Statistical Office that the black economy accounts for only just over 3.5 per cent of the total national product. Even allowing for different methods of computation used, there is still a very wide divergence between these two official estimates. The CSO poses the question: have tax evasion and other fraudulent behaviour reached epidemic proportions? The answer, if one accepts the CSO's figure, must, in respect of this country, be no; but if one takes Sir William Pile's figure the answer is altogether less certain—though even on his reckoning.

Our economy is not as black as Italy's, for instance, where "moonlighting" is endemic and *income tax evasion is almost a* national sport. But any large move in that direction would be deplorable.

In matters of personal finance it is easy to deceive oneself by euphemism. Fiddling tax returns does not sound so bad as cheating one's neighbour. Yet that is what it comes down to. It is shifting a liability to pay tax on to others. It may take time to work through the system but the arithmetic of taxation and public expenditure means that a shortfall has eventually to be made up.

It would be unrealistic to expect the population of this country to become, to a man, paragons of fiscal virtue, and the £2,000m of lost tax which the CSO estimate implies is probably a figure that has to be lived with. It might even be thought that £2,000m is a price worth paying for the social safety valve which the hidden economy may be said to represent, and for the undoubted conveniences of service that it promotes. But the conditions which foster the black economy are unhealthy to society. They conduce to corruption. The corruption at first may be petty, popular and even approved, but it can only prepare the way for something a good deal worse.

Victims of Everest

From Mrs Audrey Salkeld

Sir, It was reported in your pages last week that a British body had *been found high on Everest* last year by a Chinese climber who was himself subsequently killed. It led naturally enough to speculation whether it may have been either Mallory or Irvine who disappeared in 1924 during a summit attempt somewhere above 8,450 metres.

Dr Michael Ward, currently in Peking, has been told by Shih Chan Chu, leader of Chinese Everest expeditions of 1960 and 1975, how in 1960 they had found a European body just below the North Col (at 6,400m) dressed in "green down clothing". When this was reported at the time, it was considered that it must have been the body of Maurice Wilson, a lone eccentric who attempted Everest in 1934, and whose body, tent and diary were found—for the first time—the following year.

Though his remains were pushed into a crevasse, it was considered that he might have resurfaced at some time during the quarter of a century before the Chinese arrived. The down clothing was a mystery since the climbers who first found him were specific about him wearing a mauve pullover and grey flannels. *However*, they wrapped his body in his green tent when they buried it. His sleeping bag was not found, so it is difficult to explain the down the Chinese say they saw.

Of course there is an outside possibility that the body could have belonged to Mallory or Irvine, who somehow got lower down the mountain than anybody imagined. This is highly unlikely since Professor Odell maintained a long vigil after their disappearance, watching for signs of life on the upper slopes. And again, the down clothing is a stumbling block. The only climber to have experimented with eiderdown-padded dress at that time was Professor George Finch, and he certainly did not leave any on the mountain. Down clothing was not generally used by British mountaineers until after the War, by which time the North side of Everest was closed to westerners.

The only other plausible explanation is that it is the body of an undocumented climber. At least three people are *known* to have made clandestine attempts on Everest with little or no help from local men; there is always the chance there may have been another who went completely undetected and perished on the mountain.

However, since 1921, forty-nine people have been killed during the course of expeditions to Everest—16 of these on the Northern slopes, and a further 16 above icefall-level on the Southern and Western side. There are obviously, therefore, a great many bodies lying on Everest.

AUDREY SALKELD,
Tone Road,
Clevedon, Avon.
February 27.

End of Rome scholarship

From Dr Patrick Reyntiens

Sir, Professor de Francia's letter (March 4) regarding the winding up of the Rome Scholarships is deeply disturbing. Surely it is ironic that at the very time when these are to be dissolved, the Treaty of Rome should bind Great Britain ever more firmly to Europe; in an oblique way they are connected.

From Thomas More to Laud, from Canning through Disraeli to Churchill, there has always been an instinct in Britain to bridge into Europe, but this has been countered by the tight self-preservation and self-justification of another side to the English character. I see the abandonment of the Rome Scholarships in the light of these historical movements and deplore it. "In with the Treaty: out with the Scholarship"—what an ironic betrayal of the ideals of 1851.

There is another context within which such a decision must be viewed, and of which it is an indication. That fine art, ie, drawing and painting, has been in the forefront of the speculative mind has never in history been doubted. The realisation that a divorce of the fine art mind from the world of design was unthinkable was the cause of the founding of the Society of Arts, the Royal College of Art and the Rome Scholarship itself. I am very much afraid that what we will see in the course of the next three or four years is the dethronement of fine art. It will lose its position as the cutting edge of the inquiring mind on visual matters in favour of some utilitarian "design" principle, bound up with quantifiable, practical results such as would justify *money spent. Such a change would* never raise the standards of art and design in England: only a true appreciation of the role of fine art and its proper utilization will do that.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICK REYNTIENS,
Head of Fine Art,
Central School of Art and Design,
Southampton Row, WC1.
March 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When contempt law should apply

From Mr Robin Day

Sir, As one who served on the Phillimore Committee on Contempt of Court, may I express concern at the Government's reported proposals for changing the law relating to contempt in criminal cases.

The Attorney-General is reported (*The Times*, March 3) as saying that the Government's forthcoming Bill on Contempt of Court would, in criminal cases, make the law of con*tempt apply from the moment that* a summons or warrant of arrest has been issued, or an arrest has been made. This was considered and rejected by the Phillimore Committee.

What the Government propose would admittedly be clearer than the present English law, under which the starting-point is when criminal proceedings are "imminent". But the Government's proposal would be more restrictive for the press than the present law, and more restrictive still than the Phillimore Committee's recommendation.

After careful consideration as to when contempt should begin to apply in criminal proceedings, the Phillimore Committee concluded as follows:

"The choice lies between an earlier moment, such as the issue of a warrant for the arrest, or possibly the actual arrest, of the wanted man and a later moment such as when the accused is charged or first appears in court. The disadvantage of a later date is that it would allow comparatively unrestricted comment during a police search for the wanted man which might culminate at any moment in an arrest and charge. On the other hand, a warrant for arrest is usually issued in private, and even an actual arrest may not, for good reasons, be immediately announced by the police. In these circumstances the press might well not know whether they were at risk. Moreover, if the wanted man was never found publication would be restricted, at least in theory, as long as the warrant for his arrest still existed. We have come to the conclusion that the right point in England and Wales is the moment when the suspected man is charged or a summons served; and in Scotland when the person is first publicly charged on petition or otherwise, or at the first calling in court of a summary complaint, as the case may be."

It should be emphasized that no one on the Phillimore Committee was in favour of any change in the law which could lead to trial by press or television. But it was very much concerned that the unique and summary procedure of contempt should be strictly confined to circumstances which involved prejudice to a case before a court, *and which could not be appropriately dealt with under some other* offence, such as the common law crime of perverting or attempting to pervert the course of justice.

The Press Council and others concerned will no doubt be taking this matter up with the Attorney-General.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN DAY,
c/o BBC TV Studios,
Lime Grove, W12.

Flowers Report economies

From Mrs Pauline K. Ashley

Sir, The Institute of Laryngology and Otology is a small but viable postgraduate institute doing important work, particularly in the neglected but expanding field of deafness. The Flowers Report on medical education proposes that it should cease to exist, its work being taken over by one of the new large undergraduate groupings. Some link with an established organization of this kind might be beneficial. But to break this institute into pieces and lose them within a vast untried complex will surely stifle rather than stimulate. Considerable financial savings would be needed to justify such action, and the Flowers Report provides little evidence of these.

The furore over the future of undergraduate medical schools should not divert attention from the position of the postgraduate institutes. Unlike the schools, the institutes do not duplicate each other's work. Each is unique and the loss of any one should not be accepted without careful consideration, particularly as some of the Flowers proposals for change do not appear to have arisen from a balancing of the likely damage to the specialties against the possible financial gain.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE K. ASHLEY,
Chairman,
The Institute of Laryngology and Otology,
300-332 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

This blessed plot

From Mr Alan Farleigh

Sir, Your correspondent (March 3) suggests that "the allotment craze is over" and that people would prefer to spend more on food than spend time cultivating it themselves. Unfortunately they have very little choice in the matter. *If* domestic food production is declining it is because local authorities fail dismally in their legal obligation to provide allotments.

During the 1970s 62,000 allotments were sold off or developed, while in the same period applicants on waiting lists increased by 1,600 per cent. Over 120,000 people in England and Wales are now waiting for allotments—not an indication of declining interest.

Allotment gardening can supplement household budgets to a great extent. The model plot at Wisley Gardens yields produce to the value of £130 a year. However, such enterprise can only flourish with the full cooperation of central and local government. The Local Government Bill presently before Parliament would seriously weaken central *control over this important* and neglected local service.

Friends of the Earth are pressing for the complete withdrawal of these proposals and a strengthening of allotment law so that local authorities will be able to meet the continuing demand for allotments.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN FARLEIGH,
Friends of the Earth,
9 Poland Street, W1.

Cuts in the BBC's music services

From the Controller of Music, BBC

Sir, Sir Anthony Lewis's plea (March 3), made on behalf of the Head of Music Colleges and of their students will naturally command sympathy in the musical profession and among music-lovers. The international prestige of this country in music has indeed never stood higher.

The fact remains that an inadequate licence—£34, when we needed £40—has left us no alternative but to reduce and reorganize our orchestral resources. Our proposals, still to be negotiated with the Musicians' Union, will leave us with six orchestras—three symphonic, three light—which is six orchestras more than the number employed by our increasingly profitable competitors in commercial radio and television, and considerably more than any other broadcasting organization in the world.

The BBC will continue to contribute to the training of orchestral musicians through the National Centre for Orchestral Studies and the Royal Northern College of Music. It is clear, though, that we can no longer alone sustain the engagement on contract of 11 broadcasting orchestras.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PONSONBY,
Controller, Music,
BBC,
Yalding House,
156 Great Portland Street, W1.
March 3.

From the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair

Sir, Why Scotland? As an adopted Scot of some 41 years' standing, I find it very frustrating, to say the least, that because the population of Scotland is small, its musical output is considered of no consequence by the BBC and indeed is looked on as expendable.

Since the last battle for the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra was on some 20 years ago, Scotland has experienced a virtual cultural revolution with the rapid growth of Scottish Opera—music of all kinds, and in particular in musical education—in all of which the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has played its part. And the revolution stretches beyond the shores of Scotland to Orkney, whose fine festival is now firmly established.

Why therefore because we live north of Watford (or Buxton) are we to suffer a major cut, thereby adding to the already overburdened Scottish unemployment?

I hope the BBC Central Music Department, with its progressive policies, will advise Mr Trethowan to think again. Surely if cuts have to be made, England could part with one of its Radio Orchestras, *leaving the only one in Scotland* intact.

Yours faithfully,
JUNE GORDON,
Haddo House,
Aberdeen.
March 4.

From Signor Carlo Maria Giulini and Mr Ernest Fleischmann

Sir, We were deeply shocked to learn that the BBC intends to disband its Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Eighty highly skilled musicians are going to lose jobs gained as a result of many years of *difficult*, intense professional training. The richly varied services of this splendid orchestra will no longer be available to audiences throughout the British Isles. An organization that was responsible for important developments in the careers of such distinguished and gifted conductors as Sir Colin Davis, Sir Alexander Gibson, Andrew Davis and Simon Rattle will disappear as a result of bureaucratic edicts or accountants' calculations.

We have always looked to the BBC with unbounded admiration for the remarkable job it has done in transforming Britain from a *Land ohne Musik* into possibly the world's liveliest, most concentrated centre *of musical* activity. In fact, here in California we have helped to create the California Radio Music Network, modelled, in a humble way, on the BBC's music services, in order to develop the kind of enlightened and receptive audiences for which Britain is known.

The dissolution of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra would be tragic, not only for its immediate, shatteringly negative impact on Britain's musical culture, but because it would further encourage those philistines who seek to solve monumental economic problems by *withdrawing the minimal financial* support needed for the survival of worthwhile arts institutions. We trust that there is still time for second, and more enlightened, thought.

CARLO MARIA GIULINI,
Music Director,
ERNEST FLEISCHMANN,
Executive Director,
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra,
135 North Grand Avenue,
Los Angeles, California, 90012.
March 4.

From Dr Thomas Messenger and others

Sir, The decision of the BBC to axe five of its orchestras is in itself a devastating blow to the cultural life of this country. To include one of the country's major symphony orchestras is an act likely to have most serious repercussions. A contract with the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has been the springboard for many of Britain's most outstanding conductors, including Sir Colin Davis, Norman Del Mar, and Andrew Davis, to name but three. The orchestra has provided many of our finest soloists and orchestral players with invaluable experience, without which their careers might never have taken flight. Its extraordinarily wide and richly varied repertoire over the past four decades must surely be the envy of other British orchestras.

The loss to Scotland will be no less profound. This orchestra fulfils a function quite distinct from those of the SNO and the smaller orchestras which have matured in recent years. If the BBC's decision is based on the premise that other *orchestras will be able* to fill the void, they have been misinformed, and must examine the evidence more fully and in consultation with Scotland's leading musicians and administrators.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS MESSENGER,
SEBASTIAN FORBES,
N. D. C. CONRAN,
DESMOND THACKERAY,
ROBIN MACONIE,
DAVID A. PICKETT,
ATES ORGA,
BRIAN BROCKLESS,
Department of Music,
University of Surrey,
Guildford,
Surrey.
February 29.

Social Security frauds

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, The Minister for Social Security (March 1) saw fit to attack your Social Services Correspondent rather than answer the substance of the charges made against him. Recently, he announced an increase of 1000 officers to crack down on social security fraud. Critics have asked, as did your Social Services Correspondent (February 27), whether this was the best use of scarce resources. Nobody condones social security abuse. But the Minister is less than honest in stating that the present crackdown will make it easier for genuine claimants to draw benefits to which they are entitled. When the last Tory Government announced a tightening up on social security abuse, Reg Prentice was speaking from the Labour benches. In response to these moves he said "The myth about widespread abuse is perpetrated by some of the most reactionary newspapers in the country and is used by the Tories for party reasons. Apart from the damage done in general, awful damage is done to individual people in need, because these myths help to create among some people . . . the sense that there is something shameful about applying for benefits to which they are entitled".

The Minister does not face the fact that abuse is not limited to the social security system. Many of us are concerned about the extent of tax fraud. When challenged on this the Social Security Minister said that this was not his responsibility, although it was something which the *Government* was bearing in mind. But at the end of last week the Treasury announced the establishment of an independent committee to review the enforcement powers of the Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise departments. We are told that this new committee will be asked "to weigh the need to ensure compliance with the law against the need to avoid excessive burdens on taxpayers". Many people are reading this as a prelude to curtailing tax inspectors' powers to crack down on tax abuse. Yet the latest Report of the Board of Inland Revenue details the increase in revenue gained for tax payers by Inland Revenue officers. I give but one example. "In the year *to 31st October 1978 adjustments* to profits made by local inspectors amounted to about £650 million in favour of the Revenue and about £45 million in favour of the taxpayer". (Cmnd 7822, February 1980, p 11).

It is this failure to maintain a fair balance, and crack down equally on abuses which cost the taxpayer so dearly, which lends credence to the charge that the Government's main motive is to undermine public support for the welfare state.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.
March 3.

Le mot juste

From Mr F. G. Clark

Sir, I would like to take issue with Ian Murray (Paris Diary, February 27) on a point of fact: the final "e" in the name Concorde was not put there at French insistence. It was my son who first proposed the name and the French spelling was adopted because "concorde" was felt to signify something closer and warmer than the more formal "concord".

After working for a number of years in close cooperation with the French, I tend to think that they are fellow-members of the human race and that a report by a French journalist living and working in London on the attitudes of the British would be very much a mirror-image of Mr Murray's entertaining piece. Some doggerel composed by a BAC man working on the Concorde project perhaps makes the point:

Our friends across the Channel
Sont un peu chauvinique:
They *always* translate "Anglo-French"
Comme "Franco-Britannique".

I am, Sir,
Your fairly francophile servant,
F. G. CLARK,
18 Rayens Cross Road,
Long Ashton,
Bristol.
February 27.

Matrimonial homes

From Lord Simon of Glaisdale

Sir, Mr Nigel Thompson's letter of February 23 usefully exemplifies a general misunderstanding. He writes as a divorcee whose former wife was held entitled to a third of the value of their matrimonial home. He fears that with co-ownership she would have had a half, and his home would have been lost.

The Bill, however, applies to marriage and not divorce. One of its purposes is to ensure that a wife who stands by her marriage is treated by the law no less favourably than a wife who has recourse to divorce.

If the marriage does break up, the court retains its existing power to re-distribute the family property in whatever way *is appropriate in the* new situation. The court would not be bound to allow the wife to take away her half share. Particularly where young children are concerned, the preservation of a home for them is a prime consideration.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON OF GLAISDALE,
House of Lords,
Westminster, SW1.
March 3.

Deterrence with clear intent

From Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, Sir John Glubb is right in saying (March 3) that to avoid a world war we must be both strong and friendly towards the Russians. But neither of these qualities will be enough unless accompanied by the third member of the triad: clarity.

To the Russians, the West's present policy outside the Nato area is not clear. On the contrary, a most dangerous school of western diplomacy is at large, arguing that we should "keep the Russians guessing". I suspect that this emanates from sheer bureaucratic laziness. But whatever its origin, we would do well to remember that both world wars were caused by failing to give the aggressor clear warning, and allowing him to guess wrong. No serious attempt was made to implement deterrence.

Today, no attempt has so far been made in respect of Yugoslavia, though we are being granted several weeks' grace. In spite of all we have learnt about the value of deterrence in the last thirty years, we still seem content to keep the Russians guessing as to what we will do after Tito dies. From repeated inquiries, I am convinced that we are also keeping ourselves guessing.

Deterrence need not by any means necessarily be military. It can be economic. The West still has some powerful economic cudgels with which the Russians would prefer not to be hit. In respect of Yugoslavia our intentions would surely at least involve stringent economic retribution if the Soviet Union upset that country's neutrality. But whatever we intend to do, it is absolutely essential to warn the other side of our intentions *in advance*. Failure to do so would be precisely the failure of Earl Grey, in the same part of the world, in 1914.

Yours, etc,
HUGH HANNING,
18 Montpelier Row,
Blackheath, SE3.
March 4.

Borstal girls

From Mr Andrew F. Rutherford

Sir, The letter from Mr D. C. Drew (February 27) concludes that the young women locked up in Bulwood Hall borstal are "surely privileged to be in such beautiful rural surroundings". This comment is in the tradition of earlier rationales for incarceration, such as that propounded by the Superintendent of the Illinois State Home for Delinquent Boys in 1902, that delinquents be "taken away from evil associations and temptations, away from the moral and physical filth and contagion, out of the gaslight and sewer gas, away out into the woods and fields free from temptation and contagion, out into the sunlight and the starlight and the pure sweet air of the meadows . . .".

Mr Drew's suggestion that this policy of penal isolation is alleviated by the presence in the institution of a senior probation officer is unlikely to find much support from the women at Bulwood Hall or their families and friends.

It is 10 years since the late Sir Kenneth Younger *and his colleagues* on the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System were given their remit to review arrangements for dealing with young adult offenders. Bulwood Hall is, sadly, only one of many reminders of the failure by successive governments to implement the central recommendations of the Younger Report of 1974 that an increasing proportion of young adult offenders receive non-custodial sentences. The sentencing trend since 1974 has been in the opposite direction to that recommended by the Younger Committee, and it is to be hoped that the present Government will take early action to stem the escalating use of penal custody.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW F. RUTHERFORD,
Senior Lecturer,
Professional Social Work Course,
Department of Adult Education,
University of Southampton,
Southampton.
February 29.

Monstrous behaviour

From Professor Stuart Kirby

Sir, Mr Gabriel Ronay's information on "Nessie's Soviet cousin" (February 16)—a lacustrian monster reported in the Soviet Union—is deeply interesting. Are monstrologists aware that there is also reputedly a Japanese cousin? The phenomenon has been persistently reported—aye, and seen by sober eyes—in Lake Kutcharo in Japan's northern island of Hokkaido (where I was recently resident). There are photographs of "Kushie" (kushiteras rhombopteryx) and her wake (from time immemorial she has been a she).

Lest scoffers opine that the "Japanese always copy everything"—a cry that is now in any case grossly out of date—I hasten to add that this is an ancient certitude of the aboriginal Ainu, who were in Hokkaido long before the Japanese. They have a beautiful legend that long ago when the world was new, two twin stars fell from the sky. One came down in Lake Kutcharo, the other far away to the west—as we now know, into Loch Ness. Ever since, "Kushie" has been calling to "Neshie" (in *the* local pronunciation)—utilizing, according to a poplar Japanese song, the modern method of communicating via the stars—assuring of her remembrance and longing to meet her sister again.

Sir, this is no canard. Evidence has been in the hands of the City Fathers of Inverness, to whom last year the City of Bihoro by Lake Kutcharo proposed becoming a sister-city (what we would call twin-city). Unfortunately this was deemed impracticable because of distance. Japanese scientists have meanwhile been seeking Nessie in her bed. I propose a British Kushie Expedition; to which my wife and I would be glad to make documentation available.

Yours sincerely,
STUART KIRBY,
Professor Emeritus,
University of Aston,
57 Selly Park Road,
Birmingham.
February 22.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 5: The Queen received the Archbishop of Canterbury (the Most Reverend Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency Señor Don Gonzalo Fernández-Puyo and Señora de Fernández-Puyo were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru to the Court of St James's.

Mr J. A. Robinson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tel Aviv.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the British National Appeal of the World Wildlife Fund, today attended the launch of the "World Conservation Strategy" at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, 195 Piccadilly, W1, where his Royal Highness was received by the Chairman, World Wildlife Fund, United Kingdom (Sir Arthur Norman).

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Honorary Life Member of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace presented The Prince Philip Award for 1979.

His Royal Highness, as a Companion Rat, was present this evening at a dinner of the Grand Order of Water Rats at the Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, W1.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President, The Friends of Covent Garden, attended a "Lunch and Listen" at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

His Royal Highness, Duke of Cornwall, this afternoon visited Duchy Properties in Kennington.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning visited the Newham Group at Silvertown, London, E16.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

March 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Queen's College, Harley Street, and was present at the School Concert.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales is to attend the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury Cathedral on March 25. He will not now open a conference on Jordanian archaeology that day.

Lady Mary Gaye Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe gave birth to a daughter in Winchester on Monday, March 3.

Sir Trevor Dawson very much regrets he was unable to attend the memorial service for Sir Edward Lewis because of absence abroad.

Today's engagements

The Queen attends service, St Botolph's, Aldgate, to commemorate 250th anniversary of the death of Thomas Bray, founder of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 11.25.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends trustees' meeting, National Maritime Museum, 10.15; attends cocktail party for British Industry 1500 Club in aid of 1980 Americas Cup challenge, Mansion House, 6.30.

The Prince of Wales opens district headquarters police station, Croydon, 3; attends concert in aid of Beethoven Fund for Deaf Children, Royal Festival Hall, 7.40.

Exhibitions: The Vikings, British Museum, 10 to 5; Oriental arts and crafts, Bluecoat Gallery, Liverpool, 10.30 to 5.

Lectures: "The Admonitions Scroll", by Margaret Somerville, 11.30; "Ritual and dance in Greek religion", by Patsy Vanags, 1.15, British Museum; "Four great sculptural reliefs: Matisse's backs", by Ann Slee, Tate Gallery, 1; "Portrait of Diaghilev", by Moira Shearer, Music Club of London, Holborn Library, 32 Theobalds Road, 7.30.

Thursday talk by Sir Bernard Miles, St Olave's, Hart Street, 1.05.

Concert Prague Symphony Orchestra, Middlesbrough Town Hall, 7.30.

Lunchtime music: Piano recital by Wendy Payen-Payne, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Mervyn Collins, tenor, Cathy Thom, guitar, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10;

Memorial service: Sir Cecil Beaton, St Martin-in-the-Fields, noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. S. B. Gilbey and Miss M. Bennett
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Arthur Gilbey and Mrs Arthur Gilbey, of Rome, and Medina, daughter of Sir Reginald and Lady Bennett, of 37 Cottesmore Court, W8.

Mr S. W. Burchell and Miss S. L. Forman
The engagement is announced between Steve, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Burchell, of Whitchurch, Bristol, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. B. Forman, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire.

Mr W. A. Bains and Miss J. E. Howarth
The engagement is announced between William Arthur Bains, BA(Oxon), elder son of Mr and Mrs Lawrence Bains, of Galley Lane, Barnet, and Jane Elizabeth Howarth, BA (Oxon), only daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Howarth, of Greaves Road, Lancaster.

Mr R. G. Burwood-Taylor and Miss J. M. Cannon
The engagement is announced between Rhodri Guy, only son of Mr B. H. Burwood-Taylor, OBE, and Mrs Burwood-Taylor, of Copse Lodge, Bearwood, Berkshire, and Julia Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Cannon, of The Old Green, Aston Cantlow, Warwickshire.

Mr S. M. Codner and Miss C. M. Hamilton
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs John Codner, of Breadstone House, Gloucestershire, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, and Mrs Hamilton, of Lordington House, Chichester, Sussex.

Mr J. C. T. Forbes and Miss L. A. Covell
The engagement is announced between John, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs L. A. Forbes, of The Manor House, Shillingstone, Dorset, and Lindsay, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. G. Covell, of Langstrath, Lasswade, Midlothian.

Mr J. C. Golding and Miss J. C. Ward
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs M. G. D. Golding, of Hildenborough, Kent, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. Ward, also of Hildenborough, Kent.

Mr W. E. R. Green and Dr M. G. Northway
The engagement is announced between Roger Green, FRCS, elder son of Mr and Mrs Walford Green, of Merrimans, Ivy Hatch, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Gay, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert J. Northway, of Houston, Texas.

Mr J. C. P. Herrtage and Miss N. J. Blunt
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of the late D. S. E. Herrtage and of Mrs Z. R. Herrtage, of Island Hall, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, and Nicola, daughter of Colonel and Mrs B. E. Blunt, of Ingram's Green, Midhurst, West Sussex.

Mr R. E. Hollis and Miss P-J. Amberton
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs A. N. Hollis, of Westwell, Kent, and Debbie, middle daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Amberton, of Wentworth, Surrey.

Dr J. S. G. Jackman and Miss C. M. Hughes
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of Dr and Mrs C. C. Jackman, of Huntersmoon, Midway, St Albans, and Kate, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. Hughes, of Lilliput, Dorset.

Dr J. P. Keet and Miss J. Haines
The engagement is announced between John Peter, youngest son of Mr Dick Keet, of Singapore, and Mrs Madeleine Keet, of Palmar de Troyer, Spain, and Jillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Haines, of White Lodge, Wem, Shropshire.

Mr S. R. Merrett and Miss H. E. Fearnley
The engagement is announced between Stephen Roy, younger son of Mrs G. L. Merrett and the late Mr R. J. M. Merrett, of Newton Road, Purley, Surrey, and Helen Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Fearnley, of The Grange, Mirfield, Yorkshire.

Mr C. B. Merullo and Miss A. T. Davies
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Merullo, of Reading, Massachusetts, United States, and Annabel Trehearne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Paddy Davies, of Westholme, Slinfold, Sussex.

Mr J. V. F. Roberts and Miss M. MacDonald
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs Victor Roberts, of Childer Thornton, Cheshire, and Marion, only daughter of the late Mr Donald MacDonald and of Mrs MacDonald, of Dumbreck, Glasgow.

Mr D. R. Tozer and Miss F. M. Davey
The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mrs Barbara Tozer, of Dartford, Kent, and Fiona, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Victor Davey, of Houston, Renfrewshire PA6 7BZ.

Mr P. M. Yates and Miss J. E. Sampson
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Yates of Bramhall, Cheshire, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Sampson, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Marriages

Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong and Mrs B. C. Horridge
The marriage took place on October 15, 1979, between Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong and Mrs Brita C. Horridge.

Commander G. E. M. Naylor, RN (retd) and Miss J. J. Edwards
The marriage took place in Chelsea on March 1, 1980, between Commander Guy Naylor and Miss Jane Edwards.

Lord Coggan, former Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer, before their introduction into the House of Lords yesterday.

Memorial service

Sir Edward Lewis
A memorial service for Sir Edward Lewis was held yesterday at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street. The Rev A. B. Carver officiated, assisted by the Rev Philip Gilman. Sir Patrick Dean (Chairman of the Governing Body of Rugby School) and Mr David Lewis (grandson) read the lessons and the Bishop of Worcester gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Lewis (widow), Mr and Mrs Richard Lewis (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Sarah Lewis and Mr Christopher Lewis (grandchildren), Dr Nancy Lewis and Mrs F. McCloughry (sisters), Mr and Mrs Stanley Hyde (brother-in-law and sister), Mr John Lewis, Mr and Mrs Gwilym Lewis, Miss Helena Lewis, Mr and Mrs Peter Harvey, Mr and Mrs Peter Slot, Mr and Mrs Jack Sage, Mr and Mrs Gareth Lewis, Mr and Mrs Raphael Makiouf, Mr and Mrs Watcyn Lewis, Mr Walter Hyde.

Mr Nigel Graham Maw (Chairman of Decca) with Sir Martin and Lady Flett, Dr and Mrs Jack Dimenstein and Mr and Mrs W. Spalding; Lord Miles, Lord Harris of High Cross, the Hon Matthew Beaumont and Mr P. Danny (representing New Victoria Hospital, voluntary helpers and staff), Lady (Trevor) Dawson, Lady Nugent, Sir George Edwards (president, Surrey County Cricket Club) with Mr Derek Newton (chairman) and Mrs Morna Hastings; Sir Raymond Brown, Sir John Junor, Sir John Davis (president, Rank Organization), Lady Dean, Sir Brian and Lady Windeyer, Lady (Frank) Lee, Sir Douglas Ranger (dean, Middlesex Hospital Medical School), Lady (Eric) Riches, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Lady (Duncan) Anderson, Sir Georg and Lady Solti, Sir David Steel, Mr Stewart Griffith (president, MCC) with Mr J. A. Bailey (secretary); Dr J. E. Arnold (Musicians' Company).

Mr John Martin (general secretary, Musicians' Union), Mr James Woodhouse (headmaster, Rugby School), Mrs Robin Woods, Mrs Philip Gilman, Mr Leonard Cohen, Mr A. V. Bedser, Mr E. A. Bedser, Mrs Jack Hawkins, Mrs Ted Heath, Mr Peter May, Mr W. Gregson (Ferranti), Mr G. O. B. Allen, Air Vice-Marshal R. A. Ramsay Rae, Mr W. E. Tucker, Mr Percy Hoskins (Saints and Sinners Club), Mr W. Lynn, Mr L. E. Rowan Bentall (president, Bentalls), Mr S. E. T. Cusdin (Cusdin, Burder and Howitt), Mrs Graham Doggart, Mr Allen Percival (Maisie Lewis Concerts) and Mrs Percival, Mr John Street (senior warden and chairman, Maisie Lewis Young Artists Fund), Mr J. H. Beattie, Mrs D. A. Allen-Jones.

Mr and Mrs Leslie Bibby, Mr Michael Webster, Brigadier G. A. Rimbault, Mr Roy Henderson (Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Scholarship Fund), Mr K. R. Imeson, Colonel Terence Maxwell, Mr A. J. Leggat (Lancashire County Cricket Club), Mr and Mrs Brian Johnston, Mr David Loeb, Mr D. H. Boycott, Mr A. Pollard (Gramophone Magazine), Mr L. G. Wood (EMI), Mr David Smith (also representing managing director, Rediffusion), Mr Charles Telfer (Carr Sebag and Company), Mr David Oldham (Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt and Company), Mr Andrew Powles (Rowe and Maw), Mr M. C. G. Andrew (general secretary, Arthritis and Rheumatism Council), Mr and Mrs R. M. Matheson, Mr and Mrs D. T. Matheson, Mr and Mrs C. M. J. Whittington, Mr M. M. Flett, Mr A. M. Flett, Mr A. J. C. Howard, Mr R. Klasson and Mr W. E. Beck (Polygram), Mr A. Byers (Audio Rents, Hollywood and London) and Mr S. Camarata (Sunset Sound Studios).

Archbishop to attend Zaire ceremony

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev Robert Runcie, is to make his first visit abroad since his appointment. He will attend the inaugural ceremonies in May of the new Anglican province of Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire, in Bukavu, Zaire.

He will spend five days there, taking with him a cope and mitre as a gift from the Church of England to the new Archbishop of the province, the present Bishop of Bukavu, the Right Rev Bezaleri Ndahura, who was ordained priest by Archbishop Runcie in 1975.

Birthdays today

Mr William Davis, 47; Sir Archibald Forbes, 77; Sir Robert Fowler, 66; Lord Roberthall, 79; Sir Ian Dixon Scott, 71; the Right Rev David Sheppard, 51; the Hon Samuel Silkin, QC, MP, 62; Sir Peter Stallard, 65.

Gomm military mementoes are sold for £26,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Medal collectors competed for mementoes of military distinction in a fiercely competitive spirit at Sotheby's yesterday. A group of medals, orders and other insignia awarded to Field Marshal Sir William Gomm (1784-1875) was sold for £26,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) to Stanley Gibbons. That is the highest recorded price for any group of medals; it can only be compared to the group of Peninsula War medals awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart that were sold at Christie's last year.

The Gomm group included the Order of the Bath, the Peninsular Gold Cross, the Waterloo medal and several others. Several mementoes were included with the medals: a silk sash made for him by his sisters, his field marshal's baton, and his telescope. Gomm has the distinction of having held the longest continuous commission in the history of the British Army, namely 81 years. He was commissioned as an ensign at the age of 10, an honour he owed to his father's bravery rather than his own.

The importance attached to personality by medal collectors was underlined by the Peninsular War group of orders and medals awarded to Lieutenant General Sir William Pringle; the medals were equally distinguished but little of interest is known about their recipient, hence a price of £16,000 (estimate £18,000 to £20,000). The group was bought by Provenance, a Texas dealer.

Another outstanding item was the gold sash badge of the Order of the Thistle dating from around 1700, which made £9,500 to Kleinau from West Germany; it was sold at Christie's last April for £3,800 on behalf of the 12th Earl of Galloway. The purchaser has researched its origin in the intervening months and has established that it was awarded to Alexander Stewart, 5th Earl of Moray, one of the eight founding Knights of the Order of the Thistle when it was revived in 1687.

The sale of medals totalled £210,916, with 9 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's sale of modern British pictures attracted a packed sale room, establishing three new auction record prices for individual artists. Those were: an Edward Seago landscape, "Highmill Farm, Norfolk" at £12,500 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000), a Russell Flint watercolour, "Reclining Nude" at £10,800 (estimate £7,000 to £9,000) and an exceptional work by Harold Knight, the husband of Dame Laura Knight, "A village wedding," at £9,800 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000), which had been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1908.

Knight was not the only Newlyn school artist in demand; David Carritt paid £3,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for Henry Scott Tuke's "The Sailor's rest", of 1906, and £4,800 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for his "Returned from fishing", of 1907. Hhe top price in the sale was £15,500 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000) for Lowry's "The Corner shop", of 1943. The sale totalled £266,650, with 6 per cent unsold.

Christies' sale of clocks and watches yesterday totalled £181,480, with 14 per cent unsold. A Swiss private collector paid £20,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) for a grande sonnerie striking carriage clock by Nicole Nielsen, of around 1900. An icon sale made £87,546, with 17 per cent unsold.

A portrait of Field Marshal Sir William Gomm wearing some of the medals and decorations sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £26,000.

Luncheons

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, deputy chairman, and Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, joint treasurer, were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday at the House of Commons by the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of Commonwealth parliamentarians attending the 1980 Parliamentary Seminar at Westminster.

Farringdon Ward Club
The President of the Farringdon Ward Club and Mrs Derek Kemp and the senior vice-president and Mrs R. Edwards received members and guests at a luncheon held by the club at the Mansion House on Tuesday. Speakers were the Lord Mayor, a patron of the club, Mr Anthony N. Eskenzi and Mr Derek L. Kemp, president.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Mr C. D. Molapo, Foreign Minister of Lesotho. The High Commissioner for Lesotho was among those present.

Lady Mayoress of Westminster
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster gave a dinner yesterday at City Hall. The guests were:
The Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs Jacobsen, the Bishop of London and Mrs Ellison, Lord and Lady Maclean, Sir Robin and Lady Gillett, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter, Miss Janet Fookes, MP, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, and Mrs Baker, Mr and Mrs Brian Fitzgerald-Moore, Dr and Mrs J. Lister Boyd, Mr and Mrs David Moffatt, the Chief Executive of Westminster City Council and Mrs Witty, Councillor and Mrs Jack Gillett and Mr J. A. Clewley.

Association of County Councils
Sir Gervas Walker, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Assocation of County Councils, gave a dinner party at the Goring Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport. Among others present were:
Sir Peter Baldwin, Sir John Grugeon, Mr Kenneth Clarke, MP, Mr J. R. Horrell, Mr J. T. Ireland, Brigadier T. F. J. Collins and other members of the association.

Timber Trade Federation
Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Timber Trade Federation held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr Robin Howard, president of the federation, was in the chair. Others present included the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Poland and Austria, and the high commissioners for Ghana and Malaysia.

Latest wills

Mr Cecil Maurice Duboff, of Addiscombe, Surrey, left £332,527 net. He died intestate.

Mr Charles Raymond Bell Mortimer, of Wimborne, literary critic, left £105,556 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Beadle, Mr Thomas Scott, of Doncaster £122,543
Bornstein, Mr Abraham, of Brent, London £269,946
Buchanan, Mr John, of Weybridge £123,428
Debenham, Mrs Frances Priscilla, of Guisborough £191,887
Evans-Jones, Mr Henry, of Blaenau Ffestiniog, Solicitor .. £133,743

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, March 7, 1955.

Last of the donkeys

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, March 6.—Some 3,000 donkey and mule carts which for generations have carried all the garbage out of Madrid are now being displaced by motor vehicles. Eleven vans made in England and manned by uniformed municipal employees have now begun to collect the city's refuse. By June when it is hoped to have 60 in operation there will no longer be seen the picturesque early morning sight of the donkey carts with their rugged owners perched on top of the rubbish driving out to their shabby shacks on the outskirts. Many women may now be seen queueing up with a strange medley of receptacles filled with refuse. The arrival of the motor vans is heralded by the blowing of a trumpet. It is estimated that some 5,000 families representing 20,000 men, women and children who made a living out of collecting the refuse of Madrid will be thrown out of work when the municipality's new service covers the whole of the city. This revolutionary change has become a theme for heated comment in the press and among the thousands of unkempt-looking people who have traditionally carried the city's garbage.

Science report

Biochemistry: Motion in living cells

From Clive Cookson, of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*
Washington

The cellular structures responsible for almost all motion in living cells have been identified conclusively for the first time.

In a series of papers published over the last month, Dr Shin Lin and his research group at Johns Hopkins University have shown that the polymerization of actin (a protein present in all cells) into filaments is the key step that always precedes movement.

After the motion is complete, the filaments break up again into globular actin molecules.

Circumstantial evidence, such as electron microscopy, has suggested for some time that actin filaments are involved in cell motility (the general term for movement of and within cells) and the Johns Hopkins biologists have provided proof.

They showed that the experimental drug, cytochalasin, which completely immobilizes cells, acts by binding to the last actin molecule in the growing filament and preventing further polymerization.

Almost every cellular process involves some sort of movement and therefore the temporary assembly of actin filaments: the motion of whole cells, such as blood cells and single-cell organisms; change of shape; the movement of components, like the chromosome, within the cell; and cell division and replication.

Even the release of neurotransmitter by a nerve cell is a mechanical action, which is blocked by cytochalasin.

Nevertheless, motility remains one of the least understood areas of cell biology. Even after the discoveries of Dr Lin and his colleagues, no one really knows how the actin filaments enable the cell to move.

One possibility is that the mechanism of muscular contraction, which is quite well understood, may be applicable to many other forms of motility. Muscles consist of filaments of actin and myosin (another protein) running side by side.

The myosin acts as an enzyme to cleave molecules of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and release energy, which is expressed as a contraction as the actin and myosin filaments "slide" past one another.

That is a special case of cell movement, because the actin filaments in muscles are permanently polymerized and do not form and break up for each motion. Therefore cytochalasin has no effect on muscle contraction, an exception that puzzled early workers with the drug.

Non-muscle cells contain very little myosin, and it is also possible that the polymerization and depolymerization of actin without myosin could generate enough energy to be responsible for some forms of motility. The assembly of actin filaments can itself cleave ATP molecules.

The next step for Dr Lin and his colleagues will be to identify the natural substances in the living cell that control the assembly and break-up of actin filaments.

There is presumably some protein which acts like cytochalasin to bind to the end of the filaments and stop them growing when they reach the right length, typically a chain of about 500 actin molecules, one micron long.

The group also plans to use cytochalasin (a metabolite produced by certain fungi) to study cancer cells. That extraordinary chemical is the best known inhibitor not only of cell motility but also of sugar transport into the cell.

The two properties are believed to be quite independent; the active site in the cytochalasin molecule that binds to actin is different from the one that blocks the protein responsible for sugar transport. The combination makes cytochalasin a promising drug for investigating cancer cells, which transport sugar up to 20 times faster than normal cells and also move more rapidly.

Sources: *Journal of Cell Biology* (vol 84, pp 455-460); *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (vol 255, pp 835-838); *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* (vol 92, pp 1327-1334).

OBITUARY

MR JOHN SKEAPING

Noted sculptor and draughtsman

Mr John Skeaping, RA, who died yesterday at the age of 78, was almost exclusively a sculptor and draughtsman. He was Professor of Sculpture, Royal College of Art, from 1953 to 1959.

What distinguished him from the more academic realistic sculptors was an acute sense of the character and qualities of the materials he employed as affecting form. He worked in a great variety of stones, including semi-precious stones, and woods, and in each case he adapted his formal effects to the suggestion of the particular substance. Both as carver and draughtsman he excelled in the treatment of animals. He sculpted Mill Reef the 1972 Derby winner for Mr Paul Mellon, the horse's owner, and had executed statues of Brigadier Gerard and Hyperion.

The son of Kenneth Mathieson Skeaping, painter, he was born at Woodford, Essex, on June 9, 1901. After studying at Goldsmiths' College and the LCC Central School of Arts and Crafts he entered the Royal Academy Schools, where he won the gold medal and travelling studentship. In 1924 he also won the Scholarship in Sculpture of the British School at Rome. Like his relief of "Diana and Endymion", exhibited in the Academy of 1922, except for a slight elongation of the figures the work which gained him the Prix de Rome gave little sign of his future development. It might have been produced by any of the more talented younger sculptors in the Renaissance tradition.

In Italy Skeaping met Barbara Hepworth, who had been a runner-up in the Rome competition, and they were married in Florence. For several years they worked and exhibited together. In 1933 the marriage, of which there was one son, who was killed in action in the Second World War, was dissolved, and Barbara Hepworth was, for a period, married to the painter, Ben Nicholson.

The first appearance of the Skeapings in a joint exhibition was at the Beaux Arts Gallery in 1928. A second exhibition at Tooth's Gallery in 1930, remarkable for the great variety of materials included, had a resounding success, and "Standing Figure", in Gerveaux stone, "Water Buffalo", in ebony, and "Pony", in alabaster, by Skeaping received special praise. In 1934 at the same gallery Skeaping made something of a sensation with a life-sized figure of a "Horse", carved in mahogany and a wood known as "pinkardo". It was a *tour de force* in craftsmanship rather than a great work of art, and perhaps the best criticism of it was the remark of a visitor to the exhibition that it ought to be bought for Tattersalls.

Skeaping's powers and limitations as an artist were most evident in his drawings of animals, which had a high reputation. In their boldly simplified realism they recalled irresistibly the prehistoric paintings of animals in the Altamira caves, but they were found on examination to lack the sensibility to form that is found, for example, in similar drawings by Gaudier-Brzeska. Skeaping put some of his ideas into writing in two books: *Animal Drawing* and *How to Draw Horses*.

Paintings by Skeaping are rare, though he was responsible for at least one scheme of mural decoration; two large compositions of allegorical figures symbolizing various British industries, to be sprayed on the facade of the British pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition of 1938 with a "spraying gun".

He succeeded Mr Frank Dobson as Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art in 1953, encouraging realistic figure sculpture rather than abstract experiment.

Among his enthusiasms were the Celtic crosses of Ireland (he made cross-country expeditions to track down those in remote districts which were half-buried and forgotten); and pre-Columbian sculpture, a visit to Mexico producing his book in praise of the spirit of the land, *The Big Tree of Mexico* published in 1952. He had, indeed, a remarkably keen sense of the "rights" of his material, whatever it might be, and he was always at his best when his departures from naturalism, his personal deformations and amplifications, did not go beyond what the material suggested. He published an autobiography *Drawn from Life* in 1977.

He was married a second time, to Miss Morwenna Ward, in 1934 by whom he had three sons. This marriage was dissolved in 1969 and he married thirdly Margery Scott.

MR ALAN HARDAKER

Mr Alan Hardaker, the director-general of the Football League who died on March 4, aged 67, was for more than twenty years among the most influential administrators of the professional game. He was the fourth secretary of the League, a position he relinquished in August of last year, to become senior executive.

Throughout his career at the League's headquarters he was a blunt and sometimes misrepresented spokesman. He will be remembered by some as dictatorial, but club secretaries and fellow administrators found him a valuable ally in an era that has been called "football's industrial revolution".

He was said to abhor radicals yet in his document "Pattern of Football" in 1963 he warned of the difficulties ahead and it is now widely accepted that had his advice been heeded professional football would have avoided many of the financial problems that have since arisen. He was also said to have had a parochial view of British football but he was a respected adviser to the European governing body (Uefa) and had recently been working on the difficulties presented by EEC regulations concerning freedom of movement between countries, and international restrictions on transfer fees. Domestically, he was deeply involved in a discussion paper called "Football in the Eighties" which is currently being studied by the clubs.

Born in Hull in 1912, he was the son of a Rugby League player but himself preferred football and played for Hull City as an amateur. He declined an offer to turn professional, joined the Town Clerk's office and then the navy in which he became a lieutenant-commander. After the war he rejoined Hull Council and later moved to Portsmouth Council as Lord Mayor's secretary. He successfully applied for the position as assistant secretary of the Football League in 1951 and took over from Fred Howarth in 1957.

While he was secretary the Football League's administration became the centre of what he described as "a £40 million industry". He made a considerable contribution to the formation of the Football League Cup in 1960 and it was the increased club fixture list that became one of the sore points with the Football Association, organizers of the England team, who had several disagreements with him over the release of players and other matters.

The most important single issue that the League faced in his time was the ending of the maximum wage, a complicated problem that left him unsatisfied. He called it "a bloodless revolution that left football with bruises and scars that are still painful and did much to reduce the game to its present chronic state of financial ill health".

He leaves a widow and four married daughters.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE

Sir Alfred Savage, KCMG, who was Crown Agent for Overseas Governments from 1955 to 1963 and a former Governor of British Guiana and of Barbados, died yesterday at the age of 76.

Sir Alfred Savage had an unusual career in the Colonial Service, having graduated from a clerical post in the Crown Agents to the Governorship of a colony at the comparatively early age of 46. He was preeminently a financial and economic expert, somewhat reserved in manner, but a man of patent sincerity and integrity. It was his misfortune, having been appointed Governor of British Guiana in 1953 in the same month as Dr Jagan's Peoples Progressive Party came to power, to have to implement the measures for the suspension of the constitution. Thus Savage, who had played no part in the events which led to the crisis, found himself under the necessity of employing a "gun-boat diplomacy" essentially repulsive to a man of his liberal instincts.

Alfred William Lungley Savage was born in 1903 and educated at Owens School at Highbury. He entered the Crown Agents' Office in 1920 at the age of 17. After a few years he was sent to take up a post in the Treasury in Northern Rhodesia, where in 1928 he became Assistant Treasurer. His transfer to Fiji as Deputy Treasurer in 1935 was the first of a series of promotions that took him first to Palestine (where he served throughout the war) and then to Nigeria, where he became Financial Secretary in 1948. He was thus comparatively junior in the service when a year later he was selected to be Governor of Barbados.

The post of Governor of Barbados was an unusual one in the colonial empire, since, because of the peculiar constitution of the island, its occupant exercised functions which resembled in many ways those of the Governor-General of a Dominion rather than the Governor of a Crown Colony. Undoubtedly Savage's bent lay rather in the application of his economic and financial knowledge to development, planning and administration rather than in the social round which took up so much of the duties of a Governor in Kingstown. The new Governor, however, made himself well liked and respected, in spite of, or perhaps because of, his taking a firm line against the colour bar in Government House. He worked well in harness with the Labour Prime Minister of the island, Dr (later Sir) Grantley Adams.

He was transferred to British Guiana in April, 1953. On his arrival he found himself almost immediately faced with a critical situation. A new constitution had been introduced in the colony giving for the first time universal adult suffrage bound with a high degree of responsible government. A revolutionary party, the People's Progressive Party, led by Dr Jagan, a Marxist of East Indian origin educated in America, had swept to power. There had been an interregnum lasting for some months after the departure of the previous Governor. Savage tried very hard to work with Dr Jagan and his associates. Although he went to the very limit in his efforts at conciliation—some thought beyond—he found himself face to face with a group of men who did not know the meaning of the word compromise. When it became obvious that violence would ensue if matters were allowed to take their course, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Oliver Lyttelton (later the first Viscount Chandos), suspended the constitution and British troops were sent to Georgetown.

Thereafter Savage governed the Colony under a system of more or less direct rule and was responsible for a marked acceleration in the pace of social and economic development. He was personally popular in Demerara. This popularity was considerably enhanced by an incident which took place not long after his arrival when he dived into a pool in the Demerara river near the bauxite mines at Mackenzie to rescue a coloured boy who had got into difficulties. It was his misfortune that he was dealing with political leaders who utterly failed to appreciate his goodness of nature and his administrative ability.

In 1955 he returned to the office in which he had started his career as one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. During his tenure of office, in order to mark the change of the range of the activities in his job, the name of the office was altered to that of Crown Agent for Overseas Governments.

In August, 1958, Savage and his wife were among the handful who survived when a Viscount airliner crashed near Benghazi, killing thirty people.

From 1956 to 1969 he was chairman of the West African Currency Board.

He married in 1931 Doreen Hopwood, of Bulawayo. They had one son and one daughter. He was made CMG in 1948, and KCMG in 1951.

FRAU WINIFRED WAGNER

Frau Winifred Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, Richard Wagner's son, died yesterday at Ueberlingen, at the age of 82. She was at one time a close friend of Adolf Hitler.

After the death of both her mother-in-law Cosima and her husband in 1930, Winifred Wagner became Director of the Bayreuth Festival, retaining this post until 1945. One of her sons, Wieland, who died in 1966, was perhaps one of the most controversial figures to rise in the world of opera after the Second World War. His staging of the *Ring* in the 1950s caused a considerable stir. After Wieland's death, Wolfgang Wagner, his brother, became Director of the Bayreuth Festival and in 1975 banned his mother from it.

Not long before his mother had reminisced about Hitler in a West German documentary film admitting that she still revered Hitler as much as when she had received him at the Wagner estate, Villa Wahnfried, many years before.

Her maiden name was Williams, and she was born at Hastings on June 23, 1897. An orphan in early childhood, she was adopted by the aging Charles Klindworth and his wife, a distant cousin of Winifred's deceased mother, then living in Berlin. She was given the name of her adopted parents and educated in Berlin.

Klindworth, director and professor at a Berlin music school, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and a pupil of Liszt, had made the piano versions of Wagner's *Ring*. Though its composer had died years before Winifred joined the Klindworth house, she was there surrounded by musicians and imbibed the admiration, and the living influence exercised by Wagner's works.

It was not unnatural therefore that, hardly grown up, she accepted a proposal by Wagner's son and heir, Siegfried and married him in 1915. She bore him four children, two sons and two daughters.

During the life-time of her mother-in-law Cosima she was completely overshadowed but she must have gained some experience in stage-managing and orchestral arrangements for when in 1930 first Cosima and then four months later Siegfried died, she took over the direction of the Bayreuth Festivals one of which was at its height.

In the early 1920s Hitler was introduced at Wahnfried and friendship between him and Frau Wagner warmed to such a degree that not long after Siegfried Wagner's death, it provoked the rumour that they were engaged. The friendship cooled, however, and meanwhile she had assumed full direction of the Wagner Festivals. With the aid of her sons, Wieland and Wolfgang she staged new productions of some of the operas and her connexion with Hitler, though less intimate, continued.

Mainly the fact that, in several cases she had exploited it in order to save people who had been thrown into concentration camps, saved her from more severe punishment for having, from 1925, supported and assisted the Fuehrer, when she had to appear before a tribunal in Bayreuth, in July 1947. She was, however, sentenced to 450 days of special labour service and to the loss of 60 per cent of her fortune, estimated at 230,000 marks.

MR HENRY OPPENHEIM

Mr Henry Oppenheim, the millionaire businessman and husband of Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, died yesterday. He was 66.

Mr Oppenheim had large interests in many parts of the world in property and finance companies until his retirement. He had been chairman of City Wall Properties and a former director of Rolls Razor from which he resigned in 1963, well before the firm crashed.

In 1972 he paid £975,000 for the Sandhurst and Norton Estate in Gloucestershire which runs to 1,165 acres.

Mr and Mrs Oppenheim were married in 1949. They had a son and two daughters.

ALBERTA

THE two million citizens of Alberta have always known how to throw a party. Visitors to the Calgary Stampede and Edmonton's Klondike Days will testify to the sore heads and enthusiasms resulting from these events alone, apart from the stamina just to survive.

This year the province has reached a milestone in its history; it is 75 years old, with its birthday falling on September 1. Although the planning began three years ago and the celebrations began on January 1 there is now a momentum to make 1980 a year to remember.

Seventy-five figures largely on everything the province does or produces. The emblem is carried on everything from tee-shirts to pens, from logos to letterheads and personal cards to car stickers.

Mr Bob Dowling, a former Minister of Business Development and Tourism, is commissioner of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Commission. A stocky figure with greying hair, he has a tremendous appetite for the task that was pressed on him.

To get public reaction to its intended programme the commission asked Alberta's citizens to submit ideas on how the birthday should be celebrated and they have so far received more than 1,800 proposals.

Mr Dowling said he wished the commission could have provided funding for all the ideas suggested. The commission has decided to use 200 of the proposals made and it believes they reflect the scope and variety of the submissions received.

A budget of $75m (about £28m) has been set aside with the largest amount of $41.3m going directly to those living in the province, with a per capita grant of $20 which will benefit every man, woman and child and will be distributed to every city, town and municipal authority. In addition Indian settlements and special areas within the province will benefit.

Although some of the projects suggested are bigger than others it was felt that they were of the right quality and cost; among them are conferences and seminars, films, books, and a number of sports and recreations. Among the proposals is one to introduce live theatre to Alberta's deaf community.

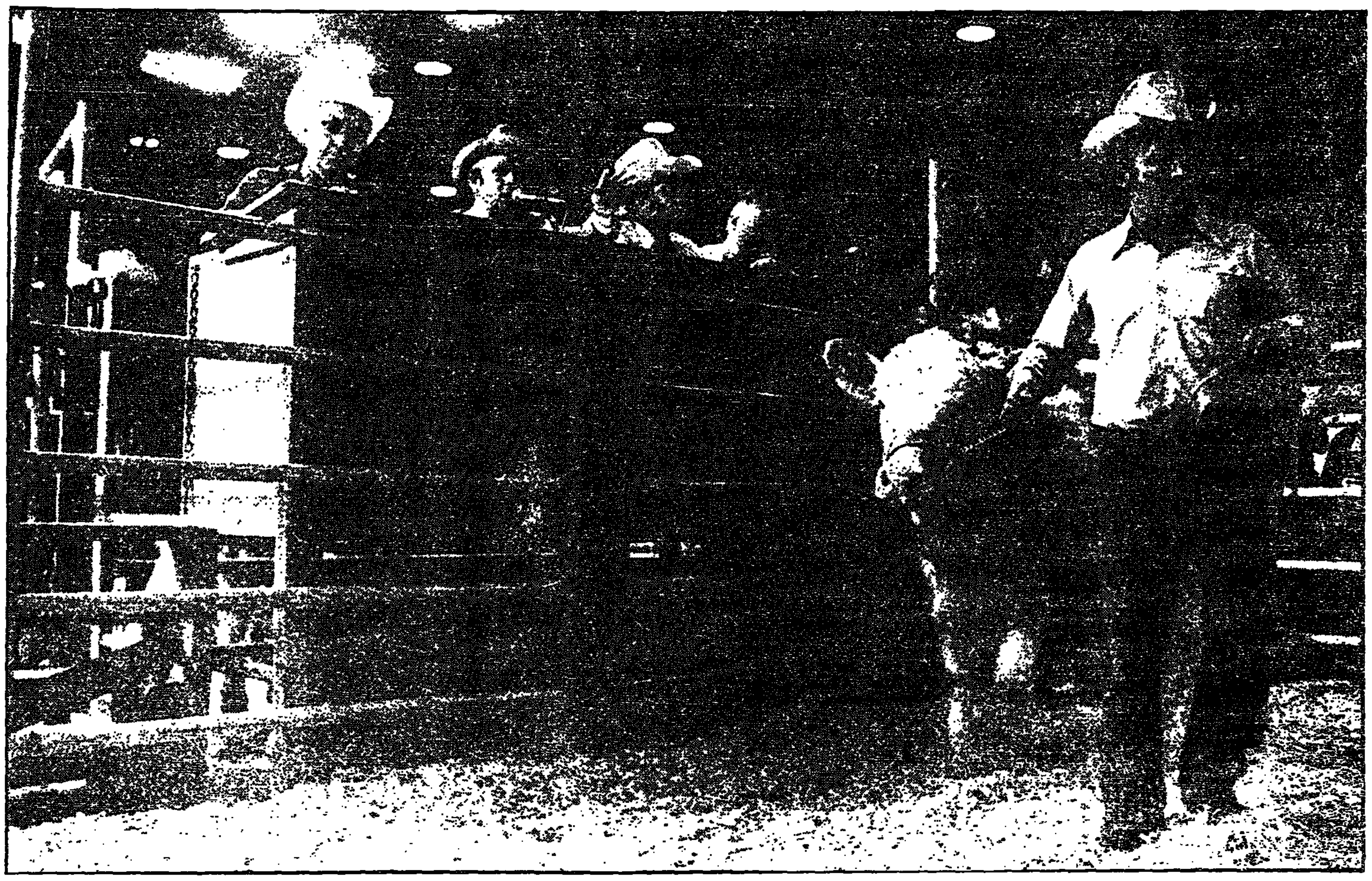
Included in the budget figures are several government programmes, among which is the proposal to give 24 carat gold medallions to residents over 75 who were born or living in the province before September 1905. The first child born in the province this year will also receive a gold medal. Silver medallions will be presented to those residents reaching 75 and living in Alberta after the province's formation. Each child born this year will get a silver medallion, the design of which is being kept a closely-guarded secret. The medallions will be given on September 1.

Perhaps the most lasting and ambitious project the Albertans are undertaking is the production of a Canadian encylopaedia, the first since 1957. It will have 1,700 pages, more than three million words and 300 illustrations, including maps and drawings.

Hundreds of people across Canada will be involved and translation rights will be offered free to a Quebec publisher so that a French edition can appear simultaneously. The work will be printed in Alberta and be published early in 1985. To ensure that all Canadians will have access to the book the province is donating 28,000 copies to every school and library in the country.

Another part of the promotional activity is Homecoming '80, whereby Albertans—abroad or elsewhere in Canada—will be invited home to the celebrations. The first invitation was sent to Sir Peter Gadsden, the present Lord Mayor of London who is an Albertan.

Anthony Jones



Untapped reserves will last for centuries

It is boom time in the Rockies. Alberta, a stripling of a province even by the standards of Canadian history, threatens to dwarf the economic performance of the rest of the country. Such is the hard-edged confidence that nothing—ministers and others in the know assure you—is impossible.

There seems no doubt that prosperity will go on increasing for the foreseeable future. Granted, the oil is finite and the wealth flowing from it of a temporary nature, but there are still enormous untapped reserves of gas; about 300 years of coal, and hydro and forestry resources that as yet have been scarcely touched. Indeed, Canada's *Quarterly Provincial Forecast* says that in the 1970s real growth in the province was double that of the rest of the nation and in the 1980s its advance will triple that of the other provinces as a group.

This, then, is a province up to its gunwales in oil and gas royalties, but with problems and pressures coming from all directions. Mr Peter Lougheed, Premier of the Progressive Conservative provincial Government, appreciates that there has to be some national recycling of the revenues. But he has warned Ottawa, the federal capital, that unless Alberta is given a substantial increase in its oil prices to the rest of Canada, he will go ahead and set them himself.

Such a move would precipitate a constitutional crisis since trade between provinces is a federal concern. But Albertans are becoming a little angry at the lack of help in allowing Albertan oil to be sold at a price only slightly below that prevailing in the United States, which itself is likely to be paying the world price before the end of the year.

The man-in-the-street shows little diplomacy in putting his view: "It is our oil and the rest of Canada should pay the market price for it. They (the federal government of the day) gave us little help in the 1930s; we got hand-outs while the golden triangle of Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto were cossered and warm." So strong are the feelings that stickers on cars proclaim: "Let those eastern bastards freeze in the dark."

Newfoundland is not included in these strictures perhaps because the "Newfies" are likely to produce offshore oil themselves within the next five years and change their status from a "have not" province with 25 per cent unemployment.

The powerful and respected *Globe and Mail* of Toronto supported Alberta in a tough editorial last year at the time of the twentieth annual premiers' conference in Quebec. The paper asked if Mr William Davis, the Premier of Ontario, expected his plans for spending Alberta's riches to be taken seriously. It questioned Mr Davis's special pleading that Ontario should have a dispensation at the expense of Alberta, because Alberta happened to have the luck—and the oil—at the moment.

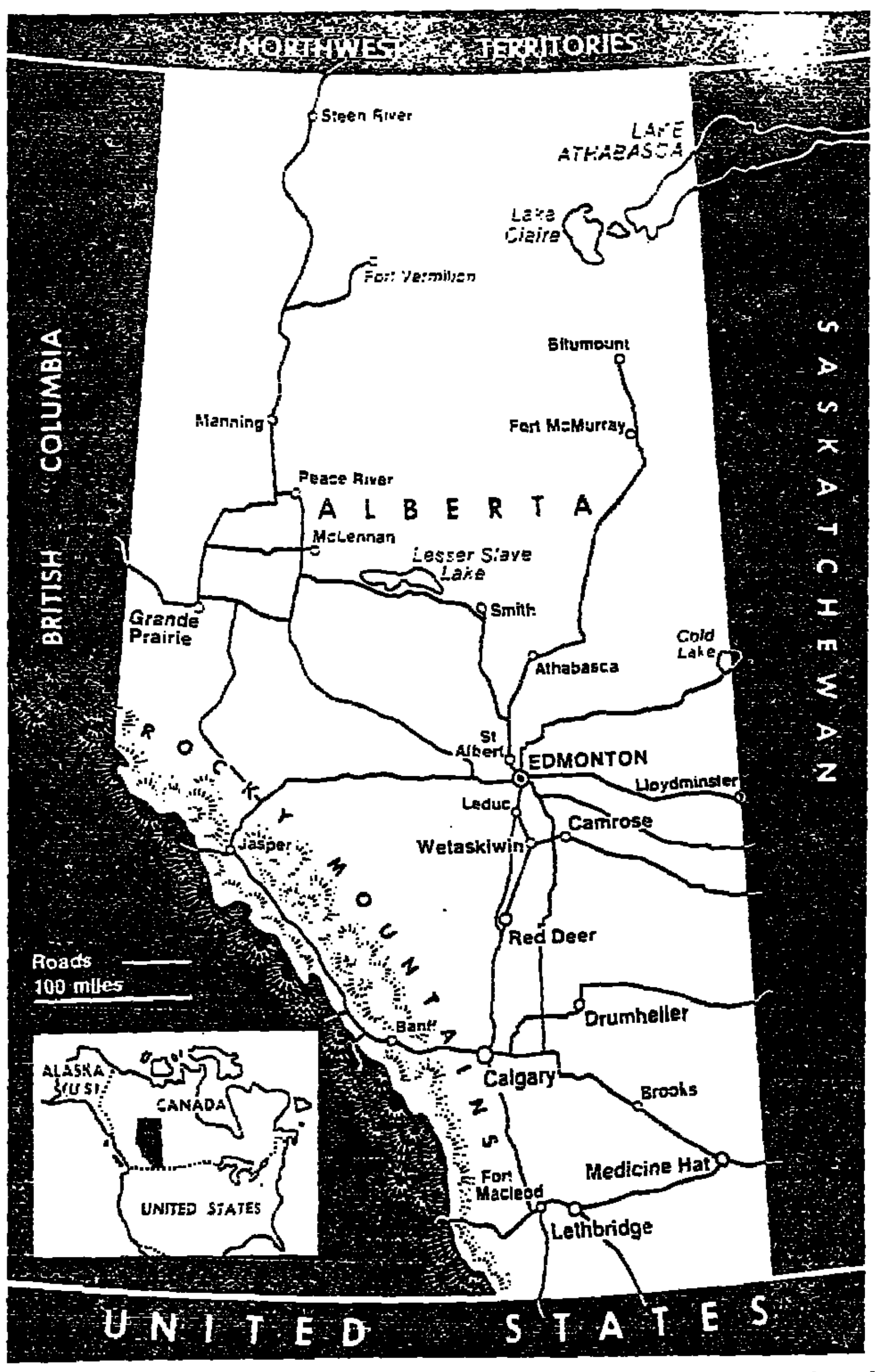
Mr Davis would have Ottawa seize from the producing provinces the oil revenues above a $2-a-barrel increase. He would have it done by negotiation, if possible, but by fiat if necessary. The proposals, *The Globe and Mail* says, are unfair and unsound. Alberta has the same right to use its natural resources to enhance its prosperity as Ontario. Much of Ontario's industry, it continues, is incapable of competing in world markets because it has been overprotected.

Mr Lougheed, on the unfair crux of Mr Davis's proposals, says bluntly: "What is even more objectionable is that it purports to alter the ownership rights of provinces only with respect to oil and natural gas, leaving us rights over other natural resources such as timber, nickel, and hydro as they are at present."

The problem of what to do about oil prices in Alberta is one that will remain the concern of Mr Trudeau's new Government, and it must be resolved if there is not to be a continuation of the crisis that brought down Mr Joe Clark's government last December. So far Mr Trudeau has avoided setting out a coherent energy policy.

Alberta's oil wealth has been explained by Mr Peter Foster, a former British journalist who has written a book entitled *The Blue-Eyed Arabs: the Canadian Oil Establishment*. He states in down-to-earth terms what that wealth means and what could be bought if wished, with revenue pouring in at $3,000m (about £1,115.2m) a year, or $8.64m a day or $100 a second. It could buy, theoretically, Rembrandt's portrait of his son Titus in five hours and 54 minutes or the Bank of Nova Scotia in a little under 117 days.

In its 75 years' history Alberta has been transformed from a pioneer society—it was originally part of the North-west Territories—to a dynamic and modern part of Canada. Its past has been largely stable, although it experienced difficult times in the 1930s, when it was harshly treated.



An important event, and a turning point, was the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947. That discovery, combined with a solid agricultural base, has been the foundation from which has sprung the great wealth the province now has. Even so, Alberta is making big efforts to diversify its economy, particularly through an expansion of manufacturing activities.

It is using its oil revenues to create petrochemical and food processing plants; and other aspects of the economy which depend on international trends are also benefiting.

For example, the province's tourist industry attracts an increasing number of visitors from outside North America; the forestry industry can expand while still allowing timber growth, and there have been huge strides taken in social and cultural programmes.

It is understandable that Albertans fight so hard to preserve their heritage. They enjoy the country's lowest tax rates, the highest budget surplus, no sales tax (about 7½ per cent in neighbouring British Columbia and 11 per cent in Newfoundland) and the highest investment programme.

It is a thrusting province with an enthusiasm transcending the often weary cynicism met in the east. Unemployment is low—the lowest in Canada—but the boom has brought its problems. "Going west" has its attractions, but the resultant influx of unskilled workers has created difficulties. "What we must have", a government official said, "is technically skilled people, not just carpenters, plumbers

continued on page 22

Mineral and fuel abundance combines with productive and virgin land to shape the area's future

New industry spreads

For the past 33 years oil has been the driving force behind Alberta's economy. But it took the world energy crisis of 1973 to raise Alberta's oil from a subject of local interest to a resource of national importance. The result has been an increase in the search for conventional oil and gas and a significant surge in efforts to unlock the potential of the province's oil sands and heavy oil deposits.

That surge of interest has attracted the attention of international investment bankers, manufacurers and entrepreneurs. There has been a significant increase in population growth. These factors have combined to create a building boom, both in the cities and in the resource areas which feed them.

Coping with this growth has been the main problem facing the Alberta Government, which is responsible for an area more than twice the size of England, Scotland and Wales.

The demand for high-paid construction workers, for example has been so strong that Alberta-based manufacturing firms have been hard-pressed to compete for labour.

And while the large influx of well-paid workers has stimulated retail sales (eight of Ford's top 10 Canadian dealer ships are located in Edmonton and Calgary), it has also resulted in land and housing prices quadrupling over the past few years.

Crime rates in Edmonton and Calgary, 180 miles to the south, have both risen sharply as the two cities pushed towards then passed the half million population mark.

Both metropolitan areas in the past two years have issued building permits in excess of $1,000m a year and that pace is expected to continue this year.

A recent survey by the Toronto-Dominion Bank forecast a 4.6 per cent real increase in the province's economy for 1980—a slight decline from the 5.5 per cent growth of last year and the 6.9 per cent growth of the past decade.

However, the province is on the verge of another wave of expansion, including a third oil sands plant and the first heavy oil recovery plant. These projects are expected to cost about $5,000m.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association says identified major Alberta projects in the nest 10 years will cost $38,000m. It notes that the province's gross domestic product, which was $7,100m in 1971 and $28,400m in 1978, is expected to reach $55,000m by 1990, when Alberta should have a population of 2,700,000, up from two million in 1979.

While the population is relatively small, and far from the markets of central Canada and the United States, there has been a significant growth in industry.

This year, for example, the finishing touches will be put to a $1,500m petrochemical expansion, involving more than 40 different plants and product pipelines to markets in Ontario and the United States mid-west.

Plans are on the drawing boards to double these facilities, which extract ethane from natural gas for the *manufacture of ethylene* and a variety of derivative products. Plans are also well advanced for a major benzene plant and a related synthetic natural gas plant. When *in* place these will give *the province* the base for a fully-rounded petrochemical industry.

Agriculture was the base on which the province was built. Alberta is the main livestock producer in Canada and one of the three major producers of grain.

The province has a burgeoning forestry industry, with two major pulp mills, a planned newsprint facility and a host of smaller firms producing lumber for sale both domestically and in the United States.

In the next quarter century 15 to 20 new coalmines will be developed in the province and production will increase sixfold to about 80 million tonnes a year.

The province is blessed with a wide variety of coal used both for the production of electricity and the manufacture of steel. Alberta is shipping thermal coal as far east as Ontario, and metallurgical coking coal to Japan, Korea and even in some instances to Europe. Some day, Alberta coal might even be shipped to Newcastle.

Peter Brewster
business editor.
Edmonton Journal

Energy province is the envy of others

Energy issues permeate almost every aspect of economic and political thought in this western Canadian province of two million people. The petroleum industry, which is involved in exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas, reported $12,300m worth of production during 1979. The industry's oil and gas *production* during 1978 was valued at $9,200m, compared with $2,300m for agriculture, which is Alberta's other major industry.

Alberta, the energy province, is the envy of other Canadian provinces in view of low unemployment rates, low personal income taxes, continuing provincial government budget surpluses and the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which has accumulated $6,000m and is increasing by more than $1,000m a year.

Not surprisingly, Canadian Federal Government policies to keep oil and gas prices below international price levels have encountered bitter opposition from both the Alberta Government, which owns the oil and gas resource, and the oil industry, which operates by buying leases from and paying royalties to the Alberta Government.

The Canadian oil price was increased to $14.75 a barrel on January 1, 1980, while foreign oil, imported by eastern Canada, costs $32 a barrel. Refineries forced to use imported oil receive a federal subsidy, amounting to $17 a barrel, to reduce their crude costs to the domestic level.

More than 80 per cent of Canada's domestic oil and gas *production* flows from Alberta wells. The Canadian Petroleum Association reports that Canadian oil production averaged 1,500,000 barrels a day in 1979 while natural gas production averaged 187 million cu metres a day.

The oil discovery at Leduc, now a dormitory community for Edmonton, in 1947 was the first of numerous oil finds which changed Alberta from a sparsely populated agricultural region to a buoyant industrial region.

It was the Arab oil embargo, and resulting Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) crude price increases, however, which made the province wealthy and economically powerful.

The 1970s was the period when the world recognized the importance of energy, Mr Merv Leitch, the Albertan Energy Minister, says. Alberta crude oil producers were receiving $3 a barrel for their crude when the 1970s began and operating facilities at two thirds of their capacity because the market for the fairly expensive Alberta crude was limited. Even with the federal Government's energy pricing policies the selling price of Alberta oil has increased more than fourfold and the field price of natural gas has increased more than 10 times.

Alberta has had very little surplus crude oil production capacity since early 1974. In fact, Alberta oil fields are operating at capacity today and production from these aging fields is on the decline. The Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board's data suggests that Alberta's crude oil production has declined by 17 per cent in the past six years and similar decreases can be expected in the next six years.

Despite active exploration programmes, only one significant oil discovery has been made during the past 14 years and oil men admit that the prospects of making any sizable new oil discoveries are questionable. Mr Lou Hyndman, Alberta's provincial treasurer, says that declining oil production will eventually force Alberta to dip into its Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which receives half the Government's share of oil and gas royalties.

Natural gas exploration has, however been extremely successful and sizable new discoveries continue to be reported almost every week. In fact Alberta has tremendous gas reserves available for export after ensuring that its own requirements are met for the next 30 years.

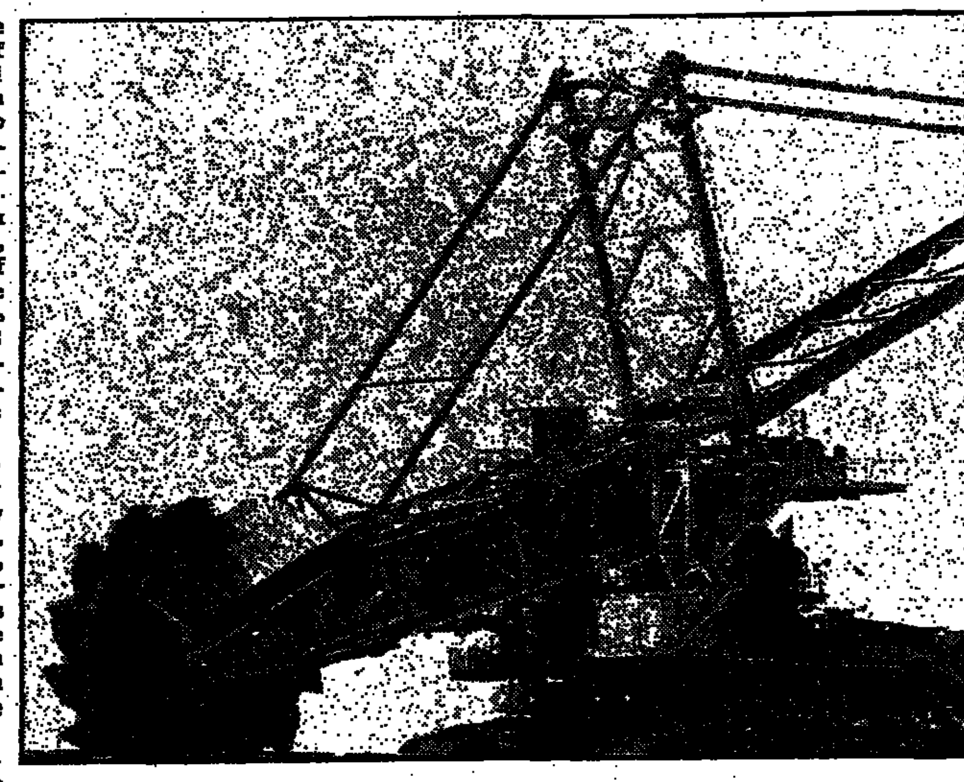
The province's reserves of 1,000,000 million barrels of bitumen or heavy oil hold the promise of even greater production levels in the decades ahead. Most of this resource is too deep for extraction by surface mining, which is the only commercially proved oil sands production technology. Even so, there are 8,000 million barrels—an amount equal to Canada's remaining conventional oil reserves—which can be mined economically.

The past efforts, however, have proved oil sands production to be a tough, costly proposition. The first oil sands plant, which began production in 1967, only recently started generating profits. The second plant, the 125,000 barrel-a-day Syncrude plant, had to be rescued during construction by the combined efforts of the federal, Alberta and Ontario governments. Syncrude has been operating for 19 months, but continues to face severe production problems and consequently is losing money.

Two more massive oil sands projects, each capable of producing 140,000 barrels daily, are proposed for development by 1987. These two projects, which are estimated to cost $6,000m each, will provide an important stimulus for economic activity in Alberta for three quarters of the 1980s. Construction of both these projects is scheduled to begin in the autumn if the governments of Alberta and Canada and industry can come to a satisfactory agreement on oil pricing and tax-

Alberta's vast supplies of oil and gas are attracting other industries to the province. Edmonton already has three large refineries, and industry plans suggest it will be Canada's largest refining centre by the end of the 1980s.

Tom Campbell
energy editor.
Edmonton Journal



A modern-day Gulliver at work in the world of oil giants, as this huge excavating machine ploughs into the sand in search of oil at Fort McMurray.

Silos in place of the rigs

After Alberta's rich reserves of oil and natural gas are depleted, agriculture will still remain at the heart of the province's economy. Alberta was built around agriculture and its growth will depend on the success of the province's farmers and ranchers, Mr Dallas Schmidt, the *Minister* for Agriculture, says.

Mr Schmidt, a farmer from Wetaskiwin, south of *Edmonton, feels that there* will be a growing awareness of agriculture's contribution to the provincial economy in the 1980s. And, to increase public awareness of agriculture's importance, Mr Schmidt predicts a greater selling job will be conducted by farm organizations and the provincial Government to convince Albertans of this importance.

"I think there is a hell of a future for Alberta agriculture in the 1980s", the Minister for Agriculture says. "I see agriculture as our sole, basic survival industry. It is going to have to be recognized in the 1980s."

While the fossil fuels will eventually disappear, Alberta's *rich farmland will* remain. And in the 1980s, even more than today, the world will depend on Alberta and western Canada for the area's ability to produce grain and meat. "The loss of productive land around the world will bring greater recognition of Alberta's productive capability", Mr Schmidt says.

In fact, Alberta is one of the few areas remaining in the world that has virgin land capable of producing crops. New land is being opened up each year in the northern reaches of the province's Peace river country.

Alberta, which accounts for 20 per cent of Canada's agricultural production, has a tremendous future, the minister predicts. The Alberta farmer has the proved ability to produce enough food for himself and 64 other persons, he points out.

With the opening of new *land* in the Peace river region, the use of advanced farming techniques and greater specialization, Mr Schmidt feels that the farmers and ranchers will continue to be the backbone of the provincial economy.

The goal of Alberta's agriculture is to bring a farm technology subject to change within easy reach of the province's agricultural producers. According to Dr Art Olson, Mr Schmidt's assistant deputy minister responsible for research and operations, agricultural technology is changing too rapidly for all but specialists to understand. Strong efforts must be made, he says, to ensure that these new developments reach the farmer.

"The Lord didn't ... Alberta's land ... farmed", Dr Olson ... "As time goes on we ... going to have to put ... and more energy ... management. If we ... maintain *the level of* ... nology we have now, ... shall be in trouble."

To ensure that new ... nology reaches the far... more advanced delivery ... tems will have to be d... loped during the ... Farmers, he predicts, ... make greater use of ... puter technology in ... years ahead.

"The average guy is ... loaded with paper", ... Olson suggests. ... farmer does not see tha... is getting important ... mation through pre... methods of communicati...

The agriculture de... ment has developed ... number of computer ... grammes to answer ind... ual concerns of member... the farm community. ... foresees much impr... computer programmes ... loped for questions ran... from cattle feeding to sp... planting.

Eventually, he pred... farmers will have acces... provincial government i... mation services from ... *own computer terminal*... question that now ... days to answer could ... answered in a few min... using such technology, ... adds.

"The way technolog... moving there is no re... why we cannot move in ... direction. There is no ... son why this informa... cannot be directly acces... both at the field ... (from district govern... representatives) and in ... ducers' hands.

The Progressive Conse... tive provincial Govern... has funded an agricul... research programme, ca... Farming for the Fu... Grants from the Gov... ment's $6,000m Alberta ... itage Trust Savings F... went into the programm...

Farming for the Fu... was authorized to spend ... to $10m over five y... starting on April 1, 1979 ... various research proj... Gross funding for the ... year of *operation* ... almost $2m and admini... tion of the programme i... the hands of the ne... formed Agricul... Research council of Albe...

Top priority items se... the council are crop ... livestock research ... special emphasis on nort... agriculture.

Dr Olson, backed by ... Schmidt, predicts that ... greater attention will ... placed on agricult... research in the de... ahead. "The pressure is ... us. I think you'll find ... into the research busines... a much larger way."

Al Mainla...
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Rich in a renewable resource—timber

Alberta became widely *known during the 1970s* for its fossil fuel wealth and its potential for growth has also received considerable international attention.

What is not usually known is that the province, especially the northern half, is also rich in a renewable resource, timber. And, as Alberta enters the 1980s, development of the timber will be an important goal of the provincial Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr Merv Leitch, the minister, says a 3,500,000-acre timber allocation in 1979 to British Columbia Forest Products (BCFP) in the Berland River-Fox Creek area of west-central Alberta will provide the stimulus for forestry growth in the first half of the decade.

This award will eventually result in the construction of two sawmills and a thermo-mechanical pulp and newsprint mill. BCFP, the Vancouver-based forest firm, plans to spend $230m on the three projects and estimates that 1,000 jobs will be created. Mr Leitch says that other areas could be added to the forestry reserves. "We have the resource; it is a question of when it will be developed".

He feels that the outlook for Alberta's forest industry is uncertain because of the *depressed housing market* in the United States, Alberta's most important outlet for wood. "I think the industry will be healthy, but it is a question of how healthy", he adds.

Mr Fred McDougall, Mr Leitch's deputy, feels that the decade ahead promises steady growth for the forest industry. He points to the planned construction of the BCFP pulp and newsprint mill—completion date is set for the mid-1980s—as being an important new development.

At present, Alberta has two producing pulp mills, St Regis pulp and paper mill at Hinton, 290 km west of Edmonton near Jasper National Park, and the Procter & Gamble Cellulose mill at Grande Prairie, 460 km north-west of Edmonton.

Mr McDougall says both pulp mills are expected to expand in the 1980s. A vital concern of the department of energy and natural resources is the need to make better use of the province's hardwood, especially poplar.

The province is allowed to cut 500 million ft of poplar wood each year. However, we are using only approximately 1 per cent of that. I think a major thrust during the 1980s will be to encourage popular expansion", Mr McDougall adds.

At present the province's *pulp mills are not making* use of poplar. Most of the pulp goes to the United States and companies there use American poplar to add to the pulp in the paper-making process. Mr McDougall predicts a much greater use of hardwood in the future as the province moves into paper production.

Three areas of northern Alberta are considered potential development areas during the 1980s. The provincial Goverment would like to see a pulp mill developed in north-eastern Alberta, near the province's heavy oil sands developments. There is also room for a successful lumbering operation west of Rocky Mountain House in west-central Alberta and for a sawmill and/or pulp mill north-west of Peace river.

While the government spokesmen see some short-term difficulties, in time the forest industry, as with Alberta's energy industry today, will be selling to a market in short supply. Mr McDougall predicts that more and more forest companies will look to Alberta for raw timber supplies. The growing scarcity of timber in North America will bring an increasing interest in the province's remaining timber.

A.M.

Black gold gives a lead in natural wealth

Alberta's mineral production during 1979 exceeded $12,900m, or almost half the total Canadian mineral production of $26,000m.

Alberta's lead in mineral production results largely from the petroleum and natural gas industry, which together generate about 96 per cent of Alberta's mineral wealth.

However, Alberta does have other minerals, and one of the most important is coal. The province's vast coal reserves already fuel two thirds of Alberta's installed electric generation capacity. Moreover, a rapidly expanding industry is extracting high quality coal from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to supply markets in the Orient.

Alberta does not have any metallic mineral production, although non-commercial deposits have been found in the foothills. There are vast reserves of low-grade iron ore in the Clear Hills-Peace river region of north-western Alberta, but the efforts of private and government organizations have not yet developed a commercial extraction process.

Uranium, which has triggered an exploration boom in neighbouring Saskatchewan, has been found only in small quantities in the Canadian Shield and Athabasca regions of north-eastern Alberta. The Alberta Government is revising legislation in expectation of a discovery.

Metallic minerals and uranium in neighbouring areas have been of great economic importance to Alberta since prospectors made fort Edmonton boom as they headed to the Klondike gold rush in the Yukon in 1898. Alberta, particularly Edmonton, is the transportation and supply centre for the Yukon, Northwest Territories and northern Saskatchewan. Alberta's Conservative Government, although a self-proclaimed proponent of private enterprise, used some of its massive oil tax revenue to buy Pacific Western Airlines, which serves north-western Canada, as a means of ensuring Alberta's strategic economic ties with the north.

Canada is a leading international exporter of sulphur and most of this production is extracted from Alberta natural gas. Raw gas, particularly that produced from deep wells drilled in the Rocky Mountain foothills, contains high concentrations of sulphur in the form of deadly, and highly corrosive, hydrogen sulphide gas. Massive processing plants, located near the gas fields, treat the gas flow and extract the yellow-coloured element—sulphur. Alberta's sulphur production exceeds 6,400,000 tonnes annually and generates sales revenues of $100m a year.

The Alberta oil sands are often referred to as Alberta's "ace-in-the-hole". If this is true, then coal certainly merits the title of king. Alberta's Energy Resources Conservation Board estimates the province's recoverable coal reserves at 13,400 million tonnes, including 2,350 million tonnes of high-quality bituminous coal. The Canadian Coal Association estimates that deeper seams, at present considered beyond economic reach, could contain several thousand million tonnes.

Coal was Alberta's first major non-renewable resource industry, but production dipped to two million tonnes anually after railway locomotives switched to diesel fuel in the late 1940s. Coal production increased in the late 1950s to fuel thermal electric generators, and, in the late 1960s, the first metallurgical coal mines were opened to ship to steel mills in Japan and later Korea.

Alberta's coal production during the first 10 months of 1979 was 13,800,000 tonnes, of which 7,700,000 tonnes was mined by strip operations on the plains for local power plants. In the foothills, opencast and underground mines produced 3,800,000 tonnes of metallurgical coal for the Orient and strip mines produced 2,600,000 tonnes of high quality thermal coal for power plants in Ontario.

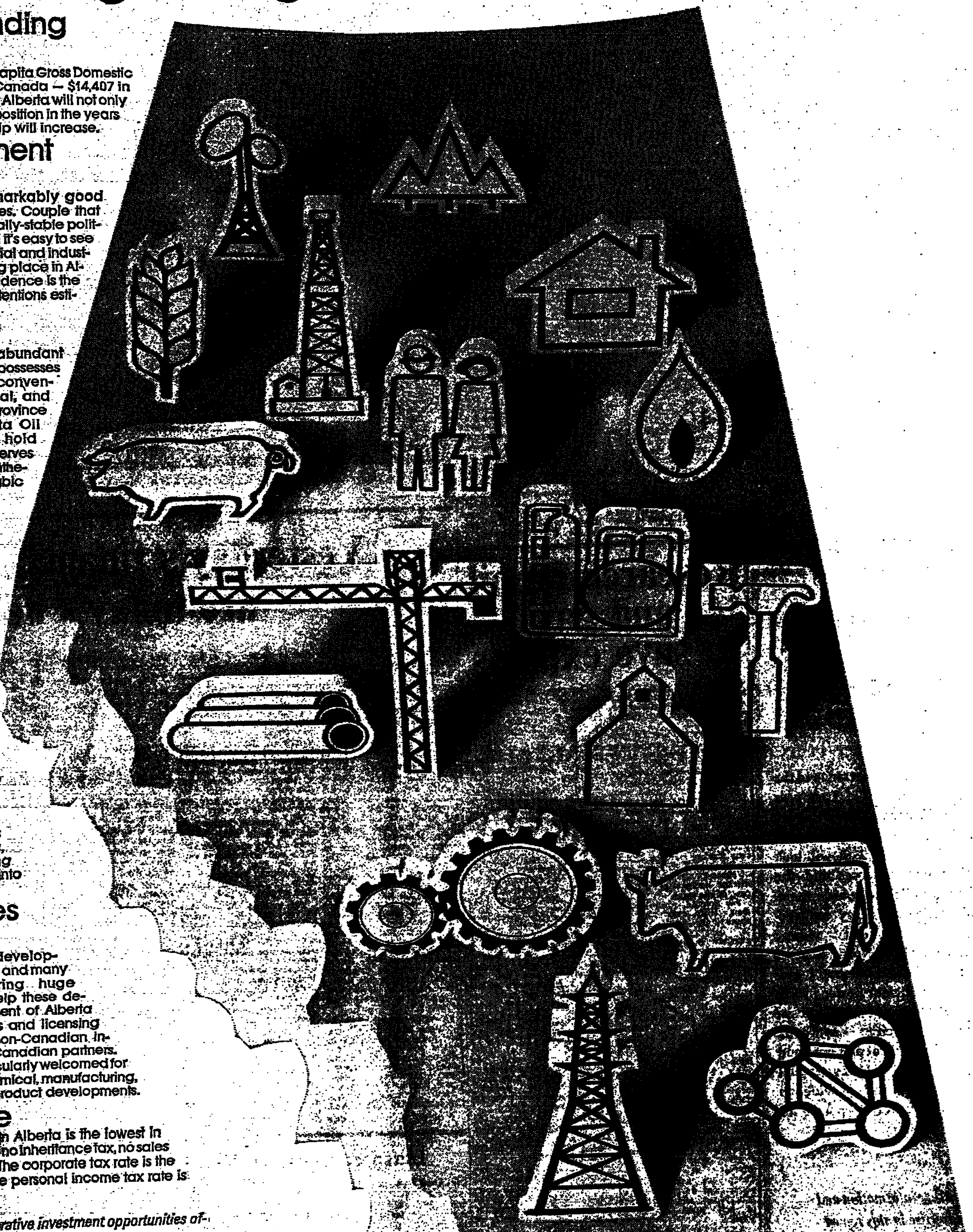
Alberta's 1979 coal production of 16 million tonnes was the highest in Canada. The province's energy board is forecasting that up to 20 new mines, expanding production to 80 million tonnes annually, will be opened in the next 25 years. Three quarters of this production will be for local electric generation. Alberta public services plan to add one 400 MW coalfired power plant at a cost of $300m every year during the 1980s to keep up with power requirements. Plains coal is the first choice for power generation in Alberta, because mining costs are so low that power plants, by the end of this decade, are expected to be able to generate electricity for little more than one cent per kilowatt hour.

More coal will also be *sold to export markets*. Union Oil Company of Canada is seeking government approval to open a $100m mine, capable of producing three million tonnes of thermal coal annually.

T.C.

Alberta

Canada's growing free-enterprise province



Strong, Expanding Economy

Alberta has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product of any province in Canada — $14,407 in 1978. All indicators show that Alberta will not only continue to hold this strong position in the years ahead, but that its leadership will increase.

Good Investment Climate

Alberta has enjoyed remarkably good labour relations for decades. Couple that with the province's traditionally-stable political and social climate, and it's easy to see why so many new commercial and industrial developments are taking place in Alberta. Proof of investor confidence is the $60-70 billion investment intentions estimated for 1980-89.

Energy Rich

One of the most energy-abundant areas in the world, Alberta possesses tremendous reserves of conventional oil, natural gas, coal, and hydro-electric power. The province also contains the Alberta Oil Sands, estimated to hold ultimately recoverable reserves of 200-300 billion bbls. of synthetic crude (32-43 billion cubic metres).

Diversified Economic Base

Manufacturing, agriculture, and petrochemicals are three areas displaying outstanding growth and which are attracting numerous support industries to the province.

For example, two projects totalling $10 billion are now underway to extract oil from Alberta's oil sands and heavy oil deposits. A $10 billion pipeline to carry natural gas from Alaska to the American mid-west, is expected to begin before 1983. Developments such as these are attracting, and will continue to bring, countless new industries into the province.

Joint Ventures Welcomed

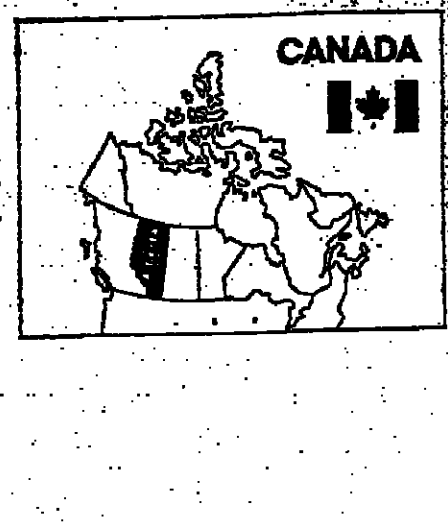
There are many large developments underway in Alberta and many more planned, requiring huge amounts of capital. To help these developments the Government of Alberta encourages joint ventures and licensing arrangements between non-Canadian investors and Alberta and Canadian partners. Foreign investment is particularly welcomed for food processing, petrochemical, manufacturing, steel, mineral and forest product developments.

Low Tax Rate

The overall taxation rate in Alberta is the lowest in Canada. The province has no inheritance tax, no sales tax, and no gasoline tax. The corporate tax rate is the lowest in Canada. And the personal income tax rate is the lowest in the country.

To learn more about the lucrative investment opportunities offered by Alberta, please contact:

Alberta
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



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The province's new-found wealth is proving a mixed blessing. Charles Douglas-Home, Foreign Editor, looks at the boom and Peter Brewster considers the effect on trade

Klondike spectre haunts the Treasury

Are there limits to the expansion of Alberta's economic power? It is tempting to study Alberta—its wealth, growth, prospects—as though the rest of the Canadian economy does not exist round it. In fact, what we are seeing is not an economy in the true sense—a political economy covering an area sufficiently autonomous to determine its future in relation to other political economies and to the world economy at large—but a sector of the Canadian economy which is endowed with a wide variety of natural advantages and provincial prerogatives.

These prerogatives enable the Albertan Government to exploit its indigenous mineral wealth, and pursue tax and development policies which make the province distinctive from many areas in the rest of Canada.

Distance helps; so does population, with room to expand without spoiling the environment; so does the provincial tradition of the prairies. For all these reasons we find a distinctive, if not quite self-contained, element of the Canadian economy.

In the past 10 years, Alberta's income from its own national, "non-renewable" resources (oil and gas) has risen from $218m to $3,500m. If there is no change in the current tax-sharing arrangements with the federal Government, this figure will total $50,000m in the next five years, as against a mere $3,000m which will be Ottawa's share of the spoils.

There is obviously a danger that the rest of Canada will feel it suffers from this distortion in the sharing out of oil royalties and that, as the treasurer of Ontario has said: "Petro dollars, not constitutional lawyers, are rewriting our federal system." But the Albertans vigorously defend their right to their riches.

The key to Alberta's response to this wealth can be found in the province's history. Generations of Albertans have suffered from a built-in distortion of the Canadian economy which was run for the benefit of the populous provinces in central and east Canada. In the prairies they had to pay high prices for goods coming all the way from the east, while being deterred by a protective tariff from shopping more quickly and cheaply just over the United States border to the south. Moreover transportation out of the province was never adequate for their produce.

Since 1971 Albertan governments have been hoping to diversify their economy while the oil royalties are coming in so that the narrow economic basis of agriculture and mining can be broadened. When the non-renewable oil begins to run out—either through exhaustion of conventional reserves, or because the cost of extracting the oil from tar sands becomes prohibitive—Alberta will be left with an economy which its planners now hope will have more depth and breadth than it has today.

This means creating not just secondary industries which are calculated to support the primary areas—agricultural support factories, canning machinery, and all the ancillary industries using oil exploration and extraction. It also means creating a tertiary economy which is not so dependent for its survival on the primary products. This requirement goes beyond the need to expand services and facilities so as to meet the demand fuelled by the bulging pay packets of Albertan workers.

Some measure of the difficulty in meeting that demand can be seen from the housing sector alone. Alberta last year had 20 per cent of all Canada's housing starts with only 8 per cent of the population—yet house prices continue to rise on a prohibitive scale.

Indeed, though the Albertan financial authorities try very hard to stabilize Alberta so that it does not become a pocket of higher inflation than the rest of Canada, the atmosphere of the Klondike is never very far below the surface. The statistics show why!

The province's growth for the past five years has been nearly double that for the country as a whole (35 per cent to 19 per cent). Its income a head is 104 per cent of the national average; unemployment is nearly half the Canadian figure (3.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent); and not surprisingly, the rate of increase in population over the same period has been 16.6 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent for Canada as a whole.

The difficulty for Alberta's economic management is not that of raising revenue, but of spending it, and of fighting the adverse consequences of spending it too fast. Thus there is a lightweight tax regime both for individuals and companies; and the budget surpluses achieved by the mineral royalties are being used wherever possible to compensate for structural inadequacies in the provincial economy.

The importance of creating other economic sectors which can take up the slack when the oil revenues dip at the completion of conventional extraction, can be seen from the fact that, for every drop of oil output, personal income for Alberta drops by half as much again as for the same percentage output drop in the agricultural sector.

Indeed, though agricultural output has grown by 147 per cent in the past eight years, it still represents only 5.3 per cent of Alberta's gross domestic product. So every effort is being made to fertilize the underdeveloped areas of the Albertan economy. Many research centres are being set up and since they are not likely to be profitable ventures, they are being financed directly by the province.

The Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which is being used for this purpose is based on 30 per cent of the province's annual revenue from oil, which is transferred from central funds and is then available for investment, either within Alberta or as loans to other provinces. Although it might be more pertinent to remember that 70 per cent of Albertan oil royalties are thus absorbed into the general account each year—enabling lower taxes in the province without detracting from its services—it is the existence of the heritage fund which attracts most comment outside the province.

In Canada as a whole Alberta's economic power is represented symbolically by the heritage fund which will soon grow to a point where it exceeds the entire federal budget deficit of $14,000m. Alberta will be able to buy influence throughout Canada by funding projects with heritage dollars, and that may go some way towards reducing the institutional jealousies of Alberta's wealth which surface from time to time within the Canadian federal structure.

However, within Alberta itself, the existence of all this money for investment does create problems which cannot be absorbed simply by prudent economic management. Alberta is in the same sort of situation as the winner of a football pool windfall. The question is how the new funds can be grafted on to the existing lifestyle without distorting that style to the point where it becomes either unrecognizable or intolerable.

Albertans are naturally in a hurry to restructure their economy with the aid of this new wealth. Nevertheless, that is a process which will take 20 or 30 years before Alberta even has the economic depth of, say, the province of Quebec.

In the political climate of Canada it will be hard for Alberta's economic managers to sustain those policies geared to a gradual restructuring over a 20-year period when the rest of Canada feels it could profit so quickly from the surplus funds which Albertans are husbanding with caution. That may be the reason why Albertans seek to remind their neighbours constantly that the oil may not last very long. They have good reason to remember the parable of the wise virgins.

A bird's-eye view of Edmonton, capital of Alberta, a fast-growing city with a population of more than 500,000.

Research on oil and gas to save exports

Alberta wants to develop a balanced economy and lessen its dependence on the export of oil, gas and agricultural products.

The responsibility for promotional efforts in this area falls on the shoulders of Mr Horst Schmid, Minister of state for Economic Development-International Trade.

In 1978, Mr Schmid says, Alberta exports were worth about $5,000m, comprised of $1,800m-worth of natural gas, $1,200m of oil and $1,500m in agricultural products. Alberta's most important market was the United States, taking 88.7 per cent of these goods, with Japan a distant second at 6.2 per cent of the total.

Mr Schmid, a super-salesman, feels that the best opportunity for the province to develop international markets is by selling the things its people know best—technical skill in the petroleum and agriculture industries.

The minister recently returned from trips to the Middle East and Europe and at the end of February was off to the Offshore South-east Asia Oil Show in Singapore. He is enthusiastic about the prospect for sales in Mexico and anywhere else that Alberta's small, but competent manufacturers can sell their specialized skills. The minister is also expecting to develop joint-venture agreements with foreign firms and Alberta companies.

In Britain, he says, there is a great deal of skill and interest in coalmining. There have been discussions about joint developments of Alberta coal and plans made to sell some of it to Sweden.

Another area of joint cooperation is in research. This summer, he says, a group from the Alberta Research Council will be visiting Britain to discuss various research topics.

Mr Schmid said cooperation between British firms exporting manufactured goods and agricultural products into the Middle East is another possibility. The British, he said, have considerable experience in the area, which could be of value to Alberta firms hoping to beak into a new market.

Because Alberta's conventional oil and gas has been found in fairly small geological formations at various depths, the province has developed highly complex geophysical and seismic equipment and techniques.

The province is also well advanced in enhanced recovery—techniques for the improved recovery of oil from a field. In Alberta, for example, the average recovery of oil in a field is about 32 per cent whereas in Qatar the average is 22 per cent.

The enhanced recovery methods used in Qatar involve the injection of seawater and natural gas back into the formation, Mr Schmid said.

Alberta is experimenting with more than 500 different techniques for improving the recovery of oil. To date, the provincial and federal governments have contributed more than $100m towards these programmes "and that is just one small example of some of the things we are doing", he said.

Doug Branion, regional director general for the Federal Department of Industry, trade and commerce in Edmonton, says more than 50 provincially and federally-sponsored trade missions visited the province during 1979 for a first-hand view of what Alberta's oil and gas machinery manufacturers can produce, the wide array of agricultural products available and to consider investment opportunities.

He, too, is enthusiastic about research and development in the province, particularly as it relates to the electronics industry.

There are now about 150 firms in Alberta's electronics industry, with most of them concentrated in the areas of process controls for the oil and gas industry or communications.

During 1979 Northern Telecom, an affiliated company of Bell Canada and the nation's largest producer of telephone equipment, announced plans to establish an important research facility in Edmonton and to expand its three production facilities in Calgary. Dow Chemical of Canada also announced plans to establish a petroleum recovery centre in the city.

And the provincial Government, through the $6,000m Heritage Savings and Trust Fund, is encouraging medical research and the development of support industry. Two areas that have received particular attention are laser technology and advanced techniques of handling and identifying blood groupings.

Yesterday's financial bogymen are today's heroes

In Albertan folklore the international banker has always commanded the same measure of obloquy as all those other bogymen from the eastern and central establishment, whose policies and conspiracies were thought to be totally hostile to the wellbeing of the prairies.

Imagine, then, the change of climate which Alberta's wealth has brought to its councils when Mr Peter Lougheed, the Premier, can say with pride in his State of the Province address: "The financial centre of western Canada is now in Alberta. It is here. The foreign banks are coming in from Europe and the United States. When you think this through, you will get a feeling for what it means when you are a financial centre. There are good jobs; it has a good multiplier effect. And wasn't it delightful to have the chairman of one of the national chartered banks, that we used to disparage so badly here in this Legislative Assembly, decide that he wanted to operate from Alberta?"

In 1973 there were no European banks in Alberta. Now there are nearly 20. In In the past 18 months the following great names of the banking world have arrived: Chase Manhattan, Crédit Suisse, National Westminster, Société Générale, Schroders, Crédit Lyonnais and Lloyds.

It might seem surprising that in an age of jet travel, data links, telephone hook-ups and so on such physical migration for banking executives seems to be necessary. It is not as though Alberta is a great junction. The answer lies less in the geography of the province than in the nature of the oil business. Where there is oil exploration and extraction on such a scale an enormous amount of secondary business will also occur in the vicinity, all requiring financial help, coordination and advice.

This financial business in the oil world tends to be done quickly and informally. Risks and probabilities cannot for long be left idle while distant boardrooms indulge in calm deliberation, after careful analysis.

The man on the spot has to be not just banker, but somebody endowed with reasonably expert knowledge of the oil industry as well. He must inhabit the oil community and also be of sufficient seniority to make decisions concerning millions of dollars, without much fear of countermanding orders from a higher office.

For instance, two Montreal banks have opened a specialist office in Calgary, thereby increasing from about $2m to $25m the size of loans which can be approved locally. More and more executive directors, and even bank chairmen, are now moving their offices from east or central Canada to Calgary or Edmonton, as this trend becomes more noticeable.

The market follows the money. A host of new-oil or gas issues are now being placed. Yet only 18 months ago it would have been hard to find more than a handful of specialists in corporate banking operations; and trading on the Stock Exchange in Alberta jumped from $85m in 1978 to $200m last year. Another rise is forecast for 1980.

However, Albertan officials like to point out that the growth in the province's money market is not only caused by the release of funds from the oil royalties. Unlike some of his fellow provincial or federal leaders, the Premier is as keen to attract incoming investment as he is to invest Alberta's oil funds on development inside and outside the province. "In this province we have a different point of view to Saskatchewan", he says. "I think foreign investment in the resources and related resource area can be a very good thing. Let's not get so nervous about it. . . . We welcome foreign investors to come here and bring their risk dollars—we don't need their debt dollars."

Nevertheless it is the massive increase in Alberta's own liquid financial reserves, mostly deposited in the Heritage Fund, which provide the main horsepower in the financial sector. The Heritage Fund, now nearly $6,000m and destined to reach $30,000m within five years, is entirely managed by the Alberta Treasury, both in its capital project investment and its financial management for those funds which are not being sunk into development projects within the province.

When the provi[ncial] treasurer visited the [New] York financial establish[ments] recently he learnt that [the] highest credit rating [is] AAA. He suggested [that] Alberta's prudent fina[ncial] management and swel[ling] reserves warranted a fo[urth] A, with the last A [for] Alberta.

Untapped reserves will last for centuries

continued from page 19

and tradesmen of that nature. Too many are coming for the quick buck and there are not enough to work in the service industries."

Albertans enjoy a high standard of living: they work hard for it and they see no reason to subsidize the rest of Canada because, for the moment, they happen to have all the oil and gas. The gains must be consolidated. The province supplies about 77 per cent of Canada's net oil needs and—although conventional reserves are dwindling—if the national goal of self-sufficiency by 1990 is fulfilled, it will be Albertan oil that will be responsible.

Albertans are not self-satisfied or grasping; just acutely aware of what can happen in a depression such as they suffered in the 1930s.

Therefore, they are saving for a rainy day, and they started the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which stands at $5,000m—a drop in the ocean given Canada's national debt. "It would keep the federal Government in funds for about three weeks", an official said. "It would probably pay off the debts incurred by Montreal in mounting the Olympic Games in 1976, with something to spare."

The AHSTF is probably the only fund of its nature in the Western world. The revenue consists of one third of the oil revenue—a non-renewable resource—generated by Alberta; the other two thirds of that revenue go into the general exchequer. The rest of Canada benefits from the fund, as it lends money to less wealthy provinces and to previously wealthy parts of the federation now struggling in a world where inflation rages.

In the big fast-growing cities of Edmonton and Calgary, the wealth has brought its difficulties. Housing has become expensive, and newcomers find it necessary to have both adults out working to keep up with rocketing prices. Considering that Albertans like nothing more than to own land, it is paradoxical that, because of the price, more and more of them are just renting.

Those who live in the province have strong views on constitutional matters and say that more and more decision-making should be done in the provinces. They believe the federal Government should consult more closely.

But they are not dogmatic. There is a form of Albertan nationalism abroad in the province, but, with commonsense, that tree will not be allowed to bear fruit. One can admire the free-wheeling independence of Albertans, but foremost they are Canadians, even though they make impolite sounds about their brothers in the east.

Tourism

Rockies to prairies: a startling contrast

Alberta is an enormous province, twice as big as Spain, bigger than Alaska, its western boundary on the crest of the Rockies and its eastern an entirely arbitrary line on the wide prairies, whose nineteenth-century geographers wrought better than they knew: Alberta got all the oil and the best skiing, too.

The drop from the Rockies to the prairies is startling. A driver can be sliding around precipitous valleys, surrounded by enormous mountains, and half an hour later he can be on the flat prairie that continues uninterrupted eastwards to Hudson Bay and Labrador beyond it. The only striking features seem to be man-made — the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, with their obligatory skyscrapers.

Each city has one of the *big Canadian national parks* within easy drive, Edmonton rather farther from Jasper in the north than Calgary is *from Banff in the south*. The parks are contiguous, running down the mountains on their eastern slopes, joined in the middle at the Columbia icefield, one of North America's wonders.

There are other glaciers in the Rockies, and Alaska is full of them, but the Columbia field is easily accessible. It sits on the top of the mountains, with rivers of ice flowing down the valleys and visitors go to the foot of it to admire it and to be driven across one of its safer stretches.

Small, tracked buses take a dozen tourists at a time sliding across the ice on a *two-mile drive*, with a pause in the middle to walk on the glacier and admire the crevasses. There is Ice Age vegetation at the *glacier's* foot, high moraines in front of it (hills with a core of ice pushed forward when the glacier advanced, left behind when it retreated) and Big Horn sheep everywhere.

The parks deserve an individual mention, from south to north. At the south-west corner of Alberta, snug against the Montana border, is Waterton Park, which runs directly into the much larger Glacier National Park on the American side. There is a beautiful lake, long and narrow, bisected by the frontier, surrounded by high mountains. The water is too cold to swim in, but boating is *idyllic* and the hills and valleys are filled with a variety of animals, including mountain lions and a small *herd of six buffalo*, which are kept in a lage paddock.

A hundred miles or more to the north is Banff. The railway through the Rockies goes through it, and there is another of those enormous gothic nineteenth-century railway hotels there.

Before the glacier is Lake Louise, a small circular lake, with another of those railway hotels, entirely surrounded by precipitous mountains.

Jasper is the largest of the mountain parks, the most diverse and the most beautiful. There is a string of lakes at its foot, where moose swim and browse in the dawn. There is also excellent fishing, riding, and even a spa, with a pool of hot and smelly water to bathe in.

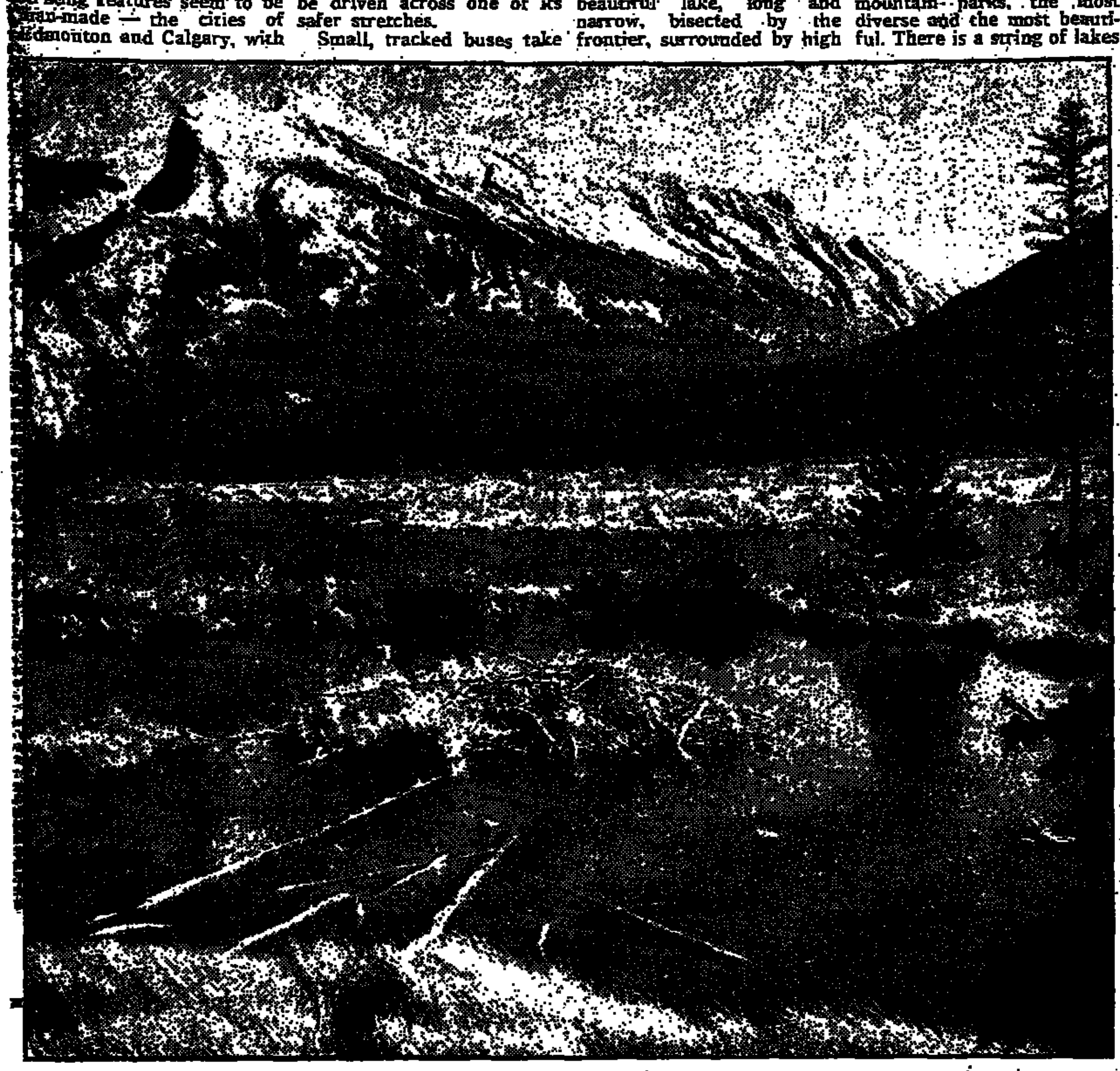
The town is entirely given over to tourists (it is possible to arrive there, without reservations, in the high tourist season and find a room, although it is not advisable) and is pleasant and undemanding. Elk wander through its streets unmolested, as do other deer, and the high hills begin at the town's doorstep.

Park rangers explain what to do if attacked by grizzly bears (lie still, on your face and cover your head and neck with your arms) and how to find osprey, moose, eagles and other fauna. A *téléférique* takes you up to the alpine meadows, where you can walk on top of the clouds, assured that this time you have really reached the most beautiful spot in the Canadian Rockies.

Even at the height of the tourist season, national parks about the size and general shape of Portugal have no more than a few thousand people in them. Those used to the chlorinated water and polluted atmosphere of American cities, not to mention the summer humidity, learn again that all the superlatives used to describe the American West are entirely justified.

The advantage of the parks, from the tourist's point of view, is that they are organized to suit his needs. There are horses to ride in Waterford or Lake Louise, snowmobiles on the glacier, hotels, motels (the bargain is to rent a room with a kitchen, or a small cottage if you have a family), *shops* and every other civilized amenity.

Patrick Brogan



A beaver lodge in Vermilion Lake, Banff.

The arts

Theatre and music now reach the smallest community

Twenty-three years ago a fledgling civil servant wrote *himself an assertive if optimistic* memo: "Alberta will become the Mecca for the arts on the North American continent." Today, Mr Walter Kaasa, provincial assistant deputy Minister of Culture, says: "I no longer begin to think I was right, I know I was right."

The province was subjected to culture soon after it was born. American theatrical companies, England's National Stock Company, and acclaimed character *actors began performing* in Alberta in the first years of this century. In 1913, Sarah Bernhardt played Camille in Edmonton, acting from a couch because her leg, injured in a road accident 10 years *earlier*, had recently been amputated. The Stratford-on-Avon company came west in the next year, to be followed by such thespians as Henry Irving and Sir John Martin-Harvey and then Tyrone Power, snr, David Belasco, Ethel Barrymore and Margaret Rawdings.

In the 1920s and 1930s musical appetites began to be satisfied with recitals by *such artists* as Richard Tauber, Lily Pons and Lotte Lehmann, Heifetz, Rachmaninoff and Rubinstein. *But the dry winds of* the Depression, which turned southern Alberta into a dustbowl, blew the *ambition out of these brave* little companies. When the economy began to recover and they began to take new heart, the war diverted their enthusiasm. And then came the postwar malaise.

By the time Mr Kaasa joined the department in 1956 its budget—less than $70,000—was still an essky in good intentions. Today, the Government pumps $20m into a burgeoning cultural milieu.

If Government has been the catalyst in the exciting reaction between artist and audience, there *can* be *no* doubt who turned up the burner flame. He is a roly-poly Bavarian—the first landed immigrant in Canada to be appointed a cabinet minister—whose pronunciation of English is awful and whose attempts at oratory are mangled. His name is Mr Horst Schmid. He was appointed to Culture when Mr Peter Lougheed's Progressive Conservatives swept to power in 1971 and then given ministry for a second term.

In 1972 the Alberta Art Foundation was formed, with just $50,000 a year to administer itself and to buy Alberta art for Albertans. With a subsequent boost from a lottery run by the western provinces, the foundation was able to break "provincial" ground in 1975 by exhibiting in London, Brussels, Paris and New York. Last year it sent a show to Tokyo and five other Japanese cities. Today it owns more than 1,600 paintings, pastels, prints, pottery, weavings and photography.

The art bank is insured for more than $500,000 and parts of the collection are always on the road, for the enjoyment of all Alberta but especially people in regional centres and rural communities.

Probably the least conspicuous yet most ultimately appreciated programme by performers and listeners is the Government's touring policy.

The policy pays 50 per cent of a community's cost of employing an Alberta artist three times a year, 30 per cent *for a Canadian artist* and 20 per cent for one of international ranking. More than 300 communities, ranging from cities to *isolated* hamlets in the inhospitable north of the province, take advantage of that policy every year.

The province has two symphony orchestras, in *Calgary* and Edmonton—good enough to be on the world circuit of such artists as Szeryng, Fodor and Ricci, *Arrau, Cherkassky and Alicia* de Laroccha—though both, unfortunately, are in some trouble at the box office.

In addition, *the province* has two opera associations. The Southern Alberta, performing in Calgary's 2,770-seat Jubilee Auditorium, was recently formed and is growing fast. Edmonton's association began in 1963 and today is unique in North America, because it has an operating surplus of $151,000 in spite of a loss last season when it found the fourth night of a four-opera season hard to sell. Before 1978-79 the Edmonton association operated six consecutive seasons in the black.

The province has many, many theatres. A conscientious drama critic could attend more than a hundred openings in one year in Edmonton. And it is theatre which is commanding the attention of the acting and arts community across Canada and beginning to make theatregoers round the world look up Edmonton on the map.

While there is a positive throb to the cultural pulse of the cities, Alberta has one other *special claim to artistic* excitement. In the national park of Banff, tucked into a mountainside above the town, is the Banff School of Fine Arts.

After many years of existing on the fanciful ambition of "American rich kids", the school has arrived at a position of accepting only the best students in the performing and visual arts for intensive pre-professional training and exposure. Concurrently, the faculty is also of the best, among whom are Janos Starker, the great cello *teacher*, William Primrose, since the death of Lionel Tertis the doyen of violists, Donald McInnes, *surely Primrose's heir, the* sublime pianist Gyorgy Sebok, the preeminent horn player Barry Tuckwell.

They are just a handful of the exceptional artistic personalities attracted to Banff, and whose teaching is reflected in the high standard of performance in the annual Festival of Arts.

Budgets total $10m for the major performing arts organizations in Alberta; their audience close to a million a year. There are hundreds of thousands who go to recitals and free concerts and pour into the art galleries and museums.

"Sure, it's partly the wealth of Alberta that has made this astonishing development possible", Mr Kaasa says. "But more than that, in my mind, it's the great army of people who have worked hard to give themselves and their neighbours a rewarding cultural environment in which to live.

"These people have said: 'The quality of life in Alberta is important to me and it's important to my kids. So let's do something about it'." They have.

Keith Ashwell
- drama critic, *Edmonton Journal*

Film industry

Wide open as Hollywood of the north

It is doubtful if Alberta will ever seriously rival Hollywood as the film production *capital of the world*, but it is making a good attempt. It already has the distinction of being the Texas of Canada and *is now acquiring* the additional reputation of being called the Hollywood of the north.

Its breathtaking scenery—from the Rocky Mountains, the Drumheller Badlands, the prairies and the foothills to the lakes and the modern urban development of its cities—makes it ideal material for film-makers.

Mr Glenn Ludlow, director of the film industry branch of the Department of Economic Development, says: "Alberta is wide open for film production, as we have the most varied terrain *in the whole of Canada*. We have made several Anglo-Canadian coproductions here, the most recent being Alistair Maclean's *Bear Island*, and we have plans for several more."

In recent years Canada *has surged forward* in the making of feature films. Activity has reached exceptional proportions, particu*larly in the past two years.* According to the Canadian Film Development Corporation, there were about 200 films *made* in the years before 1978 with budgets totalling about $65m; in 1977 production amounted to $6.5m; *in 1978 it in*creased to $65m.

But it was in 1979, with five major films made in the province, that the industry really accelerated. Production reached $150m, and the coming years look like confirming Canada—and Alberta especially—as a good centre for filming.

Films have been made in Alberta for the better part of 30 years, and the cast lists read like extracts from a Hollywood *Who's Who*. One of the first films made *in the province was Springtime in the Rockies*, starring Betty Grable and John Payne. In 1942 Bing Crosby *starred in Emperor Waltz*—one of the less-enduring films of that decade. Marilyn Monroe and Robert *Mitchum filmed River of no Return* on the Bow river near Calgary, in 1954.

Recent films made in the *province include Lost and Found* with George Segal and Glenda Jackson, and part of *Superman* with a cast *including Marlon* Brando.

More films have been made in Alberta than any*where else in the country*, and this emergence as a film-making location has made the province a leader *in the Canadian industry*. In addition, its indigenous film industry has an estimated growth by 1983 of $102m.

About four years ago the Government commissioned a task force to find out whether there was potential *in the province to support* an industry and, if so, what steps needed to be taken for it to become established. *The committee reported* quickly—with the conclusion that there was. Its one proviso was that the province should *take advice on* marketing techniques in which, it appeared, it was woefully weak.

As Mr. Ludlow says: "We have a long way to go to catch the Americans who are very strong in marketing and distribution, so we *go to Hollywood to the* major studios and the big independent distributors there."

The Americans are very interested in what Albertans are doing and have formal coproduction treaties with *them, as they have* with Britain and three other countries in the world. The report of the task force has *since* been tabled in the Legislature, and the specific recommendations presented are being acted upon. One of the signs of the coming of age of the film industry is that it has formed an Alberta Motion Picture industry which is now, effectively, the governing body.

Not surprisingly, the task force report emphasizes that private enterprise should be closely involved throughout the industry and, even where government intervention was suggested, *the report made* it clear that the intervention should be limited.

Another matter of paramount importance to the industry is that there is a 100 per cent tax write-off. That is one of the main reasons for the success of filming in Alberta and why the Canadian Film Development Corporation is so determined to put Canadian film-making on the map.

Most of the filming has been done in and around Calgary: Edmonton has scarcely figured in celluloid. Only a couple of films — *I'm Going to Get You, Elliot Boy* and *Anne Marie* the story of the first white woman to go west—were *made in the capital until Fast Company*, a recent Canadian-made feature about drag-racing.

An Edmonton producer thinks that one reason for the emphasis on Calgary is that the city is risk-oriented. "It is the city of private enterprise, of oil, of big financial investment. People are willing to gamble on a venture. Edmonton is the capital city, based on government and Civil Service. People there want safe, sure, long-range work. They are more geared to depending on bread-and-butter contracts. When I'm *looking for* real investment money I naturally go to Calgary."

A recent announcement in the Legislature revealed plans for the construction of a big production studio just to the west of the city. Tri-Media Studios, a Calgary-based company, will be building a huge complex *which will have six sound* stages, restaurants, hotels, and a golf course with more than 300 acres of wild west*ern country* as a backlot.

Mr Ludlow estimates the entire cost at more than $180m. The studios will pro*vide total start-to-finish faci*lities for both film and television. And, most important, it includes a 28,000 sq ft *sound stage, which means* that filming will not need to be abandoned when the weather worsens.

Tri-Media is getting its money from a powerful consortium of 11 men—10 of them from Calgary. They *are in no way connected* with films or television but they are all heavily engaged in oil or natural gas enter*prises. Their plan is to* make Calgary a rival to Hollywood and Pinewood.

Tri-Media is headed by *Mr Alan Waldie, an Ameri*can from Texas who is now a Canadian citizen. He transferred to Canada in 1964 and by the next year had started his own company distributing Sony industrial products and deal*ing in video equipment*, tapes and cassettes for use in schools and institutions. From that it was but a *short step into films*.

Mr Waldie said that his intention was to double the number of films made in *the province*. "*And with* the entertaiment centres, hotels, night clubs and restaurants we aim to give Las Vegas a run for its money."

It is encouraging for the industry that so many Canadians who went abroad to make their reputations are now returning. David Greene, Ted Kotcheff, Silvio Narizzano, Alvin Rakoff, Norman Jewison and others are but a few of the native-born producers whose plans include making films in the province.

The industry is able to make attractive propositions to film-makers from abroad as well as home-based producers. "We want to get these people to use our locations, our tax shelter scheme and our home grown talent, and to take part in coproductions", Mr Waldie says. "At this stage we are open to all propositions."

Anthony Jones

Stock Exchange Prices

Technical rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 25. Dealings End, March 7. § Contango Day, March 10. Settlement Day, March 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99 15/16	93¾	Treas	9½%	1980	98⅝	+3/32	9.631	16.603
97	92½	Treas	3½%	1977-80	96⅝	+⅛	3.622	16.220
97½	92⅝	Fund	5¼%	1978-80	97¼	+⅛	5.399	15.502
103⅝	97⅝	Exch	13%	1980	97⅞	+⅛	13.282	15.977
101 11/16	94 15/16	Treas	11½%	1981	96 11/16	+3/16	11.878	15.432
93⅝	88¾	Treas	3½%	1979-81	91¾	..	3.815	13.019
99⅝	91 15/16	Treas	9¾%	1981	94⅛	●+⅛	10.358	15.979
96 11/16	89¼	Exch	8¼%	1981	91¾	+⅛	8.992	15.640
98⅝	91	Exch	9½%	1981	92⅝	+⅛	10.256	15.508
91¼	84½	Exch	3%	1981	87⅞	+¼	3.419	12.449
105	95⅛	Exch	12¾%	1981	95⅝	+⅛	13.314	15.636
96¾	87½	Treas	8½%	1980-82	89⅛	+⅛	9.535	15.410
89¼	82	Treas	3%	1982	85¼	+¼	3.520	11.689
108½	96⅝	Treas	14%	1982	98	●+½	14.287	15.180
95⅛	85¼	Treas	8¼%	1982	87	+½	9.482	15.062
97⅛	82	Exch	9¼%	1982	87½	●+⅛	10.569	15.359
95⅞	84½	Exch	8¼%	1983	86	+½	16.177	14.965
86¼	76⅛	Exch	3%	1983	77⅞	+½	3.877	12.347
104½	90⅝	Treas	13%	1983	92⅞	●+⅛	13.854	14.824
97⅛	82	Treas	9¼%	1983	85	+3/16	10.943	14.956
98¾	83½	Exch	10%	1983	85	+⅛	11.718	15.240
80½	76	Fund	5½%	1982-84	77⅞	+⅛	7.108	13.149
97	86	Exch	11¼%	1984	88¼	+⅛	12.749	15.205
77¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	69¾	..	4.301	12.285
101¼	87⅛	Treas	12%	1984	89	●+¼	13.460	15.362

MEDIUMS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103½	98⅛	Treas	15%	1985	99⅛	+⅛	15.119	15.216
110	87½	Exch	12½%	1985	92⅝	+¼	13.732	15.154
95¼	77⅜	Treas	8½%	1984-86	80⅝	+½	10.716	13.452
112¼	91⅛	Exch	13¼%	1987	94⅛	+⅞	14.286	14.955
84⅜	70½	Fund	6½%	1985-87	72⅝	+⅛	9.238	12.983
86⅝	72¾	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	73⅛	+⅛	10.734	13.580
70¼	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	55¼	+⅛	5.464	11.647
97⅝	82½	Treas	11½%	1989	83⅞	+¼	13.904	14.928
77¼	58⅝	Treas	5%	1986-89	60½	+⅛	8.543	12.542
114½	87⅛	Treas	13%	1990	92⅜	+⅛	14.302	14.765
89¼	69⅛	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	71½	+½	11.846	13.877
106⅝	80½	Treas	11¾%	1991	85⅛	+¼	14.107	14.896
94⅝	77¼	Exch	11%	1991	82⅝	+⅛	13.975	14.893
72¼	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	57⅞	●+⅛	9.857	12.933

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 460.4, up 4.3
FT Gilts 64.31, up 0.35

■ **Sterling**
$2.2415, up 45 points
Index 72.3, up 0.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 86.6, unchanged

■ **Gold**
$646.5, up $9

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 18¼-18⅛
3 mth Euro-$ 17⅜-17¼
6 mth Euro-$ 17¼-17⅛

IN BRIEF

Kuwait key to Racal takeover of Decca

Thirteen investment institutions, including the Kuwait Investment Office, ensured Racal's success in its battle for control of Decca against General Electric Company last month.

Racal's official offer for Decca reveals that the KIO and the other institutions agreed to swing their shareholdings, accounting for nearly 12.7 per cent of the voting capital of Decca, irrevocably behind Racal without waiting to see whether GEC would offer more.

These shareholdings, of which the KIO was the largest with 5 per cent of the capital, gave Racal bare control of Decca.

Financial Editor, page 27

Loan for expansion

Lifeguard Equipment, a Welsh company which makes safety products, is to get an extra £75,000 loan from the Welsh Development Agency because it is expanding faster than expected. It will be able to double the size of its Ruthin works and create an extra 20 jobs. Lifeguard built its factory nearly three years ago, helped by an agency loan of £65,000.

Drugs challenge

Glaxo and ICI are preparing to enter the world's second largest drug market, the treatment of peptic ulcers, which is dominated by Smith, Kline and French of America. The British product could be on the market in two years.

Fidelity jobs to go

Fidelity Radio is to make 98 workers redundant and put the rest of its workforce on a three day week, because of the sharp fall in demand aggravated by the strength of the pound.

Minster rates up

Minster Insurance Group is increasing motor premium rates by up to 15 per cent from April 1. The group's companies provide cover for about 600,000 vehicles in the United Kingdom.

Computer link

Thomson Magazine Limited (TML) and CW Communications Inc of America are to form a partnership to publish computer-related information in the United Kingdom.

£10m radar systems

A £10m contract for advanced Sea Searcher airborne radar systems for the Royal Navy was placed yesterday by the Ministry of Defence with MEL, a division of the Philips electronics group.

Canadian steel

Canadian steel ingot production totalled 322,882 tons in the week ended March 1, a fall of 4.9 per cent fro mthe level a week earlier and down 8.4 per cent from 352,659 tons a year ago.

Unemployment falls

West Germany's February unemployment rate stood at 4.3 per cent, down from a rate of 4.5 per cent in January. The number out of work was 992,500.

State subsidies paying nearly 40,000 wages in shipbuilding

By John Huxley

State subsidies are paying almost all the wages of the 40,000 workers in British Shipbuilders' merchant shipbuilding, engineering and repair yards.

After making allowances for cash limits, intervention fund payments and profits made on warship orders, subsidies probably amount to £4,000 a head. The average wage is less than £5,000.

Sir Peter Carey, permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, giving these figures yesterday to a Commons public accounts committee, said cuts in the merchant yard work force beyond the 20,000 level recently envisaged would be needed if productivity was to be improved.

A more taut discipline was needed in management and work force if BS was to compete more effectively in world markets, he added.

Shipbuilding was a victim of its own bad management in the past. At a time when the industry had had a large share of the world market, management had failed to invest in new facilities and handle business in an effective and efficient manner. There had been a "lack of sharpness in obtaining markets."

These factors had prompted a poor response on the part of the work force. Demarcation problems had arisen and productivity had fallen below that obtained in overseas yards. In some yards, only five hours of the set eight hour day was actually being worked, he said.

Sir Peter blamed this partly on the fear of workers that they may be working themselves out of a job.

He emphasized that he did not wish to knock British management although he agreed that good managers had been deterred from entering BS in the past because of its poor image for labour relations and bad salaries.

Management and work force now realized that unless substantial improvements in productivity were obtained the outlook for the shipbuilding industry was bleak. It was recognized too, that the Government was not necessarily going to come along with money to maintain the industry at a size at which orders could not be won and completed profitably.

He denied suggestions made by BS executives last week that yards were being starved of investment capital. And he gave a warning that before making fresh infusions of capital the government would want to see evidence of greater utilization of recent investment.

This year BS expects to use only £25m of the £48m set aside for investment. Sir Peter suggested that some of the remaining amount was being used to fund other activities. He was unable to say when he thought BS would turn the corner to profitability.

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, the BS chairman, had suggested last week that BS's relations with the Department of Industry were an unsatisfactory mismatch. Sir Peter accepted that there was some dichotomy of outlook, but he thought the present arrangements were not working too badly. He said he knew of no occasion on which BS has lost an order because of administrative delays in the Department of Industry.

Unions want £2,000m agency to aid industry

By David Felton

A new public lending agency with funds of at least £2,000m should be set up to channel investment into manufacturing, union leaders have told the Wilson committee of inquiry into financial institutions.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and a member of the committee yesterday told the House of Lords select committee that unemployment that such an agency would eliminate the "nonsenses of British institutions buying shopping malls in California".

Mr Jenkins said: "We are desperately worried about the state of our manufacturing base because at the same time as there is a lack of investment, there is a great deal of savings and money within the United Kingdom.

This view was reinforced by Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers Association who led the TUC delegation at the committee. The country needed controlled investment, not haphazard tax cutting, he said. "We also believe that industry has to be protected by some selective import controls."

Mr Drain said that recent government cuts in employment services would lead to 100,000 people being deprived of special services when the full extent of the cuts were felt.

Mr Jenkins took a "medium-term apocalyptic view" of the economy. "I see a situation where the true unemployment figure will reach 2.5 million within the next 18 months and I am very concerned for the political stability of our institutions".

The union leaders also argued the need for employees to be closely involved in the introduction of new technology and changing working methods. Mr Jenkins said he had negotiated agreements particularly with financial institutions which provided a four day week while improving efficiency.

Mr Drain said there was a need to change the Victorian attitude that "work for the sake of work is virtuous and you must have a feeling of guilt if yo don't work."

Budget may hit motorists hardest if indirect taxation is raised

By Caroline Atkinson

Motorists are likely to be harder hit in the Budget than drinkers or smokers if the Chancellor decides to increase indirect taxes.

According to the Treasury, this is because putting up petrol and vehicle tax has a much smaller impact on inflation for every pound of extra revenue than increasing the duty on alcohol and tobacco.

The Government has become extremely keen to minimize the inflationary impact of the Budget. Criticism has mounted over the expected doubling of the inflation rate during the Conservative's first year in office and at least some of the blame is being put at the Government's door for the sharp rise in value added tax in its first Budget.

The Chancellor could raise £420m of revnue from a rise in line with inflation in the tax on petrol and diesel fuel at a cost of adding an estimated 0.3 points on the retail price index (RPI).

A similar adjustment to the tobacco tax (raising it by the 17.2 per cent increase in prices in 1979) would bring in £230m revenue and add 0.4 points to RPI. To raise an extra £150m by putting up the price of a pint of beer by 1½p is likely to put 0.2 points on RPI.

Until recently it seemed almost certain that the Chancellor would decide to raise the duties on petrol, tobacco and alcohol. Their value in real terms has been eroded sharply by inflation over the past few years as successive Governments, with their eye on the inflation rate, have pulled back from raising them.

The Government's decision to raise all the money it wanted last year from a VAT increase rather than by increasing the specific duties was largely influenced by the still greater impact the latter would have had on RPI. But the Government has become increasingly unwilling to put up indirect taxes in the coming Budget.

The cost of indexing personal tax allowances in line with inflation under the so-called Rooker-Wise amendment would be huge. If the Government raises all allowances in line with the 17.2 per cent rise in retail prices last year it would cost £2,000m.

The Chancellor may decide to put up the allowances only in line with the increase in its tax and prices index, which would cost about £1,500m.

Concern over the cash crisis facing industry may lead the Government to take measures in the Budget to ease industry's finances.

One possibility would be to lower the 3½ per cent national insurance surcharge paid by employers. Another broad measure would be a change in the rate of corporation tax, at present 52 per cent. A cut of 1 per cent in this would cost £85m.

The Government's Budget sums will be eased by a cash limits squeeze on public spending, which should cut £1,000m off the spending bill next year, as well as by the cuts in programmes to be announced this month.

More allegations against Lloyd's over regulatory procedures

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Mr Murray Gordon: allegations over regulatory procedures.

Mr Murray Gordon, chairman of Combined English Stores, heads a list of eight members of the Sasse syndicate at Lloyd's who have started legal action against the "Society of Lloyd's" and several other parties disputing their liability for syndicate losses.

Lloyd's, the syndicate managers, Sasse Turnbull and several underwriting agencies, have already been served with another action by 38 different members of the Sasse syndicate, which was suspended facing losses of £21.5m.

In the latest action, the eight plaintiffs claim that business from the United States and Canada which led to large losses was introduced to the syndicate illegally and that Lloyd's itself failed to operate proper control over providers of insurance. They also allege that Lloyd's was in breach of its own fundamental rules in allowing insurance policies to be written outside the market's underwriting floor in London.

Lloyd's and the other parties named are expected to defend the action. Lloyd's has already refuted similar allegations over its regulatory procedures in its defence to the earlier action.

In their allegations against Sasse Turnbull, the eight syndicate members claim that the syndicate managers were in breach of their duties in appointing Den-Har Underwriting Inc, to write United States business on the syndicate's behalf.

The action alleges that Sasse Turnbull was negligent in appointing a coverholder, which Turnbal was negligent in by the Lloyd's authorities

Lloyd's itself is accused of failing to exercise its powers of regulation knowing before the insurance placed through or the insuranc eplaced through or by Den-Har with Sasse "was involved in the insolvencies of three United States insurers and the near insolvency of the Argonaut Insurance Company, and was of an unattractive and high risk nature".

Plaintiffs in the action are attempting to recover cash paid to Sasse Turnbull in respect of claims on this business and which they now allege was paid under "a mistake of fact".

The eight members also allege that Sasse Turnbull knew or ought to have known that Mr F. H. Sasse carried on his underwriting in an unorthodox manner.

They claim that:
He tended to write 100 per cent of a risk rather than only a proportion.
He was not a lead underwriter in any field and tended therefore not to follow the fortunes of Lloyd's.
He did not attend his syndicate's box in Lloyd's during usual working hours, but wrote risks from his own office.

Chancellor invites ideas for use of N Sea profits

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Suggestions as to how the Government might channel some of the benefits derived from Britain's North Sea oil and gas reserves into the non-oil sector of Britain's manufacturing industry were invited yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

At the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council, the Chancellor said that he had an open mind on possible schemes, provided they were effective, and the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC had been invited to draft ideas.

The meeting, which was concerned with the macro-economic performance and prospects for the British economy, was characterized by a much reduced level of tension between the three parties to the NEDC compared with the December meeting and the atmosphere was described as relaxed and constructive.

Common ground was established on the need for effective control of the monetary supply but there is still a substantial gulf between the Government, industry and unions over what form additional measures should take to reduce the level of inflation and to combat the expected rise in unemployment.

The starting point of yesterday's discussions was a paper prepared by Mr Geoffrey Chandler, the director general of the National Economic Development Office which said that prospects for the economy were now more gloomy than three months ago. It was clear that monetary policy alone was not enough if individual decisions continued to be taken by unions and employers without regard to their collective effects

The Government's "undue attachment" to the single issue of control of the monetary supply came under attack from Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC and other union leaders who called for specific measures to be introduced to boost industry's flagging performance. Failure to do so would lead to Britain facing "10 years of the hair shirt".

But the Chancellor reaffirmed to the meeting, which was attended for the first time by Mr Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, that the Government considered inflation to be the main obstacle to securing substantial economic growth, and a firm monetary policy was a necessary part of the effort to reduce inflation.

Union leaders and industrialists were told that the sooner pay bargainers brought their pay expectations into line with the Government's monetary guidelines and brought them below the rate of inflation, the sooner inflation and unemployment would fall.

Mr Richardson underlined the message and said: "If we do not defeat inflation now it will march out and defeat us."

Yard jobs protected by £20m defence order

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Orders for two new offshore patrol vessels were announced by the Government yesterday to preserve employment at the Aberdeen shipyard of Hall, Russell, part of British Shipbuilders.

Announcement of the orders brings to end years of controversy over the replacement of the existing and aging fleet of ton class vessel used for patrolling Britain's 200-mile territorial limit. The new ships, designated the OPV Mark 2, have been designed by planners at BS in conjunction with the Royal Navy Ships Department. They are expected to cost at least £10m each.

Over the past few months a bitter wrangle has taken place within Whitehall over the decision and, in particular, of a possible alternative, the Osprey, which its designers claim could fulfil the role invisaged for the OPV Mark 2 at a cost of about £3m a ship.

The Government and BS consider that the OPV Mark 2 will have considerable world-wide export potential and its attraction to foreign customers will be enhanced by the Government go ahead for work on the two ships.

So confident was BS that the decision would be in favour of the OPV Mark 2 that it began cutting steel for the first of the ships some monthes ago, and early last month ordered the steel for the second.

Last night BS said men had been kept on the Hall Russell yard in anticipation of the decision would remove uncertainty facing the yar's labour force.

A BS spokesman said "We are pleased at last to see orders from the public sector coming through as has been promised for some months, particularly as the OPV Mark 2 has major export potential and an order from the Ministry of Defence is proof of its excellent sea-keeping qualities."

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Exchange plan for Heron Corp

Shareholders in Heron Corporation, the vehicle, consumer and investment group, are being asked to exchange their stock for shares in a new holding company, to be called Heron International. Listing of the new shares will not be sought.

Heron International will control all the overseas activities of the group. The change is described as a rationalisation of Heron's interests. Heron Corporation will run ethe United Kingdom affairs, while the boards of HIC and HCL will be identical under the proposals.

Investigation promised on meat trader

By Philip Robinson

Creditors of Gilmore & Partners the collapsed Smithfield meat traders were promised a thorough investigation into the company's affairs yesterday by Mr Alan Sales, the Official Receiver.

The City of London Fraud Squad has already been asked to investigate the company.

Mr Sales told the first creditors' meeting since it was compulsorily wound up that debts were estimated at £1.8m and put Gilmore's assets at £125,850. He said that allegations which related to how such a small company could run up such huge debts would be fully investigated.

One of its major creditors is J. E. Sanger, the publicly quoted meat group whose shares were suspended on Tuesday morning during talks which could lead to more cash being injected into the company.

Sanger says it is owed £400,000 by Gilmore, although its liquidity is sufficient to absorb the loss.

Lidstone, the butchery group whose chairman and chief executive is Mr Gerald Stitcher, a Lloyd's underwriter and also Gilmore's chairman, is an unsecured creditor and has said that provisional arrangements have been made to protect Lidstone from any loss.

Mr Sales told the meeting that Mr Percy Gilmore had stated that the company ran into problems during the 1979 lorry drivers' strike and also because of postal difficulties.

The receiver said that Mr Gilmore's son, Robin, had said later that the company began to buy meat forward but suffered when prices fell.

Cons Gold profit £26m ahead in half year

By Michael Prest

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining and industrial company, raised interim profits by £26m to £71m in the six months to the end of December. City analysts are now expecting full year yrofits of around £160m, aproaching twice last year's results. The company has been on a prime beneficiary of the gold price increase.

The news will be particularly welcomed by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, whose Anglo American and De Beers group last month acquired 25 per cent of Cons Gold in a controversial stock market coup.

Cons Gold has also increased its interim dividend sharply from 5p gross to 10.7p. But the company gives a warning that this is partly to narrow the gap between interim and final payments and should not be taken as a guide to the full payout.

Cons Gold holds 46 per cent of Gold Fields of South Africa, widely believed to be the main object of Mr Oppenheimer's purchase, as well as direct stake in other gold mines.

The profit share before tax and interest from GFSA rose 43 per cent to £11.2m. Profits from gold dividends, calculated similarly, rose 51 per cent to £12m. Total profits before tax and interest were £80.2m.

But the performance in the industrial and construction material sectors was also strong. Manufacturing, mainly Arcon, the American company, went up 24 per cent to £13.6m. Construction materials, which essentially means the Amey Roadstone group, did even better, rising by 23 per cent to £24.9m.

Cons Gold points out that gold is likel yto prove much more profitable in the second half. Whereas the average gold price received over the last six months was $360 an ounce, the average over the first two months of the current half is $670. With gold prices steady at slightly below that figure, the dividends and profits from the mines should rise accordingly.

Annualizing the first half results, return on capital is 31 per cent, compared with 22 per cent a year ago. A reduction of £28m in loan capital means that the balance sheet has fallen slightly to £479m.

Looking further head, Cons Gold is optimistic about its new silver prospect in Texas and a gold prospect in Papua New Guinea. Although both have still fully to be delineated the company regards the deposits as exploitable at current metal prices. The shares rose 5p to 526p.

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Meccano court order

Mr Justice Peter Pain granted a possession order in the High Court yesterday to Airfix Industries, enabling the company to regain control of its Meccano factory at Liverpool, occupied by workers since it was shut down in November.

Hawker contract

Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering has won a £2.4m contract to provide an electrical distribution system for Wimpey International's potash production plant in Jordan. Wimpey is main contractor to Arab Potash, which is producing potash from brine.

Hint of aid package boosts Swiss franc

By Our Economics Staff

Market rumours that the Swiss are about to unveil a package of measures to aid the franc pushed up the currency in quieter foreign exchange markets yesterday. The franc closed at 1.70825 to the dollar, up from 1.71575 on Tuesday.

Sterling also picked up as the dollar was a little weaker yesterday. Dealers reported some profit-taking after the rush into the United States currency on Monday and Tuesday this week.

Currency markets have been dominated by interest rate movements for the last few days. The dollar has been in great demand after the record rises in American interest rates and many dealers expect them to climb still further and the dollar to renew its rise. They said that the central banks behind some of the traditionally hard but recently weak currencies, notably the yen, Swiss franc and German mark, were again in the market yesterday to hold up their rates against the dollar.

Sterling closed 45 points higher at $2.2415 to the dollar, and recovered sharply on its trade-weighted index. On this measure it rose by 0.6 points to finish at 72.3 per cent of its end 1971 value.

The Swiss were also believed to be planning a further rise in interest rates. Bank and Lombard rates went up one per cent just last week and changes to encourage foreign holdings of Swiss francs may also be made.

Figures published in New York yesterday showed the United States authorities had sold $1,300m in Deutsche marks and Swiss francs between November and January. Since then the pattern of demand for currencies has reversed and the dollar is now being sold by central banks.

The latest figures for dollar support show a marked decline from the previous quarter when the United States sold $4,200m of marks and francs.

By the end of January the Federal Reserve Bank had repaid all its Swiss franc debt and reduced its debt to the German central bank to $2,600m according to yesterday's report.

It also confirmed that the United States stood ready to help the yen if it declined "excessively". Mr Haruo Mayekawa, the governor of the Bank of Japan, said yesterday that the coordinated intervention to defend the yen after last Sunday's new measures to help the currency had proved a success, and that no further measures were imminent.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AAH	12p to 140p	Platignum	1p to 10½p
Guthrie Corp	30p to 785p	Rennies Cons	10p to 130p
Hampton Gold	35p to 360p	Rosgill Hldgs	2p to 25p
IC Gas	30p to 774p	Rustenburg	20p to 280p
MTD (Mangula)	10p to 120p	W Rand Cons	40c to 950c

Falls

Arb-Latham	8p to 219p	Newmark L	12p to 338p
Carrington Viy	1p to 14p	Seutrust	10c to 715c
I U Int	10p to 640p	Vosper	7p to 166p
Kode Int	18p to 298p	Warrington T	5p to 49p
Laurence Scott	4p to 48p	Zambia Copper	4p to 43p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.09	1.97
Austria Sch	29.75	28.25
Belgium Fr	69.50	66.00
Canada $	2.62	2.55
Denmark Kr	12.91	12.36
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	9.69	9.29
Germany DM	4.20	3.98
Greece Dr	98.00	93.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.12	1.06
Italy Lir	1936.00	1840.00
Japan Yn	577.00	552.00
Netherlands Gld	4.61	4.38
Norway Kr	11.52	11.02
Portugal Esc	111.50	105.50
South Africa Rd	1.87	1.74
Spain Pta	154.50	147.50
Sweden Kr	9.87	9.47
Switzerland Fr	4.04	3.82
US $	2.29	2.23
Yugoslavia Dnr	54.00	50.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Balfour Beatty chairman tipped as next nuclear chief

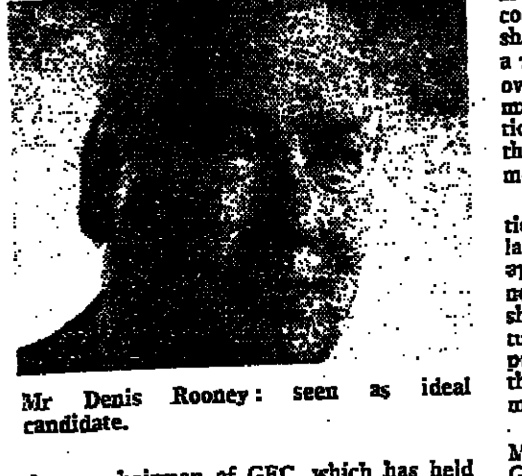
Man most likely to fit top energy seat

Mr Denis Rooney, chairman of Balfour Beatty, and a vice-chairman of its parent company BICC, is likely to be the next chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation.

In Mr Rooney, an engineer who has held senior positions within BICC for the past 25 years, the Government appears to have found the answer to an increasingly embarrassing problem which has inhibited the development of its plans for an expanded programme of nuclear building.

The National Nuclear Corporation, as the monopoly supplier and contractor for nuclear stations in the United Kingdom, is the key to the success of these plans. But a complicated management structure and uncertainties over its role and the type of reactor it was to build, have left it in disarray.

In his statement to Parliament in December committing Britain to build nuclear power stations at the rate of about one a year for 10 years, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, said that the NNC would have an enhanced role and announced that Lord Aldington, a



Mr Denis Rooney: seen as ideal candidate.

deputy chairman of GEC, which has held a management contract to oversee NNC, would be resigning as its chairman.

The search for a new chairman who would develop NNC as a contractor on simple private industry lines foundered as Northern Engineering Industries, Babcock & Wilcox and GEC, the main private shareholders in NNC, failed to agree on a representative of any one of them taking over, and Lord Kearton, the past chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, the one man who was acceptable to them, proved unacceptable to the Government.

Having spent a career in the construction side of one of the United Kingdom's largest electrical contractors, Mr Rooney appears well qualified. There seems to be no strong objection from any of the main shareholders within NNC to his candidature and as his name seems to have been put forward by the Department of Energy, there should be every chance of agreement at last being reached.

It is, however, still not clear whether Mr Rooney wil prove acceptable to the Government. The Prime Minister has taken a strong interest in the nuclear programme and the nuclear industry and will have to agree to the choice.

Nicholas Hirst

Improving trade climate may continue despite jailing of Briton

Business opportunities grow in Iraq after expulsions set back in 1978

Britain's troubled trade relations with Iraq, the second largest oil producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the country widely foreseen by project consultants as presenting the best sales opportunity in the Middle East in the next two to four years, had just begun to improve before the arrest of a British businessman who was jailed for life here last week.

Trade with Iraq has been conditioned by Politics and British exports fell last year to £201m from 216m in 1978. This followed the expulsion of several Iraq diplomats in August, 1978, a few months after General Abdul Razzak-al-Naif, a former prime minister, was assassinated in London.

Although never officially announced, an effective trade embargo was placed on British goods. It took a visit by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in July last year, to cool the tension and relations and trade have improved steadily since.

"In our view Iraq certainly has as good a potential as Saudi Arabia", said Mr Sydney Peachment, director of consultants, Architects Co-partnership, yesterday. His company has been active in the Middle East in recent years and, despite the jailing of Mr John Smith, had no hesitation in going ahead with plans to send a three-man team to Baghdad last week.

The company has won a consultancy contract involving demolition of a hospital in Baghdad and its replacement with a new one of 1,000 beds. A sister company, Northaw Engineering Consultants, has a contract for another hospital, and Mr Michael Grice, managing director of Architects Co-partnership, is hoping to negotiate fresh business while on the current visit.

"There is certainly a tremendous potential in Iraq for United Kingdom contractors, equipment suppliers and general manufacturers", said Mr Peachment, "but we did not see many of them active there when on another visit just before Christmas. The Japanese are most evident and *so are the French to a certain extent*, with the Yugoslavs and Italians involved on a particularly large hotel protect."

The absence of British companies arises no doubt from the strained political relations, but they will certainly be attempting to get into the market in the near future. With the doubling of oil prices last year, Iraq increased its production by between 25 and 30 per cent to make up the shortfall created by Iran.

The country's five-year plan is coming to an end this year and the new plan to be launched shortly will contain a huge amount of fresh business. This year's investment programme is worth $16,000m (£7,175m) and imports in 1980 are expected to be worth $13,500m. Among large projects are the improvement of the port at Basra and a new airport. There will also be a sizable number of industrial schemes.

Whether Britain succeeds in gaining much more business will to a certain extent depend on whether there is a particularly strong protest at the severity of Mr Smith's sentence, although it is considered unlikely to disturb the present improving trade pattern.

Mr Smith was convicted under a law governing the use of agents in Iraq which forbids "illegal mediation". The government is determined to keep an extremely tight rein on what is virtually a state-controlled economy. The law makes it illegal to employ any agent who is not registered and approved by the government.

The overheating of other Middle Eastern economies has pushed many foreign businessmen into Iraq for the first time. Undoubtedly many went in without appreciating that business practices are substantially different there.

John Lawless

$2m refund agreed over repossessed vehicles

General Motors Acceptance Corp, a subsidiary of General Motors, has agreed to refund $2m (£897,000) to consumers involved in repossession cases, the federal Trade Commission has announced in Washington.

The settlement concerns repossessions of cars and trucks since 1974 by GMAC, the commission said in a statement.

"The agreement settles FTC charges that in many instances GMAC conducted 'sham' sales that deprived customers of surpluses to which they were entitled from the sale of repossessed vehicles," it added.—Reuter.

Oil tax protest

Norway's federation of industries has complained to the government that plans to tighten taxation on offshore oil companies could deter investment and affect the nation's industry in general.

Move on TV curbs

Japan will seek an end to its voluntary restrictions on colour television exports to the United States, the electronic industries association said in Tokyo. A public hearing on the issue is to be held in Washington by the United States International Trade Commission.

EEC output rises

The EEC's December industrial production index increased by 1.8 per cent in a month and 4 per cent in a year to 121 (1975 equals 100). It was the strongest increase since February 1979.

Steel production up

West German crude steel production rose to 3.81 million tonnes in February, up 4.3 per cent from January's level. Production in the first two months of 1980 was 7.46 million tonnes, an 11.6 per cent increase on the figure a year earlier.

Smaller trade surplus

Canada had a seasonally adjusted merchandise trade surplus of Can $271m in January, compared with Can $658m in December. Exports totalled Can $5,960m in January, down by 0.9 per cent, and imports were Can $5,690m, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

Recession hits jobs

South Korea's unemployment rate to 3.8 per cent in 1979 from 3.2 per cent in 1978, reflecting a recession in the national economy, the government announced. The number of jobless totalled 542,000 in 1979, a rise of 100,000.

Machinery orders

Industrial machinery orders in Japan in January totalled about 373,000m yen, a fall of 6.9 per cent from December's level but up 18.1 per cent from the figure a year eorlier.

Higher gas imports

West Germany imported 43,800 million cubic metres of natural gas last year from the Netherlands, Norway and the Soviet Union, an increase of *13.6 per cent on the 1978 figure.* Domestic natural gas production covered only 35 per cent of demand against 39 per cent in 1978.

Registrations soar

Japanese motor vehicle registrations increased by 48.7 per cent in February to 333,800, against a total in December of 224,000. The figure was 2.3 per cent higher than in February last year.

Mini Metro launch planned for October

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland's new Mini Metro will be launched in October with an updated version of one of the company's existing engines. Later models may be powered by a Japanese Honda engine.

The deal has not yet been completed, but reliable sources suggest that the Honda power unit will be built in Britain under licence in about two years' time.

BL's existing deal with Honda calls for a medium-sized Japanese family saloon to be assembled at its Cowley plant next year. It will have a British-built body but the engine and transmission will be imported.

Initially the Metro will be powered by an updated version of the long-running "A" series BMC unit, fitted to the whole of the existing Mini range and the smaller-engined versions of the Allegro and Marina.

With the Metro project already costing £275m, it was clearly impossible for the financially strained group to gamble a further £100m on the development of a new engine incorporating advanced technology to cope with the fuel economy and low pollution requirements of the next 10 to 15 years.

In any event, BL did not, and does not, have sufficient engineering capability to undertake such a project in addition to its existing new car programme.

It is understood that during talks with Honda BL engineers were shown two engines in the final stages of development which impressed them. The smaller of the two immediately suggested itself for the Metro.

Neither Honda nor BL is big enough to put advanced new engine families into production in sufficient volume to make economic propositions of them. *Acting together*, however, it is a different story.

Last night, a BL spokesman said: "We cannot comment on something which may or may not happen."

But Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars, told a conference at the Geneva Motor Show: "We have established a joint working party with Honda to explore other areas for cooperation. Our attitude is that we must go step by step and our major priority is the successful introduction of this first model. We are now very much committed to further collaboration."

Libya considering cut in oil production

Tripoli, March 5.—Abdussalam Zagaar, the Libyan oil minister, is considerin ga cut in oil production. But he does not want to use oil to destabilize the west. Libya's future production would depend on the results of technical studies now underway, he said.

"Our reserves have been overproduced for the past five or eight years and a cut in production is under study. If technical studies prove we have to decrease it and close some fields, we shall do so".

The oil minister said Libyan production was about 2.1 million barrels a day but declined to estimate future output. Libya was not interested in earning a large investment srplus over its immediate needs.

Referring to Saudi Arabia, he said: "Frankly, we think they are overproducing their fields. Their efforts to stabilize, to hold down inflation in the industrialized countries, have been at the expense of their own resources. They have a money surplus that inflation is eating".

The minister said Libya's increase in oil price to $36 from $14.50 in little more than a year was a response to inflation, not the cause of it. If consuming countries acted to curb inflation, future increases could at least come regularly and not erratically as in the recent past.

"We need to sit down together and look for a formular for regularizing prices", he said, mentioning possible indexation with a basket of currencies or products.

The state-run Nigerian National Petroleum Corp plans to spend 488m niarra (about £520m) to boost the oil industry. The funds planned for exploration will be matched by an additional investment of 213m niarra from nine companies operating with the state group.—Reuter and AP-Dow Jones.

Dearer Algerian gas likely

Paris, March 5.—Sonatrach, the Algerian state owned oil company, is reported to be planning an "exploration fee" for its liquefied natural gas exports, as is already the case with the $3 tax imposed on each barrel of crude oil shipments.

According to French industry sources, the exploration fee is among the new financial terms which Algeria is seeking during the renegotiation of all liquefied natural gas export contracts.

Other terms are said to include a new base price of about $6 per million British Thermal Units (BTUs), the indexation of the base price on that of crude oil, and the standardization of escalation clauses contained in the contracts.

Algeria has maintained for some time that its LNG export price was way behind that charged by other exporters such as Abu Dhabi, which is selling LNG at more than $5 per million BTUs.

The official Algerian news agency said that a minimum price of $6 would encourage and stimulate investments in exploration and development of gas. The agency said that the current price for Algerian gas was ridiculously low, with a difference of $20 compared to Algerian crude oil. AP—Dow Jones.

Inquiry on E German 'dumping'

The Department of Trade is setting up a study into allegations that East German clothing is being "dumped" in Britain by being reexported through West Germany.

The move follows extensive lobbying by the British clothing industry, which says it is unable to compete with the price level of the imports. Some of the small High Street shops which sell them are reported to have offered wool suits for as little as £8.

Mr R. W. Gray, the department's deputy secretary, revealed plans for the study yesterday during a hearing of the Commons select committee on industry and trade. One *measure* being considered to prevent the evasion of import quotas was a system of more detailed sample checks at customs, he said.

"I think there is a leakage here. I don't think it is a major *thing but it could become more* important. We will take steps to make sure it is checked off." Mr Gray said.

The trading status between East and West Germany, which enables East German garments to evade British quotas, was criticized by a number of members of the committee. Because Bonn treats East and West as one nation in trading terms, manufacturers in the East who would be subject to quotas if shipping direct to Britain, can move clothing into West Germany without restrictions.

If relabelled there, it can appear to be of West German origin and evade quotas by purporting to come from a member of the EEC.

Imports 'destroying chemicals industry'

By John Huxley

Britain's chemicals industry could join the list of sectors destroyed by imports if measures to beat a developing crisis are not taken. Mr Roger Lyons, national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said yesterday.

In the past the industry has been a large contributor to Britain's trade balance. Last year it earned a positive balance of £1,500m. However, Mr Lyons told the ASTMS chemicals conference in Bristol that cheap imports from the United States, where producers are supported by artificially low energy and feedstocks, were being dumped in huge quantities on the British market.

"These are striking at the very heart of the industry. Even ICI, BP Chemicals and Shell Chemicals are threatened by the onslaught from across the Atlantic", he said.

The recent derisory quotas directed at curbing American synthetic fibre imports were a "classic case of fiddling while Rome burns".

Mr Lyons said that the United States was not the only source of Britain's troubles. "All the leading companies manufacture on the other side of the Channel as well, and the United Kingdom is sucking in imports from continental Western Europe at unprecedented levels."

The removal of controls on overseas investment had boosted expansion outside Britain. Meanwhile, the over-valuation of sterling was killing British efforts in the export market. Job security in chemicals and plastics was seriously threatened.

He gave a warning that white-collar workers in the chemicals industry would not stand to one side while North Sea oil and gas feedstock was shipped increasingly to America and the Continent, often returning to the United Kingdom as added-value speciality chemicals, plastics materials and consumer goods.

A devaluation of up to 50 per cent over the next two years, combined with selective import controls were needed if the manufacturing base of Britain was "to be rescued from its calamitous decline".

Knitting sector worried about future of textiles

By John Huxley

Uncertainty over future arrangements for international trade in textiles is preventing companies from formulating realistic investment programmes, according to an industrial sector working party report* published today.

The Knitting Sector Working Party, in a report for the National Economic Development Council, says it is "most concerned at the slow pace of the renegotiation process" which will lead to a new multi-fibre arrangement (MFA).

The present arrangement, which provides the basis for orderly marketing of textiles, is due to be renewed in 1982. Knitting industry representatives believe the terms must be settled as soon as possible if disruption is to be avoided.

According to the working party, which is headed by Mr Ronald Halstead, of Beecham Products, the Government and the European Commission are holding back as long as possible from starting their policy as regards the new arrangement.

"It is essential that the United Kingdom Government and industry become involved in the preparation of the Commission's policy rather than responding to it on completion," the working party says.

The working party, which includes government, union and employers representatives, is anxious that the growth rate of the quotas imposed on imports should not exceed the expected rate of increase in the consumption of knitted goods.

Mr Ronald Halstead: working party concerned at slow progress of talks.

The report says that export performance has been hit by the high level of sterling, and calls on the Government to stabilize the exchange rate at "a reasonable level".

There is also concern that export orders have been lost because companies have been unable to raise the necessary production finance. The working party is now to study the relationship between working capital requirements and the industry's ability to meet market opportunities.

Meanwhile, Mr Carl-Henrik Wingwist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave a warning yesterday that MFA talks were going to be very tough. Industrialized companies faced serious economic difficulties.

**Knitting SWP Progress Report 1980. NEDO Books, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LJ.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Finding true cost of Polish ships order—the final bill?

From Mr Paul Slater

Sir, It is most disturbing to see the financial realities of the sordid British Shipbuilders transaction with the Polish government emerging like leaking oil from a sunken tanker. Despite the protestations of British Shipbuilders that the order provided valuable work to the tune of some £50m for the British shipbuilding industry, it now appears that not only did the taxpayer provide some £30m of subsidies to secure this order, but is now going to have to stand at least *£40m of further losses* arising during the construction of the ships.

Is this the final bill or are there more unpleasant facts to be revealed from the as yet unpublished details of the Anglo-Polish shipowning company set up to buy and charter these ships to the Polish government?

Were financial penalties for late delivery included in these contracts which will also add to the overall bill?

What has been the additional cost to the British taxpayer of providing subsidized finance to the Poles for this order?

It is disturbing to recall that the former Secretary of State for Industry, under the last government, should have told the House of Commons in December, 1977, that this particular order would not cost the British taxpayer any more than £28m in subsidies.

The present government is currently seeking a replacement for the retiring chairman of British Shipbuilder. Hopefully the government will take this opportunity to review the whole management structure of British Shipbuilders in order to prevent any further wastage of public funds.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SLATER,
President,
Oceanic Finance Corporation Limited,
80 Cannon Street,
London EC4N 6HH,
March 4.

From Mr Cameron Brown

Sir, Mr Ropner's letter (March 1), reacting with anger to the recently announced increased costs of the Polish shipping order was predictable. The figure of £40m certainly appears to vindicate all the critics of this transaction but none of the newspaper reports which I have seen attempts to analyse the causes of this "loss". They consist, I would suggest, to a large extent of the subsidies given by the Export Credit Guarantee Department to reduce the cost of interest rates from the market level, now at a record high of about 17 per cent for dollars, to the OECD standard shipbuilding export rate of 7½ per cent. This subsidy applies to all exports of ships and other capital goods to all non-EEC countries (with minor variances of ¼ per cent to ½ per cent in the interest rates). A similar interest rate subsidy is made available to domestic owners ordering ships in the United Kingdom.

Mr Ropner might also reflect on the fact that various members of the General Council of British Shipping are currently benefiting from the cheap finance and the cheap labour costs prevailing in Poland by purchasing vessels built in their yards.

To react to this particular transaction as Mr Ropner and many others have done by claiming that it has encouraged the development of the Comecon fleet to the detriment of the United Kingdom fleet is in my view simplistic in the extreme. The Comecon nations will continue to expand their fleets for both political and economic reasons—one good and simple reason being the need to earn foreign exchange. If the United Kingdom had not built these vessels they would have been built by another country with consequent costs to our balance of payments, the strategic plan for the shipbuilding industry, the jobs of 8,000 men, the social security budget, the steel industry, the marine supplies industry, etc.

It should be noted that since the United Kingdom won this order the Poles have negotiated *similar transactions in France* (with a much higher subsidy), Brazil and Spain. They plan a continuing expansion and modernization of their fleet. For British Shipbuilders to follow a course founded upon the chauvinism of British shipowners will not solve the problems of Comecon competition and will certainly only exacerbate the problems of the shipbuilding industry, for whom the Comecon shipping companies are one of the largest potential customers.

Yours faithfully,
CAMERON BROWN,
10 Hillside,
Wimbledon,
London, SW19,
March 3.

Economic lessons from 1930s

From Mr Edward Holloway

Sir, In the current debate on Britain's road to hyper-inflation I suggest there are some lessons to be learned from the 1930s. Fifty years ago the problem was deflation, not inflation. Following the return to the gold standard in 1925, the amount of money in circulation was reduced. By 1930 there were nearly three million unemployed, there was a steady appreciation in the value of money, prices fell, often below the costs of production, bringing bankruptcy and ruin to many producers of wealth. *We were told* to "tighten our belts" and had to accept a 10 per cent cut in incomes and a reduced standard of living.

At the same time the country was full of unsaleable goods, foodstuffs rotted in the ground, milk was poured down drains while children were undernourished. Typical headlines in the press of those days were "Enough wheat to last for two years", "Coffee burned by the ton", "More tea than we can drink".

The *Sunday Express* commented: "The world is full to the overflowing with the greatest surplus of goods in history." In a search for the remedy for this dilemma described as "poverty in the midst of plenty" the economists and financial experts (with *some* notable exceptions) searched in vain for the answer to the problem. They looked everywhere except in the realm of a deflationary monetary policy where the true reason was to be found. Those of us who urged that more money should be put into circulation to enable people to buy what was already available were dismissed as monetary cranks.

What is the relevance of this to the present situation? The answer is to be found in the fact that since 1945 successive governments have reversed pre-war policy by pumping more money into circulation without regard to the increase in the quantity of goods and services available to be consumed. As in a deflationary monetary policy the value of the monetary unit appreciates, so with an inflationary monetary policy the value of the monetary unit depreciates. Both are wrong and the results are calamitous.

Those who refuse to admit the importance of money supply in the inflationary situation are guilty of the same error as those who refused to recognize that the pre-war deflation was also a monetary phenomenon.

In her speech in Parliament yesterday (February 28) the Prime Minister made an important pronouncement. She said: "Experience shows that the only way of attacking inflation is to keep the money supply closely related to the output of goods and services. Whenever governments have not followed this simple rule—when money is in greater supply than goods—inflation has resulted." Thank goodness for Mrs Margaret Thatcher!

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HOLLOWAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Economic Research Council,
55 Park Lane,
London, W1Y 3DH.
February 29.

Case for Saudi Arabia to raise oil surplus

From Mr Charles F. Snow

Sir, Mr Kimche, in his letter in *The Times* on February 19, is suffering his usual confusion as to what is cart and what is horse. The figures he cites for the growth in Saudi foreign assets *reinforce* Shaikh Yamani's arguments, which Mr Kimche has either misunderstood or misrepresented.

These run something as follows: Saudi Arabia has been producing oil in excess of its financial requirements to meet world demand—hence the dollar surplus Mr Kimche finds so odious; given inflation rates and the behaviour of the dollar, these surpluses have been steadily losing value in real terms; and unless the Saudis can be given some kind of assurance that this process is not going to continue, they may finally decide to pursue their own economic self interest and stop exchanging an appreciating asset for a deprecating liability.

No, neither Saudi Arabia nor any other member of Opec is going to discuss oil prices with the consumers (why should they?); and no, oil prices are not going to come down.

The only way the Saudi surplus is going to diminish is if the Saudis decide to tailor their oil production to their financal needs, and heaven help us all if they do that. The last published figures for Saudi government expenditures put these at $32,300m in the 1977/1978 financial year.

Let us posit that they are now running at $40,000m annually. At an average price of $25 a barrel for all grades of Saudi crude this year it takes only a few minutes at the calculator to work out that an average output of 4.4 million barrels a day would bring in enough revenue. A reduction to this level would take five million barrels a day off the market overnight. Not a very good idea from the consumers' point of view. Mr Kimche per contra, let us all hope that the Saudis continue to run—and even increase—their surplus.

CHARLES F. SNOW
PO Box 4940,
Nicosia,
Cyprus.
80

Public houses look for a winner

From Mr John C. Overton

Sir, On behalf of the members of this organization comprising tenants and owners of public houses, I would like to congratulate you on the excellent manner in which Mr Harris identifies the unfair situation relating to public houses and clubs on the question of fruit machines.

I would reiterate that, in our view, the club and pub machine *should offer the same stakes and prize money and should be* of the order of £10, *but* reviewed regularly to take account of inflation.

There is no doubt that unless radical changes are made, then there is a real threat to the viability of the public house as we know it.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. OVERTON,
Chief Executive
The National Union of Licensed Victuallers
Boardman House,
2 Downing Street,
Farnham,
Surrey GU9 7NX.

Chipping in for industry

From M I. N. Momtchiloff

Sir, Your article on the problem of finding cash for microelectronic ventures (March 3) may have left your readers with two false impressions: that there is a limit of £2.5m to the funds at Technical Development Capital's disposal, and that an entrepreneur with little money will find raising finance from us extremely difficult. Neither proposition is true.

The £2.5m budget you refer to is that of a small, specialist part of TDC, called TDC Developments; it is no more than a budget and we will be delighted if it is exceeded. There is effectively no limit to the investment that TDC can make, since it has the full resources of Finance for Industry behind it.

As for the entrepreneur without money, it all depends on what he wants to do and whether he is capable of doing it; ICFC and TDC back people with very small personal resources as a part of their day-to-day business.

Incidentally, elsewhere in the same issue, TDC was described as state-run, which it is not.

Yours faithfully,
I. N. MOMTCHILOFF,
Executive Director,
TDC Ltd,
91 Waterloo Road,
London SE1 8XP.

Why agriculture must have priority in queue for fuel

From Mr J. A. C. Gibb

Sir, It is only to be expected, in the anticipated circumstances of limits on the future availability of petroleum fuels, that interested parties should begin to lodge claims for priority in the allocation of fuel supplies. Such a claim on behalf of road haulage was reported in your issue of February 19.

There is one industry, however, using at present only some 5 per cent to 7 per cent of United Kingdom petroleum supplies, on which all of us are dependent for more than half of the food we eat, and that is farming. Those who seek priority for their own interests would do well to consider how long these activities could be sustained in the absence of domestically-produced staple food.

Agriculture, more than any other industry except perhaps aviation, is dependent almost totally on the use of readily-transportable fuel of high energy density, and it is not easy to envisage means of changing this situation short of a major social revolution which compels millions of people to return to work on the land. Even then, it is doubtful if they could possibly produce as much food as our present mechanized farming, let alone the increased amounts certain to be needed in future.

We cannot depend indefinitely on the present volume of imports from many of the countries now providing the balance of our food supplies, in the context of the future needs of their own greatly expanding populations.

When the choice for priority of allocation is narrowed down to one between food production and any other activity it would be a remarkably short-sighted decision which did not favour the former. In practice, food production without *some* road haulage is of only limited value, but absolute priority for transport, or other non-food-producing activities, cannot realistically be contemplated.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. C. GIBB,
Department of Agriculture and Horticulture,
University of Reading,
Reading, RG6 2AT,
February 22.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dividend policy at Cons Gold

By anyone's standards Consolidated Gold Fields is a blue chip company. Along with Rio Tinto-Zinc, it dominates mining house investment in the United Kingdom. Institutions which expect to maintain a certain weighting in the mining sector are most likely to achieve it partly through Cons Gold. The company's dividend policy is therefore of considerable importance.

On earnings per share of 25.9p at the interim stage, compared with 14.5p, Cons Gold is paying a dividend of 7.5p (10.7p gross) against 3.5p last year. Cover is thereby slightly reduced from 4.14 to 3.45. This is in line with the company's repeated statements that it would try to keep dividends above average when circumstances permit.

Working out the yield is not so easy, however. The sharp increase in the interim payout is designed to reduce disparity between it and the final. On the assumption that this ratio would normally be about 1:2, the final would be 20p or 21.4p giving a total payment for the year of around 30p. Here the yield would be 5.7 per cent, about right for the sector.

It is possible to be more optimistic. Although Cons Gold's industrial and American interests may not grow quite as strongly in the second half, it will be a bumper time for gold profits. The average gold price in the last six months was $360 an ounce, and the first two months of the second half saw it rocket to $670. That kind of figure is expected to persist throughout the current half. An additional advantage here is that the tax charge on dividends from Gold Fields of South Africa is low. So there is some speculation of dividends totalling 50p gross.

Whatever the outcome, Cons Gold has again shown its diverse strength, a point which will be appreciated by Mr Harry Oppenheimer who collects about £2.8m on account. While all mining interests accounted for 40 per cent of profits, and gold mining specifically 29 per cent, construction materials chipped in with 31 per cent and manufacturing 17 per cent.

Mr Oppenheimer's interest in the company, involving as it does long term considerations, will be carefully watched by other shareholders.

Racal

Turning over some stones

Racal has been turning over a few stones at Decca. Losses for this year, which had been estimated at around £6m, are more likely to be £10m, though of that perhaps £4m is accounted for by music publishing, which has been sold, and television manufacture, where negotiations for a sale are advancing. That leaves a quite serious problem with small marine radar equipment where Decca is being hurt by Far East competition and has been unable to produce new competitive products on time.

For Racal however there is no cause for alarm and it can still look forward to break-even from Decca by the end of next year and beyond that a positive contribution.

Racal meanwhile forecasts profits for the current year of more than last year's £61.6m, but not more than £65m—is has been a difficult period for electronics companies and currency distortions have not helped. On a pro-forma basis, then, Racal is selling at around 14¼ times prospective earnings with the shares at 222p and yielding under 2¼ per cent historically.

This a demanding rating especially for a group whose balance-sheet profile will be substantially altered as a result of this bid—gearing could rise to as much as 60 per cent. This is allfuelfor the sceptics who suggest that Racal may have bitten off more than it can chew with Decca, but there is no evidence to support that view yet and no evidence either to suggest that Racal's management has lost its dynamism. And that after all is what is going to decide whether the Decca acquisition works or not.

Rhodesian markets

Blocked for the moment

The tiny Salisbury stock market consisting of five brokers, some 60 quoted companies and doing a turnover of around £250,000 a day, has seen worse. The initial reaction to Mr Robert Mugabe's convincing election victory brought shares down by around 10 per cent on average but there was some recovery from the lower levels.

The Rhodesian market had been in the doldrums for the seven years of the war and since the first whiff of real peace four and five-fold rises in share prices have not been unusual. Seen in that perspective the fall of the past couple of days is no more than a ripple.

There are few Rhodesian shares a British investor can buy because of that country's stiff exchange controls. Anyone buying shares on the Salisbury register only runs the risk of seeing his money blocked. An existing shareholder in Britain, and there are many, is already in this situation. Not surprisingly London jobbers are unwilling to take on shares on the Salisbury register only.

This effectively leaves half a dozen shares for consideration—including Rhodesian Corporation, Falcon Mines, Coronation Syndicate, Wankie Colliery and MTD Mangula. It is not impossible that these will rise further if Mr Mugabe's tolerant attitude to private business remains as benign as it sounds now. This could happen not only because the Rhodesian economy can really take off but also because there is plenty of money about some of which might find its way to the stock market.

But British investors should remain cautious. The Rhodesian dollar is grossly overvalued and a large scale devaluation may be expected. It is not at all clear whether this is discounted in existing prices. Secondly, some form of exchange controls are likely to remain and could affect foreign investors.

Finally peace is not yet certain. A potentially more rewarding speculation could still be Rhodesian sterling bonds where in case of the peace holding the downside risk is small and the upward potential good or very good depending on the ultimate compensation terms.

Leigh interests

Fund raising with a difference

It is plain enough why Leigh Interests wants to raise an additional £2.53m in cash. The reasons for the decision to raise it by way of an issue of convertible stock take rather more understanding. And as to the Coal Board pension funds' preferential access to what seems likely to be a highly successful issue—well, the circumstances may be understandable, but the reasons remain quite impenetrable.

Leigh is a small Black Country waste gobbler, whose profits took a dip last year but have subsequently recovered, so that the directors are now forecasting £1m pretax for 1979-80 against £845,000 last time and a previous high of £929,000. The company has been involved in heavy capital expenditure on the development of new disposal sites, and proposes to keep it up; and while it could be financed out of bank borrowings, the balance sheet would look the worse for it. Hence the issue.

As for the decision to issue convertible loan stock, that hinges partly on the fact that there have been two conventional issues in the past three years; partly it reflects awareness of the relatively small market in the shares, which tend in consequence to swing wildly in price; and partly it hinges on the fact that profits—and therefore dividends—will not be reflecting the benefits of the capital expenditure for a year or so. The 10 per cent convertible stock now being issued (£1 of stock for every four shares) will, if taken up by existing shareholders, boost their income in the interval. It is convertible, at the rate of one new share for every 140p nominal of the stock, in the years 1982-84.

Some of the existing shareholders, however, are not going to get the chance to boost their income in any such fashion, because the company has already agreed that one of the Coal Board pension funds' nominees, CIN, shall subscribe to 25 per cent of the issue.

The Coal Board pension funds are two amongst several institutions, only too pleased to put their money into the company; and another two (Norwich Union and Britannic Assurance) have agreed to take on some of the underwriting in preference to Kleinworts, who are the official underwriters.

Now, the attractions to the institutions are plain enough, and it isn't difficult to see why the company is pleased with its deal—the directors reckon that CIN's involvement gets the issue off to a flying start. The fact remains however, that whether they want it or not, not all shareholders in this company are going to get an equal chance of subscribing to this issue of stock. Maybe they ought to reject the resolution it is conditional upon, at the extraordinary general meeting on March 21.

Economic notebook

Caroline Atkinson

Problem of measuring the immeasurable

What happened to the economy last year? Everyone knows that economic forecasts should be taken with a pinch of salt (if not a fistful), but few realize that the figures on which we base our view of the recent past can be almost as unreliable.

We are already fairly well into 1980, and the Central Statistical Office has churned out quite a few figures about economic and industrial developments in 1979. But while some of them suggest that the year saw the last fling of the 1978 boom, others show rather that this year's heralded recession was already beginning.

One of the three measures of gross domestic product began inexplicably to diverge from the others at the beginning of last year. A picture of total output can be built up from looking at income, spending or output. These three measures are then compiled into an average. But the Central Statistical Office took the unusual step last year of warning users away from the expenditure measure, which seemed to have started under-recording substantially.

It will be some time before economy watchers can be confident that they know how the level of output changed between 1978 and 1979. By that time, of course, few will be interested, as attention will be concentrated on divining what has just happened and therefore what may be about to happen. Last year was not the only one where the first figures are misleading.

Most people still assumer, for example, that 1976 was a year of disaster for the economy. Figures at the time showed a huge balance of payments deficit and slow growth. The first was almost certainly an important element in the pound's dramatic plunge that year, which led directly to Britain's appeal for cash from the International Monetary Fund and the subsequent painful review of policy in autumn 1976.

But later revisions of the balance of payments figures showed a much smaller current account deficit—not much more than half of the first figure of £1,423m. Since then the gap has widened again so that at the last count, last month, it was put at £1,152m.

What of output in that year? It now turns out that 1976 was a boom year, with output in the final three months more than 4 per cent above its level a year earlier. In fact data for 1976 show how forecasters can sometimes predict the future better than statisticians can measure the present.

Growth

Almost all the major forecasters expected growth in 1976 to be higher than the first estimates suggested it had been. Subsequent revisions to the figures have brought them closer and closer to the forecasters' predictions.

The CSO's frequent and often sizeable revisions of its figures naturally have upset and annoyed users, and have brought it under attack from some of them. Government statisticians make no attempt to hide the fact that their early stabs at the figures are often very wrong.

But they have been accused not merely of getting it wrong in a random way, but of a systematic downward bias in the early estimates of the gross domestic product. Stockbrokers Hoare Govett have pointed out that most of the revisions to gdp statistics in recent years have been upwards, and that this tends to give a doubly gloomy view of how the economy is performing when the latest figures—which inevitably receive most publicity—are published. This happens because the first and, if the thesis of bias is correct, the lowest estimates of the most recent period are compared with later and therefore less gloomy figures for the previous period. The stockbrokers claim this tendency is especially marked for manufacturing investment.

It would not be surprising if this were true. The statistical series for industrial investment and stock changes are volatile and the latter in particular is notoriously unreliable. The stocks series is sometimes said to be used as a kind of dustbin for the accounting discrepancies which are thrown up in the compilation of the whole of the national accounts.

It seems that the Department of Industry, which is responsible for drawing up this investment series is unwilling to adjust the figures it collects to take account of potential bias, although the CSO itself does adjust some other series.

A downward bias in many of the statistical series which go to make up the gdp total is likely because they are based on returns from surveys of known companies. In time some go out of business while others, not immediately known to the statisticians, start up. The problem of "births and deaths" as it is known in the trade, means that unadjusted series tend to under-record business activity.

It is certainly true that early figures for gdp have usually been revised upwards, although not invariably so. And as a study carried out by Mr Paul Ormorod shows, the data for fixed investment seem to be more subject to later upward revisions than other components of the national accounts. But the revisions are not as large as suggested by Hoare Govett, who seem to look only at the particularly unreliable expenditure measure of gdp.

Errors

Government statisticians warn against correcting present figures according to the errors which it is now possible to see in past ones.

They claim that constant revision to the techniques of data collection means that past problems are gradually ironed out.

Nevertheless a nagging doubt about the accuracy of recent gdp figures remains in the minds of many economic forecasters. Most of them were confounded by the failure of unemployment to rise to the heights which they had predicted during the last recession. (There was a lot of talk at the end of the 1970s about the "breakdown of the traditional relationship between output and employment".) Could it have been that output was in fact higher than shown by the figures then or now?

The CSO is by no means unique among national statistics offices in producing what turn out to be inaccurate data. A study in 1979 of the revisions to the national accounts of major industrialized nations, showed that Britain came out fairly well.

Inflation presented a major problem for all government statistical services in the 1970s, but especially for those in Britain, where figures were both high and variable.

The CSO attempts to correct gdp data to take account of inflation, in order to present a picture of the volume changes in the economy. This is, of course, a much more hazardous task when prices are moving rapidly and at a changing rate. The quality of the national accounts has almost certainly deteriorated in the last 10 years because of this, and despite improvements to methods of collection.

Last year was particularly hard to assess because of the effect of strikes on the economy. Activity in the first quarter of the year was hit by the road haulage dispute, but bounced back later. Then the engineering strike depressed output in the third quarter.

The pre-Budget spending spree and post-Budget tax cuts also distorted the picture. A special problem now is that the economy is generally thought to be at, near, or just past, a turning point. It is particularly difficulr to read the figures for gdp at this stage in the cycle.

As one economic forecaster remarked to me "gdp figures are not the truth, but a crude attempt to measure the nearly immeasurable".

Product liability: are industrialists protesting too much?

The Confederation of British Industry is busy beating the big drum about impending legislation on product liability.

Yesterday in Bristol, Mr John Comyns Carr, their consultant, was talking on the subject under the doom-laden title "A growing concern". At the same time, the CBI has been pressing papers on the Department of Trade arguing that if the European Commission's draft directive is accepted, small producers will be put out of business, industrial innovation will cease, the competitive edge will be lost, unemployment will spread, consumer choice will be depleted, and British industry generally will have intolerable costs to bear.

It is, as Mr Richard Burke, the European Commissioner, observed on a recent visit to London, a great deal of emotive controversy to arouse over a comparatively minor reform of the law, which has already been widely and lengthly discussed, and which the best authorities agree is not likely to cost anybody very much.

The aim of the draft directive on product liability is to make *producers* legally responsible for defects in the products they put into commercial circulation. This is so logical a proposition that most people in Britain, mistakenly, think it already applies.

In fact, present law makes the *seller* liable for the quality of the product, and this can lead to injustice. Each seller is strictly liable only to his own customer. The injured consumer is left only with a remedy against the retailer, which may leave him without compensation if the shop which sold the item closes down or goes bankrupt.

Otherwise liability may be passed back along the chain of distribution, successive buyers suing successive sellers in a wasteful series of legal actions.

Worse still, there remains the illogical risk that someone who did not actually buy the faulty item, yet had the misfortune to be injured by it, could be left without remedy unless he is able to prove negligence—legally a very complicated task.

The CBI objects strenuously to the idea that a system of strict liability would make producers directly responsible for the harm their defective products caused anyone, without proof that they had been negligent.

Yet strict liability is a well-established part of the existing law. Sellers are already strictly liable to their customers. It is the lack of strict liability towards other parties that has produced anomalies.

The European Parliament (but not the European Commission) accepted the manufacturing lobbies' plea for a defence of "development risk"—which means that manufacturers should not be liable for defects they could show they had no means of knowing about given the staae of scientific scientific knowledge at the time the product was put into circulation.

At first sight it might seem unreasonable to make a producer liable for things over which he has no control. Yet the present law of contract does precisely that to sellers.

The case against the "development risk" defence is that compensation is not a punishment on manufacturers for carelessness, but an essential remedy to injured parties for the harm they suffer.

To accept the "development risk" defence, as the European Parliament wished to do, is to say that consumers can be treated as guinea pigs and must bear the risk, without remedy, of defects being discovered during the use of the product.

The CBI claim that the system of strict liability the directive would impose is unknown in EEC member states. Significantly, though, West Germany has already imposed strict liability, even where development risks are involved, in precisely the most difficult and contentious area—that of pharmaceutical products.

Those who support product liability willingly accept that manufacturers will pass the costs on to consumers generally in the form of increased prices. It is unfair, they say, to leave it to a lottery which may leave the unlucky individual consumer who happens to suffer injury with losses out of all proportion to the original cost.

The Pearson commission showed that only 2½ per cent of accidents involved consumer products or services. More than half of these related to medical products and services. Some qualify for compensation already. The average costs of compensation awarded after claims resulting from defective products was under £500.

From this it seems that making manufacturers strictly liable to everybody would not markedly increase costs. Producers already have potential liabilities against which insurance cover is usually obtained. Insurance industry spokesmen say the proposed changes would not normally involve more than doubling the cost of premiums.

That, the CBI claims, would mean an extra £200m on industry's bill.

Robin Young

Sudan cuts its dreams down to size

At the end of last month, two years behind schedule, and nearly six times the original estimated cost, Sudan's vast Kenana sugar scheme finally started producing.

Originally conceived by the British firm Lonrho in 1973 when the price of sugar was near the record price of £650 a ton, the scheme was the prototype for many of the mammoth projects planned in the mid-1970s to turn the country into the "bread basket of the Arab world". That grandiose plan has now collapsed in tatters.

As long ago as 1925 the British realized the agricultural possibilities of Sudan, building the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile to irrigate what was then, and still is, the biggest farm under single management in the world, the 2 million acre Gezira scheme.

The Gezira has been criticized as a classic example of colonial economics—geared originally to production of cotton for Lancashire mills. But it has diversified into wheat, durra (Indian millet), groundnuts and vegetables over the years, and still provides some 60 per cent of Sudan's overall foreign exchange.

But a country cannot live on one profitable scheme. In the early 1970s the combination of falling real returns from agriculture, growing economic aspirations among the Sudanese people and sudden wealth in the oil producing countries, caused Sudan to look to its Arab neighbours for help in developing its resources, particularly its land.

In 1976 the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development put forward an ambitious plan to establish a 6,000m fund, known as the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (Triple Aid). Arab petrodollars were to be invested in Sudanese agriculture over a 20-year period.

Public money was expected to take care of essential infrastructure, such as water and transport, while private investors could put their cash in profitable spin-off ventures such as the manufacture of agricultural implements, trucking and even livestock production.

At the same time, the Kenana sugar scheme was getting underway. But the problems experienced at Kenana reflected Sudan's general economic difficulties and frightened away further potential investors.

First, the managers, Lonrho, were not granted credit facilities by either the Export Credits Guarantee Department or Exim-bank, so the contract for the construction of the sugar factory had to go expensively to the French company Technip.

Then, despite Herculean efforts, there were great transport problems; it proved difficult and costly getting machinery out of the country's only docks at Port Sudan and across the desert to Kenana.

Over the years the cost rose from the original estimate of $113m to about $600m.

Kenana's problems were exacerbated by the chronic state of the Sudanese economy, with its spiraling balance of payments deficit, and potential investors in Triple Aid, particularly Saudi Arabia, were reduced to bailing Sudan out of its economic difficulties rather than funding long-term development. The Arabs were simply not prepared to invest vast sums in a country where they seemed certain to lose money.

The Sudanese encouraged by the Arabs to seek the help of the International Monetary Fund. An IMF team visited Sudan two years ago and recommended a series of economic reforms. The fund also believed that with a minimum of investment, particularly in Gezira, Sudan could halve declining agricultural yields and raise export earnings (Sudanese £216m last year) by half.

These proposals bore fruit in last month's $62m agreement with the World Bank which together with the European Economic Community, will provide scarce foreign exchange to buy much needed replacement machinery.

With Kenana coming on stream (it hopes to produce 40,000 tons of sugar this year, rising eventually to 330,000 tons) and with the World Bank sponsored agricultural rehabilitation programme being implemented, there is a new sense of realism about the country's potential.

The Triple Aid's office in Khartoum is at present participating in four very moderate projects. One or two Arab investors, such as the Saudi Prince Mohammed el Faisal, who have continued to support Sudan through all the tribulations, are beginning to feel more optimistic.

Kenana has shown that new agricultural schemes can be completed against all the odds. Sudan's most pressing economic need now is to remove its debilitating transport difficulties. For without the ability to move either plant and machinery to distant sites or agricultural produce to overseas markets, other development projects are pointless.

Andrew Lycett

Business Diary: A burning question for ICL • Joll's latest deal

To burn or not to burn? This is the question before Mr Justice Dillon next Tuesday after a bizarre row between the computer manufacturer ICL and the Haymarket Press's weekly trade paper, Computing.

The row arose from an undoubted scoop in trade and technical publishing, but a scoop nontheless.

Three weeks ago today Computing came out with the first of what was to be a two-part series on ICL's five-year plan. Last week's issue appeared without the final article and so will today's since ICL secured an injunction preventing publication because the paper had effectively published confidential documents.

Where Mr Justice Dillon comes in is that although ICL has dropped a claim for damages, the company wants the documents on which the *Computing* series was based to be returned. *Computing* doesn't want to do this, in case the photocopies the magazine used—and presumably the person who took them—could be traced.

Computing, like any other paper, wants to protect its source, and is therefore offering to destroy the documents.

Part one of the story, published on February 21, which is comprehensible only to a computer person, appears to give details of nine new ICL models.

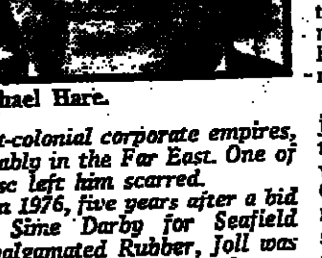
James Joll was a brilliant financial journalist on the Financial Times' *Lex team who became a successful merchant banker, one of several who took that path in the late sixties. Now, 12 years later Joll in moving on, quitting Rothschilds where he contributed much original thinking and shared closely with Jacob Rothschild in a dynamic period for the bank and its affiliate, Rothschild Investment Trust.*

Joll is joining the board of S. Pearson, parent of the FT. At Pearson, the quoted holding company for the industrial, publishing and financial empire built by the Cowdrays, he will become involved in planning and external relations or, according to the group's chief executive, Michael Hare, become a "sort of corporate man of all work" on a small, six-man executive board. At 43 and after a merchant banking career which Joll himself would admit has been bouncy, he is apparently seeking a more structured life after the hurly-burly of corporate finance. Joll will be remembered at Rothschilds not just for the big "blue chip" deals such as the splitting of John Laing, but also for the work he carried out on the reconstruction of several post-colonial corporate empires, notably in the Far East. One of these left him scarred.

In 1976, five years after a bid by Sime Darby for Seafield Amalgamated Rubber, Joll was censured by the Takeover Panel for failing to observe the necessary standards of frankness and complete disclosure which the Panel expected. To this day many in the City feel Joll was treated unfairly.

This space reserved for James Joll

Not James Joll: there was not a picture, and he did not want one taken. Funny how journalists can be so shy.



Michael Hare.

● Len Cowburn seems to be on to a sure thing at William Hill the bookies. Sam Burns, the managing director, said yesterday he will step down in January next year although he will remain on the board. He named Cowburn as his joint managing director until that time, and the presumption is therefore that Cowburn must be first past the post for the top job. Both men came in to Hill's through acquisitions: Burns when Hill bought Hurst Park Syndicate, Cowburn with John Hudson & Co.

● Among those delighted that the Rhodesian elections have taken place, and not too concerned about the winner, are the finance chiefs of the City of Westminster. After all, they are owed £324,578.79 in rates on Rhodesia House since 1969.

The council wrote to the Foreign Office before Christmas to press for the money, and has been waiting for a reply ever since. Donald du Parc Braham, chairman of the council's finance and scrutiny committee, did not expect an answer before the elections. He does now.

● Ronald Reagan and the Republican right are tagging David Rockefeller as a leftie just because George Bush and Jimmy Carter once sat on the banker's Trilateral Commission.

Bush, Republican loonies say, was party to liberal conspiracies hatched by the commission. This may be the last time Rockefeller may have to put up with such rubbish: he's handing over the chairmanship of Chase Manhattan bank next year. Ah, say the rightists, Rockefeller's only leaving to become Secretary of the Treasury.

● Not long ago Art Buchwald, the American newspaper columnist, joked that Chrysler would pay people to look through the windows of its showrooms, with additional payments for those who entered the doors and still more for those who ventured to sit in a new Chrysler car. Well Chrysler has not gone this far, but it is near.

The troubled company has just announced that it is going to pay $450 in cash to anyone who buys a medium-sized Chrysler car or a van. This rebate will be on top of the substantial discounts that customers can negotiate with Chrysler dealers these days

In addition to the cash bonus buyers get two years free servicing and a two year free membership of an automobile club. And if the new car is less than satisfactory in its first 30 days or first 1,000 miles, the customer can have all his money back.

And on top of all this any serious buyer gets $50 just to test drive a Chrysler. This is given irrespective of whether the customer buys a Ford or any other rival car, first so long as in making the choice the customer has test driven a Chrysler.

Chrysler sales in the United States fell 23 per cent in January and 26 per cent last month. If these incentives fail, what next?

● Airport taxi signs come in all shapes and sizes, front on, sideways on, going to the right and to the left. Car rental signs contain a wide range of little vehicles, usually with keys pointing at them. San Francisco airport has the same sign for both taxis and self-drive cars.

These and other titbits for the business traveller can be found in the 1980-81 edition of *Hickman's World Air Travel Guide*, published today

Hickman's is particularly good on signs. If your airliner is downed in the Arctic or the desert wastes, did you know that a V laid out on the ground will tell rescuing aircraft that you need firearms?
Tree Books, price £3.95. Hickman's is particularly good on signs. If your airliner is downed in the Arctic or the desert wastes, did you know that a V laid out on the ground will tell rescuing aircraft that you need firearms?
*Elm Tree Books (£3.95).

An Englishman telling an Irish joke in an Ulster pub was suddenly interrupted by a tap on the shoulder. "What's black and blue and floats in the Irish Sea?" asked the man behind him. "I don't know—what is black and blue and . . ." he started to reply. "An Englishman who tells Irish jokes here", said the Irishman.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

ASDA
Asda is to buy F. and A. E. Lodge's hypermarket at Birkby, Huddersfield.

THOMAS WITTER
Chairman reports that the company has started the current year with optimism and he considers that last year's level of trading should be exceeded.

Wm. WHITTINGHAM
In his annual statement. Mr John Wardle, chairman of William Whittingham (Holdings), says that the board confidently expects the company's progress to continue. "It would be unrealistic to say that the dramatic increases in profitability shown over the last two years will be repeated proportionately, but it is entirely realistic to expect that the improvement in profitability in the current year will exceed the rate of inflation".

AARONSON BROS.
Because of continuing pressure on margins, profitability in the first quarter of the current year was below that for the similar quarter last year. Turnover has increased and, with the benefits of the major capital expenditure programme coming through, the board is hopeful of a "satisfactory outcome" to the current year.

YORKGREEN INVESTMENTS
Turnover for half-year to October 31 up from £179,000 to £359,000 and pretax profits from £26,000 to £58,000. Comparisons include results of Interlite Linear Controls, which was 50 per cent-owned offshoot until October 1978.

PEAK INVESTMENTS
Under agreement in 1979 for sale by Peak Investments of its electronics interest to Irish firm, Nissa Ltd., £100,000 (Irish) was payable to Peak on February 7 as deferred. final consideration. To date, only £35,000 has been paid and Peak's board has started legal action for recovery of balance.

CORONET INDUSTRIAL
Coronet Industrial Securities' chairman reports in his annual statement that during the year the former chairman's loan was repaid and the company took up a medium-term loan from its bankers. Board confident that ample financial sources are available to enable continuing growth in profit and dividend.

K C A DRILLING
K C A Drilling is expanding into Canada. Its first two drilling rigs are now being transported to North West Edmonton.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL TRUST
London and Liverpool Trust, whose shares were suspended on Monday ahead of a major reorganization, said yesterday that Dutch-based Killarney Investment group has sold its 6.23 per cent stake. The group believes it went to a number of investors, although confess they do not know who they are.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding of a US$30m loan which manufacturers Hanover Limited, acting on its own behalf and for a syndicate of banks, has made available to Privredna Banka Zagreb. The loan will help finance contracts awarded to DINA Petrokemija of Yugoslavia to United Kingdom suppliers for the supply of equipment, erection and commissioning of a petrochemical complex to be constructed on the island of Krk, Yugoslavia.

Stock markets

Gilts surge ahead on hopes of Bank help

Hopes that the Government is going to do something to relieve the strain in the money markets brought an optimistic note to trading yesterday.

Gilts made an early attempt to recoup some of the heavy losses on Tuesday which in turn breathed some life back into the equity market.

Equities had started cautiously, bearing in mind the latest rise in United States prime rates and the gloomy economic outlook predicted by most experts. The threat of a make or bust situation in the steel dispute, now entering its tenth week, also provided an extra note of caution.

However, this was all tossed to the wind when gilts roared into action and prices steadily moved firmer as jobbers were taken by surprise. The position improved as the morning wore on with price movements being exaggerated by a shortage of stock after the jobbers moves the previous day to sell so as to avid the risk of running too long a position.

Several sectors, nevertheless, did encounter buying, including gold shares and oils, which returned to favour after an earlier bout of profit taking. Company news and special situations again provided bright spots elsewhere.

Gilts were the main talking point with most observers now confident that the Government will allow the Bank of England to step in with help with the repurchasing of government securities.

In the event, longs went some way to recoup the previous day's losses with rises of £¾ on overnight levels. But while no selling was reported the market was described as thin with most jobbers reportedly short of stock which accounted for some of the more accenuated rises.

The story was very much the same in shorts where prices closed at the top with rises of around £¾. Dealers are now anxiously awaiting the banking figures which are due next Tuesday in order to decide the next move.

Speculative interest persisted in an old takeover favourite, Elys (Wimbledon), yesterday. The shares rose 10p to 142p on suggestions that Owen & Owen with a near 30 per cent stake was about to bid for the rest of Ely's or at least sell off its interest. Owen & Owen refused to comment on the suggestion.

Equities remained firm in after hours in advance of new time business which starts today. As a result the *FT* Index closed at the top with a rise of 4.3 to 460.4.

Stock shortage and a further reflection on recent figures provided for a better time in blue chips where *Unilever regained* all of its earlier losses after full year figures. The shares closed with a net rise of 10p on the day at 448p.

Fisons, which also reported earlier this week, continued to wither, shedding 3p to 279p while Trusthouse Forte expanded 8p after its AGM and Grand Met climbed 6p to 137p ahead of its AGM today.

Rhodesian related shares were slightly firmer after the elections there, but the market decided to adopt a wait and see policy. In the event, Lonrho closed 2p lower at 102p, Turner & Newall improved 1p to 126p while in Rhodesian mines MTD (Mangula) rose 10p to 120p and Wankie Collieries firmed 2p to 56p.

Rhodesian bonds were also steadier but still below Monday's levels. Southern Rhodesiia 4½ per cent climbed £5 to £70, Southern Rhodesia 2½ per cent 6-70 rose £1 to £122 and Southern Rhodesia 6 per cent 78-81 by a similar amount to £133.

Shares of Webber Electro Components made a bright start on its debut trading under rule 163(2), rising from an initial price of 44p to 57p. But Leigh Interests shed 3p to 129p after its cash call to shareholders.

British Vita lost another 2p to 158p and Diploma Investments 3p to 447p after warnings by their chairmen over trading prospects.

Reports that the two Bermudan companies had bought a stake in Furness Withy pushed the shares 2p higher at 390p, while proposals of a consortium to build the channel tunnel boosted Channel Tunnel 12p to 137p.

Comment provided a firm spot for May & Hassel, 3p better at 92p, as speculative interested lifted Hamilbourne 10p to 73p. Vospe rwas a doll

Sudden support for brickmakers, Hamilborne yesterday, pushed the price 10 ahead to equal its 12-month peak of 70p. The group, headed by Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, holds 1.5 per cent of Bernard Wardle, for which Mr Lacey is currently bidding 33p a share.

spot falling 9p to 166p over the delay in Government compensation payments.

Rubbers were again attracting attention over the latest inflationary budget from Singapore which was described as bullish. Guthrie climbed 30p to 785p on bid rumours accompanied by Highlands 8p to 120p and Castlefields 2p to 504p.

Among companies reporting AAH rose 12p to 140p, Matthew Clark 4p to 144p and Herrburger Brooks 8p to 71p after all reporting increased earnings but Kode International dipped 18p to 208p.

Equity turnover on March 4, was £100.676m (17,326 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, BP, Burmah, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, Furness Withy, Premier Cons, Shell and ICI.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AAH Int	241.0(190.0)	6.46(4.16)	—(—)	3.48(3.08)	31/3	—(7.0)
Cons Gold (I)	—(—)	71.0(45.0)	25.9(14.5)	7.5(3.5)	30/4	—(—)
Hallam Sleigh	5.9(4.7)	0.02*(0.15)	0.6*(3.0)	Nil(0.67)	—	—(1.34)
Herrburger Br'ks (I)	2.4(2.2)	0.15(0.08)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Kode Int (F)	8.50(7.52)	1.25(1.25)	17.4(23.3)	4.37(3.41)	—	6.58(5.25)
Matthew Clark (I)	39.2(38.4)	2.17(1.68)	—(—)	2.0(1.8)	14/4	7.5(7.3)
Phicom (F)	33.4(31.9)	1.2(1.31)	2.2(2.8)	0.55(—)	—	1.0(—)
Yorkgreen Invst (I)	—(—)	0.05(0.02)	0.9(0.8)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = loss.

Mr Narby lays down conditions for Furness deal

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Frank Narby, the Canadian shipping entrepreneur and the power behind Eurocanadian Shipholdings, whose plans to take over Furness Withy were foiled by the Monopolies Commission, made it clear yesterday that the success of the Tung family bid for Furness Withy depended on much more than the money Mr CY Tung and Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) is prepared to offer.

At present the Tungs have a 360p a share cash offer on the table, offered in the middle of last month. Formal offer documents have still to be sent out. Mr Chee Hwa Tung has had talks in London with Mr Brian Shaw, the chairman of Furness, and in both London and Switzerland with Mr Narby in the last three weeks.

So far, Mr Narby explains these talks have failed. Mr Tung has gone back to Hongkong where the Tung shipping empire is based, for consultations with his father.

Mr Narby says that two companies close to him, Dolphin and Helix, are unlikely to accept any bid for Furness which does not include agreement on streamlining North Atlantic container interests.

Dolphin and Helix have also bought 90,00 more shares in Furness at 390p a share, raising their holding to 12.9 per cent. This is to indicate that in Mr Narby's view any bid below this price would fail.

Brasway explanation

Steel scrap processor and tube maker Brasway has written to shareholders explaining the outcome of charges made against the company.

Not guilty verdicts were returned on all charges relating to operations by the waste disposal divisions during 1973 and 1976. But two specific charges arising from offences against the Dumping at Sea Act committed in 1975 were admitted and there were fines totalling £1,000. Taken together with the expenses this will reduce the annual profit "accordingly".

The letter also points out that the steel strike has affected profit but, assuming it ends soon, the board should be able to present "satisfactory year end results". Pretax profit should not be less than last year's £458,000 and, in this event, the board says it will pay a "good" final dividend.

AAH sees profits rise by 55 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sparking performances from A.A.H.'s fuel disribution companies and its builders' supplies division were behind the group's 55 per cent increase in pretax profits to £6.46m in the nine months to December 31. Sales roe by 27 per cent to £241m.

But the interim dividend of 4.97p gross is only one tenth higher and there is no indication of a larger increase in the fina. A.A.H. explains that it wants to preserve cash when interest rates are high and borrowings are at a seasona peak. Interest charges for the nine months were £1.34m against £818,000.

It is also worth noting that because *most of the rise in* profits came from companies held through British Fuel Company, in which the National Coal Board has a 49.8 per cent stake, minority interests after a full 52 per cent tax charge were sharply up from £624,000 to £1.28m.

This mant that excluding a £415,000 extraordinary credit, profits attributable to ordinary shareholders were only 34 per cent up at £1.77.

The strong showing by fuel distribution was due to big price rises in fuel oil and customer re-stocking of solid fuel. However, mild winter weather will mean a sower pace in the final quarter.

Same again profits in the final quarter are likely to give around £9m for the full year. Up 12p to 140p, the shares yield a probale 8.0 per cent and the prospective PE ratio is 7.8.

Profit downturn at Kode

Computer peripherals group Kode International disappointed the market with a £165,000 drop in second half profits. This left the full-year taxable surplus to December 31 only 3,000 up at £1.25m on sales 13 per cent higher at £8.50m.

The tax charge has more than doubled to £495,000, reflecting a temporary fall-off in capital spending, which reduced capital allowances, and a larger provision for deferred tax. So attributable profits were down from £1.03m to £758,000. However, the year's dividend, which was increased by 23 per cent to 9.4p gross, was still covered more than two-and-a-half times on stated earnings.

A £150,000 stock write-off of the now superseded Dataver computer input system and supply problems costing about £150,000 profit explain the second-half downturn. But growth should resume in 1980. The computer peripherals side will remain difficult as recession sets in, but Moore, Reed, which suffered the supply problems in 1979, has strong order books.

At 207p—19p lower immediately after the results—the shares yield 4.5 per cent and the price-earnings ratio on a notional full tax charge is 15.

Oceana details disclosed

Shareholders of troubled Oceana Holdings, formerly Barnett Christie Securities, yesterday were given the first chance in nearly a year to see any financial information on the group.

Oceana Holdings, whose shares were suspended early last December pending clarification of its financial position, is on the receiving end of a bid from businessman Mr Patrick Doyle.

Mr Doyle, now a director of Oceana, has bought 45.7 per cent of the company and is bidding 10p a share for the outstanding holdings.

Licensed dealers Energy, Finance and General Trust, acting for Mr Doyle, have sent out details of the offer, and an annual report covering the year to April 30, 1979.

Options

Traded options remained sluggish yesteday as total contracts rose marginally from 570 to 606.

Company reault dominated the scene with Consolidated Gold Fields reporting better-than-expected half-time profits, contributing 143 contracts. The April 460p series was the most popular, with most now thinking that the share price, t 526p, has now run out of steam.

Shell, reporting today, remained active with 103 contracts, most of which revolved around the April 390p series.

Traditional options encountered further activity ahead of declaration day today. Mines and Rhodesian-related issues proved popular, although "puts" wee arranged in blue chips, including Glaxo, Grand Met, Dunlop and Shell.

Phicom figures hit by strikes

By Our Financial Staff

Engineering and electronics group Phicom, which emerged last May from the reconstruc- Plantation Holdings, was hammered in the second half of its financial year to December 31 by both the engineering and the television strikes.

These together cost £750,000 with the result that Phicom made only £89,000 pre-tax in the second half.

So full-year profits were effectively down from £1.31m to £1.12m on sales ahead from £31.9m to £33.4m. However, Phicom is still paying a 1.43p gross dividend for the year, as forecast at the time of the reconstruction. With the shares unchanged at 28p this gives a yield of 5.1 per cent.

Higher interest rates proved an added burden during 1979 — interest charges rose from £371,000 to £593,000 — as was also the strength of sterling which hindered exports.

However, the overall down turn in profits disguises a strong showing from some parts of the group. The light engineering division turned in a record £714,000 before interest compared with £184,000 in 1978. Data communications also produced a record, raising profits by two-fifths to £755,000. Against this video communications turned from £414,000 profits from the instrument divisioin were lower.

Business in the video communications division is still at a low level in the aftermath of the television strike, but order intake is running at a higher level than a year ago. Phicom emphasises that its confidence in the future is reflected in the decision to pay the forecast dividend.

J. B. EASTWOOD
J. B. Eastwood (offshoot of Imperial Group) reports sales for year to October 31 of £192,000 (£96,000). Pretax loss, £7,000 (£8,000).

Krupp group adds 7 pc to sales

International

External sales of the Fried Krupp GMB HGroup of West Germany, the steel-making and industrial group rose by 7 per 7 per cent in 1979 to Dm12.79bn from Dm11.89bn in 1978, according to a Krupp interim report.

The company said order inflow totalled Dm13.4bn in 1979, up 23 per cent from 1978. Domestic orders totalled Dm8.57bn up 28 per cent from 1978, while foreign orders climbed 22 per cent to Dm3.52bn.

Krupp said orders were up in its previously troubled steel sector, with a distinct upswing in speciality steel orders and a slight increase in orders for rolled steel. But the company said that its steel-making operations experienced drastic increases in energy and raw materials prices.

Order inflow for machines was especially satisfactory according to Krupp, while a series of large foreign orders marked the order inflow for industrial installations. Orders were also up in Krupp's trading sector, but the ship-building subsidiary AG Weser booked *orders for six vessels at prices* that do not cover costs.

In a breakdown of sales, Krupp said that its largest sector, steel, increased sales by 19 per cent to Dm5.29bn. Sales of Krupp's trading and services operations climbed 13 per cent to Dm3.89bn in 1979, while all other major sectors recorded small declines.

Sales of industrial installations totalled Dm3.14bn down 3 per cent fro mthe 1978 total. While machine sales dropped 2 pe rcent from 1978 to Dm1.47bn.

CSR of Australia decides on one-for-five rights

The directors of CSR of Australia have decided that a one-for-five rights issue will be made to shareholders. Shareholders are to be offered approximately 43 million shares at \$A2.50 (1.50 premium) in the ratio of one new share for each five shares held. The funds raised will provide finance for the continuing growth of the group's operations. It is expected that an annual dividend of 18 cents per share will be paid on the enlarged share capital. Because the new shares are being issued at a price substantially lower than the current market price, the consequent bonus element will result in a significant effective increase in dividends.

The new shares will not participate in the final dividend for the year ending March 31, 1980, to be paid in July, but will rank for the half-yearly dividend to be paid in December.

For the purpose of determining entitlements to new shares, transfers will be accepted up to March 28. The offer will be extended to all holders of CSR shares issued pursuant to the acquisition of Thiess Holdings. In calculating share entitlements, fractions of more than one-half will be rounded up. Rights trading will commence on March 24.

Goldmine may reopen

Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) gold mining co of Johannesburg says in a statement that its technical advisers are to examine the possibilities of reopening the company's gold mine, or part of it.

The statement said that if the study produces a positive result, the lead time to production will be about three years and, based on current prices, capital expenditure will be about R35m.

The company said the engineering study into the economics of reopening the mine will be more detailed than a preliminary feasibility study recently concluded which indicated that, at current gold prices, it may be a viable venture to reopen the mine.

The company added, however, that operations will be particularly sensitive to gold price fluctuations and cost escalations and until there is sufficient confidence that a gold price well above the break-even level has been established, a cautious approach is necessary.

Sanyo Electric

Sanyo Electric Co. expects net income for the year ending November 30 to rise to 28,000m yen, the executive managing director Mr Yoshifumi Miyamoto told an analysts' meeting in Zurich. Provisional figures for 1978-79 show consolidated net income rose to 21,400m yen from the previous year's 18,620m yen, while consolidated net turnover rose 14.3 per cent

HK bank & MMB deal

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) and Marine Midland Banks, (MMB) have completed the first stages of the transaction by which HSBC will acquire a 51 per cent interest in MMBI.

At a ceremony in New York, Mr Michael G. R. Sandberg, chairman of HSBC, and Mr Edward W. Duffy, Chairman of MMB, participated in the transaction's "first closing" at which HSBC Holdings BV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC, acquired 3,333,333 newly-issued shares of MMB common stock at \$35.42 per share. The closing followed the successful completion of a tender offer by HSBC Holdings BV for approximately 25 per cent, or 3,121,000 shares, of MMB outstanding common stock which was over-subscribed and expired.

J. C. Penney & Co

Fourth quarter results for J. C. Penney & Co of America ended with sales shown as \$3.69bn against \$3.53bn at the same time a year ago.

Old England boost for Matthew Clark

"Old England" British wine (or sherry) sold by J. E. Mather took a lot of the credit for the way the pretax profits of Matthew Clark and Sons were ahead from £1.33m to £1.58m in the eight months to December 31 last.

Clark owns nearly 52 per cent of Mather which is based in Leeds and does a big trade in North and Central England. Profits attributable to minority shareholders in Mather rose from £349,000 to £592,000.

'Old England' increased its share of British wine sales from just under to just over 10 per cent which did wonders for profits after a price increase. Another is thought to be pending.

The board reports that the rest of the group also did well. Busines in November and December was, it said, generaly poor, and it is not expected that this rate of growth will be maintained in the final four months. But profits for the full year (to April 30) should be higher than those for 1979.

Hopes that Clark is benefiting hugely from a pre-Budget scare are not yet being fulfilled. The impression is that people have les money to spend, at least in the British wine, sector of the market. There is still *time for some precautionary* buying of brandy and whisky to occur. Last year, too, there was extra spending ahead of the Budget. In 1978-79, Clark had preltax profits of £2.23m.

The interim dividend rises from 1.8p a share to 2.0p net or 2.86p gross. Last year, the final was 5.5p, or 7.8p gross. The shares, subject from time to time to bid gossip, rose 4p to 144p.

AUTOMATIC SWITCH
Automatic Switch Company of the United States has bought Dewraswitch Ltd, its United Kingdom manufacturing and marketing licensee. Dewraswitch, with headquarters in Skelmersdale, Lancashire, was bought for \$2.8m cash.

Ley's Foundries' gloomy outlook

A gloomy picture was painted yesterday by Mr Francis D. Ley, the chairman of Derby-based Ley's Foundries and Engineering, which slumped from a pretax profit of £1.18m to a loss of £160,000 in 1978-79.

The chairman told the annual meeting that Ley's George Fischer (Lincoln), the company which since last October has been operating the Lincoln works previously owned by Ley's Malleable Castings, incurred substantial redundancy costs in the first quarter: the workforce was reduced because of the low demand for the castings the company produces. It is expected to make a loss in the current year—and half of that will be suffered by the group. If the steel strike continues much longer, there will have to be further cuts in output at Ley's Malleable Castings, which will have a serious impact on its profitability.

Stamford BS to merge with Peterborough

The Stamford Building Society is to join forces with the Peterborough Building Society. The proposed merger, effective on May 1, 1980, is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Stamford. Established in 1873, the Stamford now has assets of about £1.5m. Peterborough was established in 1860, assets are now in excess of £70m and reserves are almost £3m.

T. G. Hawker investigation

Fraud Squad detectives have been called in to Chard-based beef de-boning group T. G. Hawker, which has collapsed with debts estimated at £4.5m. Bankers Julian S. Hodge Bank, now part of Standard and Chartered, are secured creditors for £4m.

Mr David Snowden, South Wales partner of accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell was appointed receiver and manager last December. The Fraud Squad are looking into "substantial accounting irregularities arising from the past management of the company."

McLaughlin & Harvey's turnover reaches £34m

Last year, profits of McLaughlin and Harvey rose from £329,000 to £503,000, after tax of £417,000, against £371,000 in 1978. The profit is also after charging an exchange loss of £30,000 and charging extraordinary items of £47,000. Turnover rose from £28.68m to £34.69m. A gross dividend of 4.28p is being paid. M. & H. came to the market last year by way of a placing; its shares are dealt in under Rule 163 (2). The company is one of the leading general contractors in Northern Ireland.

Sutton Water's £3m preference issue

After a cool reception afforded recent water issues because of market conditions, *brokers Seymour Pierce will be* hoping for better things with a £3m issue on behalf of the Sutton District Water Company. The 10 per cent, redeemable preference stock, 1983, is being offered at a minimum issue price of £98 per cent, with applications due by next Wednesday. At the minimum issue price, the yield with the associated tax credit is 14.57 per cent. To a corporate investor, the yield is worth the equivalent of 21.3 per cent.

Efficiency drive pays off at Herrburger

A 78 per cent surge in pretax profit to £151,755 is reported by Herrburger Brooks, Nottingham-based makers of piano actions, keys and hammers, in the first half to November 30, 1979. Turnover advanced by 11 per cent to £2.48m. Chairman Mr J. Campbell Ritchie says the *significantly improved results* reflect the results of efficiency and quality programmes introduced in response to escalating production costs.

"Current indications are that results for the year should fully reflect these improvements," he adds. In the last full year, to May 31, 1979, pre-tax profit was £239,864 on which a single gross dividend of 3p was paid.

Stake of 7 pc bought in Assoc Tooling

Businessman, Mr J. M. Peutherer, father of the man who built up a 26 per cent stake in nut-and-bolt-turned-property group, Five Oaks Investments, has bought a shade over 7 per cent of engineers Associated Tooling Industries. *Mr John Peutherer, Jnr, now* Five Oaks' managing director, who runs a string of private property companies, says the two stakes are unconnected and that Five Oaks and his private concerns should not be mentioned in the same breath "for the time being".

Interim profits reach $10m at Minorco

Mining and Minerals Corporation, the Bermuda-based arm of Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation, has reported an increase in pre-tax profits from \$7.28m (United States) to \$10.2m in the first half to the end of December.

The figures include a net extraordinary item of \$2.49m. But they do not reflect equity accounting or the stripping out of profits from Zamanglo Industrial Corporation. The next dividend payment will be for the whole year.

Minorco was recently involved in the reorganization of Charter Consolidated, another company associated with Mr Oppenheimer.

Zambia Copper Investments, also a Bermuda company in the Anglo American orbit, made pre-tax profits of \$1.7m against \$338,000. The company has shareholdings in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines, both Zambian companies.

Two South African gold mines in the Union Corporation group, Marievale and Grootvlei, have said that they are looking closely at areas of their mines previously thought to be uneconomic. Both calculated that to reopen old workings will need an average gold price of \$400 an ounce.

General Mining, which is proposing to absorb Unicorp, has replied to critics of its offer. The company says the dilution of earnings will not be as great as has been claimed.

Business appointments

Mr Noel Davies joins board of Vickers

Mr Noel Davies has been appointed to the board of Vickers.

Mr E. W. Duffy, Mr J. R. Petty, Mr R. W. Hubner, Mr K. S. Li, Mr P. E. Hammond and Mr I. H. MacDonald have joined the board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr M. G. R. Sandberg, Mr J. L. Boyer and Mr I. H. MacDonald join the board of Marine Midland Banks, Inc.

Mr E. F. Nightingale has been appointed by Saudi International Bank (Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami) as adviser attached to the investment management division.

Mr Robert Hampson has been made a director of Capper Neill. He continues as managing director of Capper Pipe Service.

Dr A. Spinks and Mr A. J. W. Owston have been appointed by Johnson, Matthey, as non-executive directors, filling the vacancies arising from the resignations of Mr F. J. L. Wells and Mr D. T. Westlake.

Mr J. Robinson has joined the board of Spirax-Sarco Europe.

Mr Colin J. Hood is to be chief manager of National Westminster Bank's Hongkong branch.

MARKET REPORTS

Discount market

Help given to the discount market by the Bank of England yesterday was on a moderate scale, probably rather more than the situation really warranted.

The houses again had to pay 17 per cent for secured money throughout, in competition with the unsecured interbank market that stayed substantially above that level for most of the session.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17%
(Last changed 15/11/79)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 17%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 17 Low 16½
Week Fixed: 17

Finance House Base Rate 18½

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
C. Hoare & Co	*17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 – 15¼%, over £25,000 15½%.

Wall Street

New York, March 5.—Stocks declined in heavy trading this morning on continued worry about inflation and interest rates. Declines led advances six-to-five and the Dow Jones industrial average lost two points.

March 4: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.13 points higher at 856.48.

Silver rallies

New York, March 4.—Comex SILVER futures closed just below their highs in a rally sponsored almost entirely by active bidding from an influential commodity house broker who is believed to be acting for cash-rich investors.

Late buying drove the key May delivery 87 cents higher to 536.85 an ounce and spot March added 95 cents at $36.15.

Floor brokers said there were no major economic or political developments to fuel the advance which coincided with an upswing in gold futures. SILVER.—March 360.50-361.50c; April 364.40c; May 368.50c-369.00c; July 375.58c; Sep. 382.50c; Dec. 390.30c; Jan. 392.90c; March 398.28c; May 403.58c; July 408.80c; Sep. 414.10c; Dec. 421.10c; Jan. 423.50c.

GOLD closed on highs of $643 an ounce. NY COMEX—March $645.5; April $650.0-$655.0; May $662.7; June $673.0-$674.5; Aug. $688.0; Oct. $723.0; Dec. $740.4; Feb. $766.0-$767.0; April $734.8; June $813.0; Aug. $843.2; Oct. $867.4; Dec. $891.0. CHICAGO IMM.—March $541.6; June $672.8; Sep. $709.8; Dec. $747.0; March $783.0; June $819.0; Sep. $854.0; Dec. $889.0.

COPPER closed near lows. March, 113.50c; April, 114.70c; May, 116.50c-117.00c; July, 119.30c-120.10c; Sept, 122.20c; Dec, 125.00c-126.00c; Jan, 126.80c; March, 129.50c; May, 131.20c; July 132.90c; Sept. 134.60c; Dec. 137.00c; Jan. 137.80.

COTTON futures pared morning losses to trade lower in light activity. March, 84.00c-84.30c; May, 84.50c-84.70c; July 84.60c-84.90c; Oct. 81.30c-81.40c; Dec. 78.36c-78.60c; March, 79.00c; May, 79.60c-80.00c; July, 80.40c.

WORLD SUGAR FUTURES faced off their highs on speculation liquidation sparked by Reuters Pepsicola's switch to high fructose corn sweetener in some cola applications. May 25.60c-25.80c; July 26.90c-27.10c; Sept. 28.00c; Oct. 28.30c-28.40c; Jan. 28.55c; March 29.00c-29.37c; May 29.00c; July 29.15c.

COFFEE.—March, 184.00c-185.00c; May, 190.50c-190.76c; July, 194.20c-194.43c; Sept, 198.99c-199.49c; Dec, 192.75c-193.25c; March, 187.00c; May, 187.00c-188.30c; July, 188.50c.

COCOA.—March, 136.76c; May, 137.35c; July, 138.60c; Sept, 140.00c; Dec. 31.35c; March, 31.76c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—SOYABEANS March, 643-43½c; May, 666-67c; July, 689-89½c; Aug, 698c; Sept, 706c; Nov, 717½-17c; Jan, 735c; March, 753c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 2262-64c; May, 2336-30c; July, 2395-37c; Aug, 2420c; Sept, 2450c; Oct, 2475c; Dec, 2515c; Jan, 2525-30c; March, 2550-56c; May, 2480-90c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $17.320-300; May, $18.130-130; July, $18.20-310; Aug, $19.130-140; Sept, $19.380-350; Oct, $19.650; Dec, $20.050; Jan, $20.300; March, $20.780.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT: March, 445½-43c; May, 437.56c; July, 440½-61½c; Sept, 470½c; Dec, 436½-35½c; March, 502.00c. CORN: March, 265½c; May, 277½-76½c; July, 287½c.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 137.63 on March 4 against 138.97 a week earlier.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
99	70	Airsprung Group	70	—	6.7	9.6	*4.1
50	36	Armitage & Rhodes	36	—	3.8	10.6	*2.4
35	185	Bardon Hill	235	—	13.8	5.9	*6.9
00	85	County Cars Pref	85	—	15.3	18.0	—
01	63	Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5.4	10.1
99	88	Frank Horsell	99	—	7.9	8.0	6.1
29	100	Frederick Parker	108	—	12.8	11.8	4.9
56	102	George Blair	105	—	16.5	15.7	*—
66	45	Jackson Group	66	—	5.2	7.9	*3.9
53	113	James Burrough	116	—	7.2	6.2	10.2
00	242	Robert Jenkins	255	—	31.3	12.3	*8.1
22	175	Torday Limited	217	—	14.3	6.6	*5.6
34	16½	Twinlock Ord	19½	—	0.8	4.3	*3.7
89	70	Twinlock 12% ULS	76	—	12.0	15.8	—
56	23	Unilock Holdings	50	—	2.6	5.2	10.6
85	42	Walter Alexander	85	—	4.4	5.1	5.6
90	138	W. S. Yeates	181	—	11.5	6.3	7.0

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

Commodities

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March 1,625-30; Sales 10,012 lots including options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Sales 2,082 lots including options. ICCO prices daily: 15-day average, 144.25c; 22-day average, 146.37c (US cents per lb).

Recent Issues

RIGHTS ISSUES
ASB Research Ord (35)

Foreign exchange report

The dollar finally settled for slightly lower levels against most major currencies on foreign exchanges yesterday. But although there was some of the inevitable profit taking, there were still eager buyers around, and several European central banks needed to intervene to prevent further smart gains by the dollar.

Sterling see-sawed between extremes of 2.2345 and 2.2475, closing a net 45 points up against the dollar at 2.2415. The effective exchange rate index finished 0.6 higher at 72.3.

Sterling Spot and Forward

Sterling: Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

EMS European Currency Rates

Gold

Euro-$ Deposits

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Insurance Bonds and Funds

La Crème de la Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

Other Appointments appear on page 11

Property

Educational

PERSONAL CHOICE

Richard Moore as Bob Reece, suspected by Tom Fearon (Tom Bell) of having an affaire with his wife (Lynn Fairleigh) in the third episode of Sweet Nothings (BBC 1, 8.25)

● So far as we know, the axe poised to lop a limb off Radio 3 will fall only once a night, and at the same fateful hour of 11.15. Presumably, the amputation—if it ever happens—will have an effect on the whole shape of Radio 3's evening schedules. Will it mean fewer spectacular goodies like tonight's three-and-a-quarter hour Troilus and Cressida ? (7.30). Perish the thought ! This is a brand-new production, by David Spencer, which is possitively groaning under the weight of so many notable actors' names—Michael Pennington as Troilus, Maureen O'Brien (last year's Pye Awards winner for best actress) as Cressida, Norman Rodway as Ulysses, Nigel Stock as Pandarus, Alan Howard (the finest Coriolanus of our time) as Thersites, Terrence Hardiman as Hector. Do I need to go on ? *Have I not made my point about* the unique character of Radio 3 ?

● *There are two separate sets of readings today on Radio 4* which, unless I remind you about them, might escape your attention, and that would be a pity. At 11.00, Jonathan Newth reads further chapters from J. G. Farrell's The Siege at Krishnapur which won the late Mr Farrell the 1973 Booker Prize. The setting is India in the 1850s ; the characters are members of the British community there. Earlier today, rounding off Woman's Hour (2.02), you can hear Glenda Jackson reading from D. H. Lawrence's Daughters of the Vicar, the story of an attempt to bring religion to a colliery town.

● *Today's TV programme schedules contain two films of more* than passing interest. Tonight's instalment of the Radley College saga (BBC 2, 8.30) is about an off-year for the First VIII, and how an ex-Olympic oarsman, an *old Radleian*, turns up, like some fairy godmother, at exactly the right moment. The other film is in the morning's school programmes (BBC 1, 10.35, repeated tomorrow at 2.02). It shows some senior students at a comprehensive school in north-west London investigating racial *prejudice* and trying to discover the extent to which its roots are nourished by books and television.

● Play for Today (BBC 1, 9.25) is Peter Ransley's Kate, the *Good Neighbour* and, on paper, *it sounds like a good, old*-fashioned heartstrings-tugger : 70-year-old ex-hospital almoner, always organizing everybody's lives, is mugged and hospitalized, impatiently discharges herself and, back in her flat, allows her memory to wander back to the war years and her love affair with a young RAF sergeant. Rachel Kempson plays Kate at 70, and Sherrie Hewson plays the wartime Kate.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Management in education; *7.05* Bath, 18th century; 7.30 Using Television. Close down at 7.55.

8.00 For Schools, Colleges : 20th century history (road to Berlin); 9.25 Science (oscillation); 9.47 Mathshow; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 10.35 Scene: Why Prejudice ?; 11.05 It's Maths; 11.55 On the Rocks (mortal remains). Close down at 12.20 pm.

12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Jazz pianist Jacques Loussier—making his first TV appearance without his trio. He is backed only by percussion. Also : driving tests for disabled people.

1.45 Head and tails: Home is a hole. **2.00 You and Me:** Friends *(r):*

2.14 Schools, Colleges : Music Time; **2.40** television Club (el Dorado). *Close down at 3.00.* **3.55 Play School :** Peter and Susan Barrett's The Line Sophie Drew. **4.20 Bojan:** Yugoslavian cartoon. **4.25** *Jackanory:* Brigit Forsyth continues reading The Weathermakers, by John Farrimond. **4.40** *Star Turn: Acting games,* compered by Graeme Garden. Competitors include John Craven and *Norman Beaton.* **5.05** *John Craven's* Newsround: junior newsreel. **5.10** Blue Peter: The Great Crested *Newts on Cheltenham's famous* race course.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker.

5.55 Nationwide.

6.55 Tomorrow's World : Is the *expanse of the universe really infinite ?* Meanwhile, in Earth, there is something new about sheep dips, *lasers which clean buildings, and* a model cow.

7.20 Top of the Pops: The pop music scene.

7.50 Lennie and Jerry: Comedy show, starring Lennie Bennett and Jerry Stevens. Their guests are Moira Anderson, The Barron Knights and Los Gauchos.

8.25 Sweet Nothings: Episode 3 of this bittersweet tale of a husband (Tom Bell) who suddenly finds his *wife (Lynn Farleigh) very exciting* again. His suspicions about her boss—quite unfounded—increase.

9.00 News: with Peter Woods.

9.25 Play for Today: Kate, the Good Neighbour. Sentimental story *of a 70-year-old (Rachel Kempson)* who looks back at a wartime romance with an airman. (See *Personal Choice.*)

11.00 News headlines.

11.02 Question Time: Robin Day is in the chair, and the panel consists of Sir Geoffrey Rippon, Mary Kenny, David Marquand and Eric Heffer—an unusually strong team.

12.02 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 2.15 pm Ysgolion. 5.55 *Wales Today.* 6.55 Heddiw. 11.00 News. 11.02 Glas y Dorian. 11.32 Parting Shots from Animals. 12.22 am News. **Scotland:** *10.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.00 News. 11.02 Current Account. 11.32 Parting Shots from Animals. 12.22 am News. **Northern Ireland:** 11.30 am Schools. 3.53 pm News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 6.55 Sportsweek. 12.02 am Weather. 12.04 Tomorrow's World. 12.29 News. **England:** 5.55 pm Regional Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Maths—*Isomorphisms;* 7.05 Resources in sound ; 7.30 Project FAMOUS. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

4.50 pm Open University: Image of Empire; 5.15 India: Politics and social change.

5.40 Flash Gordon: Episode 7—Shattering Doom*. One of the screen's *best-loved cliffhangers* from the 1930s.

6.00 The Magic of a Dartmoor *Wood: The death hunt of* the crab spider and the dance of the wood ant, seen through the viewfinder of *Richard* Philips's camera.

6.30 International Bowls: *Final of* the Embassy World INDOOR Championship, from Coatbridge Indoor Bowling Club near Glasgow.

7.15 News: and weather.

7.25 Newsweek: Financing the Arts. What will tightening budgets do to our theatres and concert hall ? *Interviews with Norman St* John Stevas and others involved in the arts. Also a visit to Chester's threatened Gateway theatre.

8.00 It's Patently Obvious: Identify-the-invention quiz, with visitors (Lulu and magician Paul Daniels) and regulars (Wild Lunn and Debby Swallow) and a team from British Rail Engineering Ltd.

8.30 Public School: The oarsmen of Radley College, and how they got on in the National Schools' Regatta last year after the arrival of an old boy who won Olympic glory. (See Personal Choice.)

9.00 Holocaust: The Saving Remnant. Final episode of this American-made serial about the Nazi extermination of the Jews. If you are easily depressed, you should think twice about watching this one.

10.50 Newsnight : News and current affairs programme, with bulletin at 11.15 approximately.

11.30 Closedown: Ted Hughes's poem The Stag is read by John Westbrook.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Making a *Living (M62 motorway);* 9.52 **Believe** it or not (freedom) : **10.09** Look Around (oil); 10.26 French (a French town) ; 10.46 Bertrand Russell (on nationalism); 11.05 Writers' Workshop (dialects); **11.27** Seeing and Doing (Essex farm animals); 11.44 Picture Box.

12.00 Topper's Tales: Julian *Orchard's story* The Chicken House (r). 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: Teaching children about *shopping.* 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial.

1.00 News: with Peter Sissons. 1.20 *Thames news: with* Robin Houston.

1.30 Together : Life in a block of flats. The flu bug strikes.

2.00 After Noon Plus: Mary Berry suggests ways of making the best use of your freezer.

2.45 The Spoils of War: Repeat of last Sunday's episode of this Lake District family saga.

3.45 How's Your Father ? Comedy series with Harry Worth as a widower. Today: a party dress and a cash crisis.

4.15 Salvage 1: The treasure map *inside the rare car.*

5.15 White Light: Young people discuss the drinks problem after *seeing a film, Booze, made by two* 18-year-olds. Also an item on shoe fashions.

5.45 News. *6.00 Thames news.* 6.25 **Help !** Advice about starting a charity. With Joan Shenton.

6.35 Crossroads: An important date for Barbara Brady.

7.00 Looks Familiar: Nostalgic show business quiz, run by Denis Norden, with questions to Carol Channing, Elaine Stritch and Lionel Blair.

7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: *Sketches about money,* with Norman Bird and Julie Dawn Cole. Also, the Dooleys.

8.00 Armchair Thriller: Fear of God. Final episode. The journalist and his friend at the HQ of the *frightening religious* sect where the showdown takes place.

8.30 TV Eye : Julian Manyon interviews Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe.

9.00 Chief of Detectives : *Another* story about crime fighters in New York. With Joe Don Baker in the title *role.*

10.00 News.

10.30 Thames Report: The Bus Stops Here. Although London bus fares have gone up, the service has gone down. The causes are examined.

11.00 Lou Grant: Marathon: The *newspaper editor (Edward Asner)* and the disgruntled reporter.

12.00 What the Papers Say: Presented by Donald Woods, the former South African newspaper editor.

12.15 am Close: Rita Tushingham reads a poem by Roger McGough.

Sarah Greene plays Tricia Webber in Together (ITV, 1.30)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.05 Parent Power.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story Time.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Through My Window.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Detective (10).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: Hal, by Charlotte Hastings.
4.15 Any Answers ?
4.45 Story: Finders Keepers.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time For Verse.†
7.30 BBC Northern SO/Leppard, pt 1 : Mendelssohn, Berlioz.†
8.15 *Geoffrey Moorhouse* Revisits . . .
8.35 BBCNSO, pt 2: Beethoven *(Sym 3).*†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.05-10.30 Schools: A Service for Schools; Impact; Religion and Life; *Sounds, Words and Movement;* Notice Board I : Stories and Rhymes.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Salut les jeunes ! Time and Tune; Man; Our Changing World.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools : Living Language; Secondary Science; Look ! 5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00 Study on 4 : Over to Youth (1).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Psychosexual Identity (2); World Food Resources.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Guilmant, Handel, Dussek, Schumann (Cello Conc).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Boyce, Svendsen, Grieg, Strauss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Brahms.†
10.00 Harpsichord (Malcolm), pt 1: Rameau, Fricker.†
10.35 Interval reading.
10.40 Harpsichord, pt 2: Dodgson, Scarlatti.†
11.10 Songs : Obradors, Turina.†
11.55 *BBC Scottish SO/Frémaux* : Mozart, Grieg (Pno Conc), Schubert (Sym 5).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Violin, piano (live from Bristol): Mozart (K454), Elgar.†
2.00 EBU International Quartet Comp: Haydn (op 20 no 2, op 76 no 1), Dvorak (op 51).†
3.20 Choir (BBC Singers) : Sibelius, Sipila, Johansson, Grieg.†
4.10 Strings: Janacek, Farkas.†
4.55 News.
5.0 (mw and mono only from 6.40): Music for early evening.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play : Troilus and Cressida, by Shakespeare (M. O'Brien/A. Howard, Pennington, Rodway, S. Shaw, Stock, Woolf), pt 1.†
9.05 Trio : Skalkottas.†
9.20 Troilus and Cressida, pt 2.†
11.00 Building a Library: Bach (Double Vln Conc).†
11.25 Songs (N. Burrowes): Fauré./
11.55-12.00 News.

VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University: Down with Equality; New Tonalities.
6.40 pm-7.00 Open University: Maths Foundation Tutorial.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.32 Ray Moore.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.02 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Windsor Davies. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Talkabout. *8.00 Mike Read.* 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times:— 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. *8.09 Reflections.* 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 The Farming World. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Encounter with Animals. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Think of a Number. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. *1.09 Twenty-Four Hours.* 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 DJ Roundtable. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Play Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Doctor in the House. 1.00 Take One. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. *2.09 British Press Review.* 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Energy Equation. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Letter from London. 4.40 Play Choice. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only ; med wave *720kHz/417m.* LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service : med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

HTV

As London except: **1.20 pm** Report West Headlines. **3.45** Looks Familiar. **4.15** *Spiderman* **4.45** *Wyatt's Place.* **5.15** Jobline Newsdesk. **5.20** Crossroads. **6.00** Report West. **7.00** Emmerdale Farm. **10.35** Father Mine. **11.20** Luke's Kingdom. **12.10 am** George Hamilton IV.
HTV CYMRU WALES: As general service except: **9.52 am** Am Gymru. **10.48** Mwy Neu Lai. **12.00** Ffalabalam. **1.20 pm** Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. **1.25** Report Wales. **4.45** Sêr. **5.15** Cartoon. **6.00** Y Dydd **6.15** Report Wales. **6.30** Sport. **10.35** Music Cupboard.
HTV WEST: No variations.

Ulster

As London except: **9.52 am** Hop, Skip and Jump. **1.20 pm** *Lunchtime.* **3.45** Looks Familiar. **4.15** Little House on the Prairie. **5.15** Cartoon. **5.20** Crossroads. **6.00** Good Evening Ulster. **6.50** Police Six. **7.00** Emmerdale Farm. **10.30** Counterpoint. **11.15** Family. **12.10 am** Bedtime.

Westward

As London except: **1.20 pm** Westward News. **3.45** Looks Familiar. **4.15** Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. **4.18** *Off on a Comet.* **5.15** *Emmerdale Farm.* **6.00** Westward Diary. **7.00** Westward Report. **10.32** Westward News. **10.36** Soap **11.05** Politics West. **11.25** Film: The Connexion **12.40 am** Faith for Life.

ATV

As London except **12.30 pm** Gardening Today. **1.20** ATV Newsdesk. **3.45** Looks Familiar **4.15** Windows **4.20** Fangface. **4.50** Grizzly Adams. **6.00** ATV *Today.* **7.00** *Emmerdale Farm.* **10.30** Formula V. **11.10** ATV Newsdesk. **11.15** Lou Grant

Border

As London except: **1.20 pm** Border News. **3.45** Houseparty. **3.15** *Out of Town.* **3.45** *Looks Familiar.* **4.15** Film: A Message to My Daughter. **6.00** Lookaround Thursday. **7.00** Emmerdale Farm. **10.30** Fireside Theatre. **11.30** Soap **12.00** Border News.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts: **9.20 am** The *Good Word.* **1.20 pm** North East News. **3.45** Looks Familiar. **4.15** Lost Islands. **4.45** You Can Make It. **5.15** Wilkie in Winter. **6.02** Crossroads. **6.25** Northern Life. **7.00** Emmerdale Farm. **10.30** Superstar Profile. **11.05** Soap. **11.3** Tandarra **12.35 am** Epilogue.

Yorkshire

As London except: **1.20 pm** Calendar News. **3.45** Looks Familiar **4.15** Fangface. **4.45** Salvage (1). **6.00** Calendar. **7.00** Emmerdale Farm. **10.30** With A Little Help. **11.00** Luke's Kingdom. **12.00** Mary Tyler Moore.

Granada

As London except: **1.20 pm** Granada Reports. **3.45** The Amazing World of Kreskin. **5.10** This is Your Right. **5.15** *Crossroads.* *6.00 Granada Reports.* **6.30** Emmerdale Farm. **7.00** Mork and Mindy. **10.30** Celebration. **11.00** What the Papers Say. **11.20** Snooker Classic. **11.55** George Hamilton IV.

Scottish

As London except **1.20 pm** Scottish news **3.45** *Looks Familiar.* **4.15** *Larry the Lamb* **4.25** Little House on the Prairie. **5.20** Crossroads. **6.00** Scotland Today **6.30** Report **7.00** Take the High Road **10.30** Sounds Gaelic **11.00** Inside Business. **11.30** Late Call. **11.35** Mannix

Channel

As London except: **12.00-12.30 pm** Close down. **1.20** Channel News. **3.45** Looks Familiar. **4.18** Off on a Comet. **5.15** Emmerdale Farm **6.00** Report at Six **7.00** Target the Impossible. **10.28** Channel News. **10.38** Soap. **11.05** Unexplained World. **11.25** Film. The Connexion. *12.40 am News and weather in* French.

Anglia

As London except: **1.25 pm** Anglia News. **2.45** Houseparty. **3.15** Firehouse. **3.45** Looks Familiar **4.15** Dabbles. *4.25 Rocket Robin Hood* **4.45** The Next Week Show. **5.15** Emmerdale Farm. **6.00** About Anglia. **6.20** Arena. **7.00** Survival. **10.30** Dallas. **11.00** Doctor's Private Lives **11.55** Women's World Day of Prayer.

Southern

As London except: **1.20 pm** Southern News. **2.45** Houseparty. **3.15** How's Your Father ? **3.45** Looks Familiar. *4.15 Project UFO.* **5.10** Cartoon. **5.20** Crossroads. **6.00** Day by Day. **6.30** University Challenge (GH). **7.00** Emmerdale Farm **10.30** Southern News. **10.35** People Rule ! **11.05** Squash **12.20 am** Weather and *Religion* for the Irreligious.

Grampian

As London except: Starts **9.25 am** First Thing. **1.20 pm** North News **3.45** *Looks Familiar.* **4.15** Little House on the Prairie **5.10** [illegible] **5.20** Police news **6.00** North Tonight **7.00** [illegible] Show **10.30** [illegible] **11.00** Luke's Kingdom. **12.00** [illegible] **12.05 am** [illegible] **12.30** North headlines.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of ARCEPEY SHIPPING CO S.A.
NATURE OF BUSINESS: Shipowner ("Angel Bell")
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 28th January, 1980
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 20th March 1980, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
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Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

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PICTURE FRAMING?—The widest range in London.—John Campbell Ltd., 164 Walton St., S.W.3.—584 [illegible].
FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. [illegible], 23 Abingdon Road, London W.8. 01-937 [illegible].
A & O LEVELS.—Personal tuition. Knightsbridge Tutors. 01-584 [illegible]
COOKERY COURSES. 11 weeks, April or Sept. Ewert Place School, 6 High St., Oxford. Tel. [illegible]
TICKETS. Theatre, pop, main sports events, Wimbledon, etc. Ring Mickey Tickets. 01-[illegible]
SPEAK FRENCH with Parisienne. [illegible] 584 8048
LEADED lights made, new or restored if required. Welsbeck [illegible] ing 584 0251.
NEW 24-HOUR PHONE-IN [illegible] service now available. [illegible] with our typing and photocopying services on the premises. [illegible]

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BLACK LABRADOR [illegible]

WANTED

LARGE BOOKCASES, [illegible]
PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER, [illegible]
£125 MINIMUM paid [illegible]
BARRISTERS WIG [illegible]
ROYAL ASCOT [illegible]
WANTED [illegible]

(continued on page 32)

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Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7 New Printing House Square Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

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061-834 1234

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.
We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.
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". . . Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely: and be content with your wages.—St. Luke 3:14."

BIRTHS

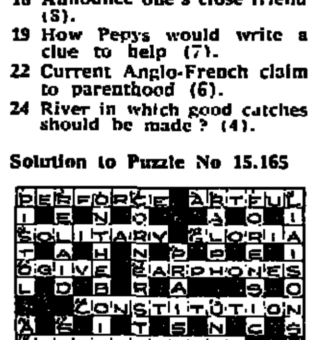
COLLINS.—On March 4th, 1980 at Guys Hospital, to Judith (nee Phillips) and Roger—a son. A brother for the twins, Katherine and Phillip.
HOBBS.—On Feb. 22 at Goose Bay, Labrador, to Neil and Hazel, a daughter, Emmeline Margory.
HORNE.—On 25th February, at Buckland Hospital, Dover, to Frances (nee Parker) and Michael—a son (Christopher David).
JEPSON.—On February 29, to Susan (nee Milan) and Stanley, a son (James Edward Chadwick).
MATSON.—On February 26th, to Helen and Malcolm—a daughter (Cecilia), sister for Thomas and Henry.
METCALF.—On March 3rd at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London to Sara (nee Langton) and Simon—a daughter.
NICKSON.—On March 4th, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Serena (nee Chadwyck-Healey) and Jeremy—a daughter.
PLANT.—On February 28 at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Alexandra and Stewart, a daughter, Amelia Rosemary, a sister for Thomas and Florence.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,166

ACROSS
1 Cricketers' side, including regular opener left behind by aircraft (10).
9 Means being out of stock for instance (6).
10 Bird with heart of mouse, but could eat a horse (8).
11 Batting failure circumvents leg-break, is gratified (8).
12 Some hopes of money from Latin America (4).
13 Used to give us bright smiles? (5-5).
15 Difficult questions set by irritating people (7).
17 Going round the compass, about two points (7).
20 Outcast and his rough companion embrace priest (10).
21 Sad drop in rank, say? (4).
23 Criminal is to go north to rest, possibly (8).
25 Repeated 21 changes in new diet (8).
26 Holders of an art exhibition? (6).
27 Carroll character finds pound note between two rivers (10).

DOWN
2 Detest a hotel that's mismanaged (6).
3 Former clergyman has devout exterior (8).
4 Quorum for St Chrysostom's prayer meeting (3, 2, 5).
5 Literally the end of the Greek style (7).
6 Soft drink? (4).
7 Favourite Punch cartoonist of mine (8).
8 Law not enforced by late landlord (4-6).
12 Postponing starting a row, perhaps (7, 3).
14 Striking description of shark? (10).
16 Room at the top describes this citizen (8).
18 Announce one's close friend (8).
19 How Pepys would write a clue to help (7).
22 Current Anglo-French claim to parenthood (6).
24 River in which good catches should be made? (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,165



BIRTHS

REYNOLDS.—On March 3rd, at Mill Road Hospital, Cambridge, to Priscilla (nee Clayton) and Thomas—a daughter (Sarah Ann).
TAYLOR.—On March 2, 1980, at King's College Hospital, London, to Louisa (nee Harington) and Robin Pagan, a son (William Vernon).
WELLESLEY-WESLEY.—On 4th March at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Karen (nee Beare) and Michael—a daughter (Louise Catherine).
WOODS.—On March 2nd, 1980 in Riyadh to Sorrel (nee Voorspuy) and Edward—a daughter (Tamarisk Isabel).

BIRTHDAYS

HOPWOOD, JEREMY.—Best wishes on your 21st and good luck for the future.

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING
BLACK : BIRKETT.—On March 6, 1930, at the Church of Christ, Evington Road, Leicester, Cyril Wilson Black to Dorothy Joyce Birkett. Present address Rosewall, Calonne Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

DEATHS

BROOKES.—On 3rd March, 1980, after a short illness, bravely borne, Rita Vivienne, beloved and devoted wife of Victor Brookes, F.R.C.S. Dearest mother of Rosemary and David, loving mother-in-law of Stephen and Beverley, and adored Grandmother of David, Richard, and James, at her home, 31 Farquhar Road, Edgbaston. Funeral Service on Tuesday, 11th March, at 11 a.m., at Edgbaston Old Church (St. Bartholomews) followed by interment at Quinton Cemetery. Family flowers only, but donations, in lieu, may be sent to Mr Billington "Priorsfield", 46 Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham 15, to provide a suitable item "In Memory of Rita Brookes", for the new Post Graduate Centre at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
BROWNE.—On March 3rd, Prof Richard Charles Browne, of Sele House, Corbridge, Northumberland, husband of Barbara and father of John, Marg, Cath, and Carol. Funeral service at St Andrew's Church, Corbridge, on Sat, March 8th, at 11 am, followed by interment at Corbridge cemetery.
CRANSTOUN.—On March 2nd, 1980, suddenly in Rhodesia after a lengthy illness, James (Jimmy) A. Cranstoun, aged 64, beloved husband of Cynthia and brother of Dorothy.
CRAWFORD.—On February 28th, 1980, peacefully after a short illness, Colonel Jock, of Clifton, Bristol. Funeral private. No flowers, please. Memorial service at Clifton College on Saturday, March 22nd, 1980, at 12 noon.
CULLIS.—On March 3rd, Dr. Dorothy Lawrence Cullis, M.B., Ch.B., aged 79 years. Wife of Hugh Cullis, of Balcarras Court, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. Younger daughter of David Millar of Calcutta, and Newport, Fife. Widow of Gilbert Collett, D.S.O. Mother of Gerald Collett of Bermuda. Grandmother of Robin and Lucy. Cremation private, no letters, or flowers, please.
ELLIOTT.—On March 4th, suddenly, William Elliott, SCA, of Rottingdean, Sussex, aged 63, beloved husband of Enid and much loved father of Derek and Elizabeth. Funeral service private. Family flowers only.
HARRISON.—On March 2nd 1980 Ronald Charles William of 77, Lincoln Road, North Harrow. Dearly loved husband of Margaret and father of Geoffrey and Philip. Managing Director of Stuarts Granolithic Co. Ltd. Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip on Thursday March 6th at 12 noon (East Chapel) Flowers may be sent to J. A. Massey & Sons 16/18, Lowlands Road, Harrow by 10 a.m.
HILL.—On March 4th at Woking, Eleanor (nee Finnemore) aged 97 years, widow of F. Rowland Hill, and beloved mother of David, and grandmother of Vanessa and Francesca. Formerly Sister Evelyn at Guy's and Matron of Shrublands, Croydon. Funeral at St Nicholas, Pyrford, March 10th, at 3.15 p.m. followed by cremation. Arrangements by C. H. Lovegrove, Woking.
HOLL.—On March 4th in hospital, Leslie aged 72 husband of the late Doris of The Red Lion, Whyteleafe, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Funeral service at The Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Bucks on Thursday 6th March at 4.00 p.m. Flowers to J. B. Kibble 10 Duke Street, Princes Risborough.
LOWE, ANTHONY SANDFORD.—On March 4th, suddenly, at his home, White House, Breedon Brand, near Osgathorpe, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and late of Garsington, Oxford. Funeral details announced later. Inquiries to Charnwood and District Funeral Directors, Coalville 38276 222209
MacALISTER, nee Buchanan.—On March 1st, suddenly in hospital, Margaret C. MacAlister of 35 Victoria Grove, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Beloved mother of Alistair and widow of Ian. Will be sadly missed by her son, sisters and many friends and relatives.
MOORE.—On March 3, 1980, peacefully, at the Royal Masonic Hospital, Norman Moore, aged 91, dearly loved husband of Ivy and a much loved father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Private funeral to be followed by a memorial service at a date to be announced.
OPPENHEIM, HENRY.—On March 5th, 1980, peacefully in his sleep, beloved husband of Sally, dearly loved father of Carolyn, Rose-Anne and Phillip, grandfather of Victoria and David, father-in-law of Martin.
SAVAGE.—On March 5th, peacefully, at home, after a long illness, Sir Alfred William Longley Savage, KCMG, aged 76 years, beloved husband of Doreen, dear father of Pat and Denis. Funeral private.
WINDER.—On 4th March, 1980, Gerald Burns Winder, husband of Eileen and father of Christopher, Richard and Clare, former Principal of the Danish College of Commerce Ealing. Requiem Mass at St Theodore's Church, Hampton, Middlesex on Wednesday, March 12th at 11 am. Enquiries to Messrs G. S. Keates 01-977 3127.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

EDMUNDSON.—A service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of the late David Edmundson BSc (Eng), Past-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, will be held at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2 on Thursday, 13 March, 1980 at 12 noon.
JOYNSON.—The Memorial Service for Phoebe Joynson will be held in the Aberfoyle Parish Church on Saturday March 29th 1980 at 11 a.m.
STEVENS.—A service of thanksgiving for Sir Roger Stevens G.C.M.G who died on 20th February, will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, S.W.1 at 12 noon on Friday 25th April.
YOUNG.—The memorial stone in loving memory of the late Helen Young will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, March 9th at 11.30 a.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

N. L. HAMILTON-SMITH.—I would like to thank all those friends who have written such warm and sympathetic letters about Brooke; and also for the lovely flowers. I would like to add how much all of us appreciate the many tributes to his character. Sincerely Mary I. Hamilton-Smith.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CAT SHOW.—Casa Pupo Art Gallery. Prints, drawings and watercolours of the feline race. March 1st-31st. First floor. 56 Pimlico Road, S.W.1. 730 2657.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

In our long struggle to understand the causes of cancer, we are having to look deeper and deeper into the living cell, into the innermost secrets of life itself. Please help our work by sending a donation or "In Memoriam" gift to:—
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Room 160H, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX

F.A.T.E. a way whereby you can record all those personal wishes related to your own funeral. Details free. Cremation Society of Gt Britain (est. 1874, a registered charity), Woodcut House, Hollingborne, Kent ME17 1XH.

GURDJIEFF.—Appears periodically in Private Eye and I.H.T.
ONE WEEK A level. Easter courses.—See Educational.
EXPERIENCED BUTLER required.—See Domestic Sits.
HOTEL TO FILL? Cottage to let? Vacancies for all kinds of holidays from top class hotels to messing about on the river, from isolated cottages to painting courses, can be filled easily and quickly by advertising in The Times "Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain and Ireland" appearing every Friday until 18th April.—For further details ring Bridget on 01-278 9351: Advertisers in the north ring Manchester (061) 834 1234.
JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers, taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.
TO MY DARLING DINO.—Good luck with the expedition. The black tooth will be smiling for you. Much love. Your little Russian doll.—Dina.
AVENUE CLINIC requires Senior Nursing Officer.—£6,000 + Appts.
ADMINISTRATOR, c. £6,000. See Creme de la Creme.
NORTH LONDON CO. require Sales and Export Manager.—£6,000 + appts.
TWO SECRETARIES req. Consulting civil engineers. £5,500. Rol. Creme col.
HOUSEMAN-DRIVER required. See Domestic & Catering Situations.
MECKULLAN.—Anyone with knowledge of the whereabouts of a Will made by Abraham Meckullan of 331 Euston Road, London, N.W.1—who died 4th April, 1979—please communicate with Scadding & Bodkin, 19 Goodge Street, London, W.1—solicitors.
SAVE A SCIENTIST.—See Situations Wanted.
'O' & 'A' LEVELS Birmingham. See Educational Courses.
ITALY MIDWAY ROME and Florence May to Sept.—See Hols. & Villas.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE DIRECTORS LODGE CLUB WELCOMES YOU TO BE OUR GUEST FOR COMPLIMENTARY DRINKS

Some of our members and friends have informed us they were unable to attend our official re-opening celebrations. Therefore to be completely fair to all members, guests and non members you are invited for free drinks from 3rd March to Friday, 28th March, from 5.30-10.30 pm, after which you can continue to wine and dine and dance until 3 am.
13 MASONS YARD, OFF DUKE ST., ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: 930 0540 or 839 6109

THE GASLIGHT of St. James' London's top businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat. 9 p.m.-3 a.m. 4, Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.
ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's. Reservations for Easter Weekend programme now available, contact Reception Secretary. 01-493 5051.

SEASONAL SALES

GUERNSEYS GALORE SALE. Island-made Guernseys. Bargain prices. Many sizes and colours.—49 Moreton St., S.W.1. 834 6141.

WINE AND DINE

GREAT VALUE. 2lb. best Scotch Smoked Salmon, sliced, laid back, £11.99. Treat yourself: "Mostly Smoked." 01-532 2864.
THE ADAM ROOM Restaurant at The Lowndes, Lowndes Street, S.W.1, provides superb cuisine in elegant surroundings. Phone: Marcos, on 01-235 6020 to reserve a table.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615
COTTAGE and B & B Holidays, VFB (Rural Britain).—0242 35515.
CAERNARVON BAY. Farmhouse, own beach, stream. 051-924 2200.
PROBABLY THE FINEST self-catering accommodation in Cornwall. Water frontage, moorings available. Ransley, Lostwithiel (0208) 872173.
NORTH DEVON COTTAGE 3 double bedrooms. All electric. Very comfortable. 2 miles sea, sand, surfing. Beautiful views over Cornish countryside.—Bagnall-Smith, Brook Farm, Meadle, Aylesbury, Bucks. Tel. (08444) 3551.

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Frustrated Export Order Available For Sale
Two 27ft. twin-screw cabin cruisers sleep 4. Price £17,000 each including VAT with full manufacturer's warranty.
Telephone ELY 4623

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO PAUL JOHNSON
Who precisely constitutes 'the London intelligentsia'?
Henry Root

HEART RESEARCH
"In Memoriam"
A donation towards heart research is a most fitting tribute to someone who has died from a heart attack. Heart research does save lives. Please give that others may live.
British Heart Foundation
57/GT Gloucester Place London W1H 4DH

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE TIMES

The Times deeply regrets the inconvenience and reduction in service to its classified advertisers. This is caused by severe staff shortages in the Telephone Sales Department. Whilst everything possible is being done to improve the situation, we would ask advertisers to continue sending advertisements and notices in writing to The Times, Room N315, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. If you require any further help, please ring 01-837 3311; we apologize should there be a delay in getting through.

UK HOLIDAYS

TREGARON (Mid Wales)

Luxury house on private estate overlooking Nature Reserve. Sleeps 8—every modern convenience. Excellent trout fishing included.
Minimum let 2 weeks. S.A.E. for details to Cooke & Arkwright, Borrington House, Hereford, HR4 0BG. Tel. STD 0432-67215.

FOWEY 2 MILES.—Luxury waterside cottage available for self-catering holidays.—Ransley, Polruan (072 687) 384.
NORTH CORNWALL.—Cosy cottages, sea views, every comfort. Sleep 2, 4, 6, 10. Avail. Easter-mid-July.—Tel. Bodmin (0208) 850773.
SALCOMBE. House near shops and quays. Sleeps 8. Fully carpeted and equipped. No pets. Parking space. Tel: Ripponden 2694 evenings.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 5433.
FAIRLAWN APARTMENTS.—Serviced warm Kensington flats.—229 5006.
SERVICE apartments in Kensington from £91 p.w. Colour TV, 24 hour switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.
W.1.—Furnished flat, equal distance Regent's Park/Harley Street/University of London/Oxford Street. Lounge, double bedroom, luxury bathroom, fitted kitchen with dishwasher. Col. T.V. Available negotiable periods now until October. £120 p.w. inc. services.—Phone 01-436 1315.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

AIRSAVE TRAVEL THE FARE SHAVERS

ATHENS .... from £65
CORFU ...... from £65
CRETE ...... from £75
SPAIN ...... from £50
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Our inclusive holiday brochure is also available.
23 Jacey Galleries 523 Oxford St., London, W.1.
'PHONE: AIRSAVE TRAVEL 01-408 1755 or 01-408 1743 ATOL 890BD.

CORFU AND CRETE VILLAS

For a selection of the most sought after accommodation from exclusive villas and windmills with private pool to beach studios apts and singles parties, contact the specialists. 2 wk. prices from £149-£359, inc. day flight ex-Gatwick and maid service. 01-402 4255.
COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS LTD.
91 York Street, W.1.
ABTA ATOL 213B

EMPTY SKI BEDS

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01-828 5555 (24 hrs.).
ATOL 1176B.

PETRA

The forgotten City half as old as time.
AQABA
Oasis of the Red Sea.
JORDAN AND THE HOLY LAND
Tailored to suit the individual traveller.
JAMES MORRIS TRAVEL,
57 Chepstow Road, London W2.
01-221 3383.
ABTA.

FOR VILLA HOLIDAYS in the Caribbean, Algarve, Dordogne, Cote d'Azure and Spain, telephone for the Palmer & Parker Holidays Brochure on (0803) 864140 (24 hrs.). ABTA ATOL 164B.
ATHENS.—Easter flights avail. 2, 9, & 16 April at £99.50 incl. taxes and surcharges.—Island Sailing (07016) 66331 (ATOL 987B).
EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.—Jet Air Agts., 836 6019/6202.
CRETE, AG. NICOLAOS AREA. Amazing bargain—first callers secure. Depart 11, 18, 25 April and stay in your own private villa, inc. maid, flight, surcharges, transfers, for only £139, one week; £155, two weeks. Villas in Chania, small supplement.—Details Corfu Villas, 01-581 0851 (ABTA ATOL 337B).
SKI VERBIER, VAL D'ISERE and Meribel. Few vacancies left 15 & 22 March. Tel Ski MacG. and Ski 3-V. 01-937 3314 (24 hrs.). Agt. Boadicea ATOL 969B.
VISIT THE VIKING SITES in autumn this year. Join like minded enthusiasts on one of four exclusive tailor made tours to Scandinavia. Escorted by qualified Archaeologists the tours start from just £189.00. For free 12 page illustrated brochure, write to Dept T63, The Travel Organization Ltd., PO Box 220, Wolverton, Milton Keynes MK12 5LZ. Tel.: (0908) 318785.
SOUTH AMERICA for lowest fares. LAB Airlines 01-930 1442.
SWISSJET.—Daily to Zurich and Geneva. Low fares 01-930 1138.
VILLA REQUIRED, Corfu, 1st to 11th April, 1980.—Ring 01-555 8601.
LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL.—Contact the experts.—Tel. 01-935 6834. Airline Agents.
GREECE WITH AIRLINK.—Athens in April and May. Cheapest weekend flights available.—Ring now 01-828 1887, 9 Wilton Rd., London, S.W.1. ATOL 1188B.
CORFU. Charming house in unspoilt village. 0455 50621
MARVELLOUS MALTA, tempting Tunisia, read our brochures and you're almost there. Apt, pension, hotel hol., Through 1980 inc. Easter. Bon Aventure 01-937 1649 (24 hrs). ATOL 879B AITO.
IDEAL HOLIDAY Apartment to let from Easter onwards in Rosas (Costa Brava) Spain. Sleeps 6. Apply Mrs Lucas, The Avenue, Ipswich, IP1 3D. Tel: 0473 51579.
USA.—Limousine tour of Calif., Nevada, Utah, Arizona. 12 days £185. Film Show. Vikings. 01-579 6055 (ABTA).
GREECE (Southern), Peloponnese near Monemvasia. Villa sleep 10 nr. sea. June 7, July 5, Aug. 30th onwards.—Fenton Tel. 072-

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Also—Europe, North and South America, Australia, Far East and Africa.
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734 0358, 437 6663
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Lowest possible costs always available to Spain, Greece, Canaries, Italy, France, Morocco, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Far East, Johannesburg, Rio.
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Milan	£69.00
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Paris	£56.00
Berlin	£69.50
Munich	£69.50

Other European destinations on request.
Special Easter offers on request.
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44 Goodge St., W.1.
Tel.: 01-637 5311
ATOL 175 BCD

UP TO £70 OFF SKIING HOLIDAYS

Save £30 or £35 on a week or £60 or £70 on a fortnight's skiing in top resorts in the Spanish Pyrenees. These reductions apply to selected departures in March and April. There are reductions for other countries too; Ask your travel agent about Thomson Wintersports Best Buys, or ring your local Thomson office.
THOMSON WINTERSPORTS
ATOL 152B.
Holidays subject to availability.

BARGAIN HOLIDAYS

Feb/April	7 nts	14 nts
Spain from	£70	£95
Malta from	£75	£97
Greece from	£95	£117

Child discounts up to 50%. Flight seats to most destinations from £39. Holidays and flights subject to availability. Prices vary according to dates of departure.
(0273) 722383
ABTA. Agents for licensed ATOL holders.
Access/Barclaycard welcome.

SIR TOM'S PRIVATES

ALL IS REVEALED ON PAGE 19 OF
The Sunmed Brochure
Your copy from 01-351 2366 (24 hrs.)
ABTA member. ATOL 382B.

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, DAR, SEYCHELLES, BARBADOS, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, CANADA, U.S.A., BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, W. AFRICA and all European capitals.
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Open Saturdays
Airline Agents

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Superb villas near the sea, excellent prices + big discounts for children. You will like our brochure. Ring now on 01-828 1887 (24 hrs.).
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ATOL 1188B

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European destinations from £39., Africa, Mid East, Far East, USA, and Caribbean destinations from £94.
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Access & Barclaycard accepted. Agents for licensed ATOL holders. ABTA.

CORFU, KASSIOPI.—Amazing bargain—first callers secure. Depart 14 or 28 April and stay in your own private villa or pension on sea, inc. maid, flight, surcharges, transfer, for only £109, 1 week; £115, two weeks. Half-board avail. for small supplement. Details Corfu Villas, 01-581 0851 (ABTA ATOL 337B).
HYDRA—GREECE.—Fabulous houses with staff, some with pool. Ring Villa, 11P Worldwide Luxury Villa Holidays, 61 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3. 01-584 6211 (24 hrs.). ABTA ATOL 344 B.
SKI ITALY DOLOMITES.—Special rates in March from £103. Sat. flights, good hotels, bkfst., dinner.—Pan Pacific, 01-734 3094. Agents. ATOL 285B.
MIDDLE EAST SPECIALISTS. James Morris Travel. 01-229 9691 (ABTA).
ITALY Midway between Rome and Florence, large well-furnished villa, with swimming pool, to rent from May to September.—Write or telephone: Erleigh, Villa Del Corso 52, Rome 00186. Tel: (010 39 6) 678-5640 or 678-3583.

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This company has used the services column on a regular basis over the last few weeks.
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Therefore, ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351
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Advertisers in Yorkshire, Lancashire ... please ring ... Manchester ... 1234.
For any further Classified information please
RING 01-837 3311

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

GREEK VILLAS

CRETE, PAXOS, CORFU, CEPHALONIA
Four beautiful, unspoiled islands. Why not let the villa specialists for nearly 10 years suggest a villa holiday to suit your particular requirements—not ours! We have over 100 privately owned houses on our books (also studios and tavernas for couples), ranging from the ultimate in luxury with private beach or pool—to simple cottages in unspoiled fishing villages. All prices include daily maid, and direct day flight: some villas include cook, boat or car hire, and start from about £200 p.p. 2 weeks. Brochure:
CORFU VILLAS LTD.
43 Cheval Place,
London SW7
01-581 0851/4
(589 0132—24 hours)
ABTA ATOL 337B

THE CARIBBEAN CENTRE

BARBADOS	from £315 p.p.
ANTIGUA	from £355 p.p.
ST LUCIA	from £350 p.p.
GRENADA	from £370 p.p.
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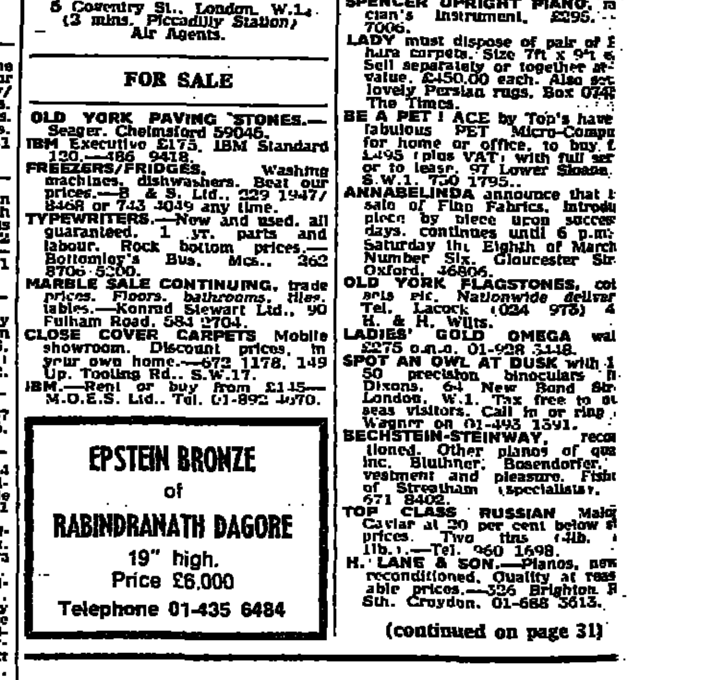

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